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प्रत्येक अध्यायक प्रश्न-खण्डक बाद ओहि अध्यायक उत्तरमाला (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या) देल गेल अछि।

In each chapter, the answer key with explanations (उत्तरमाला) follows the questions.

अध्याय १ : Gangesh Upadhyaya — Videha Standard UPSC Prelims Quiz

१. Which statement best reflects the Gangeśa-focused discussion?

(A) Gangeśa Upādhyāya is presented as a central Maithil thinker in the rise of Navya-Nyāya.
(B) Gangeśa is treated only as a poet without philosophical significance.
(C) Gangeśa is presented as unrelated to Mithila's intellectual history.
(D) The discussion avoids Nyāya, pramāṇa, and Tattvacintāmaṇi altogether.

२. Which option is most accurate about Gangeśa and the Nyāya tradition?

(A) The source separates Gangeśa entirely from Navya-Nyāya.
(B) Gangeśa Upādhyāya is presented as a central Maithil thinker in the rise of Navya-Nyāya.
(C) The source treats Tattvacintāmaṇi as a devotional songbook.
(D) The source reduces the entire topic to dynastic politics.

३. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Nyāya philosophy' primarily concern?

(A) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra
(B) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta
(C) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition
(D) the pre-Gangeśa line of Maithil scholars who prepared the ground for Navya-Nyāya

४. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Nyāyaśāstra and its synonyms' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition
(B) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta
(C) the pre-Gangeśa line of Maithil scholars who prepared the ground for Navya-Nyāya
(D) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

५. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'development of philosophy in Mithila' primarily concern?

(A) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta
(B) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition
(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra
(D) the pre-Gangeśa line of Maithil scholars who prepared the ground for Navya-Nyāya

६. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Prāg-Gangeśa Maithil logicians' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition
(B) the pre-Gangeśa line of Maithil scholars who prepared the ground for Navya-Nyāya
(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra
(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

७. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'historical background' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition
(B) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra
(C) the intellectual and social conditions in which Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya grew in Mithila
(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

८. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Gangeśa and Gangeśvara' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition
(B) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra
(C) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta
(D) the distinction and discussion around names connected with Gangeśa

९. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'birthplace discussion' primarily concern?

(A) the traditions and arguments around Gangeśa's place of birth

(B) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

१०. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'mūla and gotra' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(B) genealogical and lineage traditions connected with Gangeśa

(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

११. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'praśna-śruti' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(B) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(C) traditions and reports connected with questions, learning, and memory around Gangeśa

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

१२. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'period of Gangeśa' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(B) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(C) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

(D) the chronological placement of Gangeśa in the history of Mithila and Nyāya

१३. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Mahāmahopādhyāya title' primarily concern?

(A) the discussion of the honorific used for learned scholars

(B) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

१४. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'family and oral tradition' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(B) family memory, learned lineage, and janashruti surrounding Gangeśa

(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

१५. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Vardhamāna Upādhyāya' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(B) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(C) the learned successor connected with Gangeśa's family and scholastic tradition

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

१६. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Navya-Nyāya and Tattvacintāmaṇi' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(B) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(C) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

(D) the transformation of Nyāya through Gangeśa's technical and analytical work

१७. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'Tattvacintāmaṇi commentary tradition' primarily concern?

(A) later expository and critical writing on Gangeśa's masterwork

(B) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

१८. In a content-based study of Gangeśa, what does the theme 'sources cited in Tattvacintāmaṇi' primarily concern?

(A) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition

(B) the earlier works and scholars with whom Gangeśa's reasoning is in dialogue

(C) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra

(D) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta

१९. In Nyāya epistemology, what does pratyakṣa denote?

(A) anumāna — knowledge produced through a sign, reason, or inferential mark

(B) upamāna — knowledge produced through similarity or comparison

(C) perception — knowledge produced through direct perceptual contact

(D) śabda — knowledge produced through reliable words or testimony

२०. Which pramāṇa is most directly connected with perception?

(A) anumāna

(B) upamāna

(C) śabda

(D) pratyakṣa

२१. In Nyāya epistemology, what does anumāna denote?

(A) inference — knowledge produced through a sign, reason, or inferential mark

(B) pratyakṣa — knowledge produced through direct perceptual contact

(C) upamāna — knowledge produced through similarity or comparison

(D) śabda — knowledge produced through reliable words or testimony

२२. Which pramāṇa is most directly connected with inference?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) anumāna

(C) upamāna

(D) śabda

२३. In Nyāya epistemology, what does upamāna denote?

(A) pratyakṣa — knowledge produced through direct perceptual contact

(B) anumāna — knowledge produced through a sign, reason, or inferential mark

(C) comparison — knowledge produced through similarity or comparison

(D) śabda — knowledge produced through reliable words or testimony

२४. Which pramāṇa is most directly connected with comparison?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) anumāna

(C) śabda

(D) upamāna

२५. In Nyāya epistemology, what does śabda denote?

(A) verbal testimony — knowledge produced through reliable words or testimony

(B) pratyakṣa — knowledge produced through direct perceptual contact

(C) anumāna — knowledge produced through a sign, reason, or inferential mark

(D) upamāna — knowledge produced through similarity or comparison

२६. Which pramāṇa is most directly connected with verbal testimony?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) śabda

(C) anumāna

(D) upamāna

२७. Which pair is correctly matched in the Nyāya categories?

(A) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(B) saṃśaya — doubt

(C) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(D) prayojana — purpose or motive

२८. What is the best explanation of pramāṇa in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) object of valid knowledge

(B) doubt

(C) purpose or motive

(D) means of valid knowledge

२९. What is the best explanation of prameya in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) object of valid knowledge

(B) means of valid knowledge

(C) doubt

(D) purpose or motive

३०. What is the best explanation of saṃśaya in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) doubt

(C) object of valid knowledge

(D) purpose or motive

३१. What is the best explanation of prayojana in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) object of valid knowledge

(C) purpose or motive

(D) doubt

३२. What is the best explanation of dṛṣṭānta in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) object of valid knowledge

(C) doubt

(D) example used in reasoning

३३. What is the best explanation of siddhānta in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) established conclusion

(B) means of valid knowledge

(C) object of valid knowledge

(D) doubt

३४. What is the best explanation of avayava in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) member of a syllogistic argument

(C) object of valid knowledge

(D) doubt

३५. What is the best explanation of tarka in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) object of valid knowledge

(C) suppositional reasoning used to test a position

(D) doubt

३६. What is the best explanation of nirṇaya in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) object of valid knowledge

(C) doubt

(D) ascertainment or settled judgement

३७. What is the best explanation of vāda in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) truth-oriented debate

(B) means of valid knowledge

(C) object of valid knowledge

(D) doubt

३८. What is the best explanation of jalpa in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) wrangling or victory-seeking debate

(C) object of valid knowledge

(D) doubt

३९. What is the best explanation of vitaṇḍā in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) object of valid knowledge

(C) destructive criticism without establishing one's own thesis

(D) doubt

४०. What is the best explanation of hetvābhāsa in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) object of valid knowledge

(C) doubt

(D) fallacious reason

४१. What is the best explanation of chala in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) quibble or unfair verbal shift

(B) means of valid knowledge

(C) object of valid knowledge

(D) doubt

४२. What is the best explanation of jāti in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) futile rejoinder or specious objection

(C) object of valid knowledge

(D) doubt

४३. What is the best explanation of nigrahasthāna in Nyāya reasoning?

(A) means of valid knowledge

(B) object of valid knowledge

(C) point of defeat in debate

(D) doubt

४४. Which description best fits the Nyāya-related term anvīkṣikī?

(A) science of reasoning

(B) discipline of reasons or grounds

(C) discipline of valid means of knowledge

(D) critical inquiry or reflective investigation

४५. Which description best fits the Nyāya-related term tarkaśāstra?

(A) science of reasoning

(B) critical inquiry or reflective investigation

(C) discipline of reasons or grounds

(D) discipline of valid means of knowledge

४६. Which description best fits the Nyāya-related term hetuśāstra?

(A) critical inquiry or reflective investigation

(B) discipline of reasons or grounds

(C) science of reasoning

(D) discipline of valid means of knowledge

४७. Which description best fits the Nyāya-related term pramāṇaśāstra?

(A) critical inquiry or reflective investigation

(B) science of reasoning

(C) discipline of valid means of knowledge

(D) discipline of reasons or grounds

४८. Which description best fits the Nyāya-related term nyāyaśāstra?

(A) critical inquiry or reflective investigation

(B) science of reasoning

(C) discipline of reasons or grounds

(D) discipline of methodical reasoning and examination

४९. Which description best fits the Nyāya-related term vāda-vidyā?

(A) knowledge of disciplined debate

(B) critical inquiry or reflective investigation

(C) science of reasoning

(D) discipline of reasons or grounds

५०. Which statement correctly identifies Tattvacintāmaṇi in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya context?

(A) Tattvacintāmaṇi is a ritual manual unrelated to reasoning.

(B) Tattvacintāmaṇi is Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya.

(C) Tattvacintāmaṇi is a modern political manifesto.

(D) Tattvacintāmaṇi is a folk ballad with no philosophical role.

५१. Match the text with its role: Tattvacintāmaṇi — ?

(A) the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(B) the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana

(C) Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya

(D) the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara

५२. Which statement correctly identifies Nyāyasūtra in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya context?

(A) Nyāyasūtra is a ritual manual unrelated to reasoning.

(B) Nyāyasūtra is a modern political manifesto.

(C) Nyāyasūtra is a folk ballad with no philosophical role.

(D) Nyāyasūtra is the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition.

५३. Match the text with its role: Nyāyasūtra — ?

(A) the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(B) Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya

(C) the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana

(D) the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara

५४. Which statement correctly identifies Nyāyabhāṣya in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya context?

(A) Nyāyabhāṣya is a ritual manual unrelated to reasoning.

(B) Nyāyabhāṣya is the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana.

(C) Nyāyabhāṣya is a modern political manifesto.

(D) Nyāyabhāṣya is a folk ballad with no philosophical role.

५५. Match the text with its role: Nyāyabhāṣya — ?

(A) Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya

(B) the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(C) the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana

(D) the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara

५६. Which statement correctly identifies Nyāyavārttika in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya context?

(A) Nyāyavārttika is a ritual manual unrelated to reasoning.

(B) Nyāyavārttika is a modern political manifesto.

(C) Nyāyavārttika is a folk ballad with no philosophical role.

(D) Nyāyavārttika is the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara.

५७. Match the text with its role: Nyāyavārttika — ?

(A) the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara

(B) Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya

(C) the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(D) the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana

५८. Which statement correctly identifies Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya context?

(A) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā is a ritual manual unrelated to reasoning.

(B) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā is Vācaspati Miśra's major contribution in the older Nyāya commentary line.

(C) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā is a modern political manifesto.

(D) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā is a folk ballad with no philosophical role.

५९. Match the text with its role: Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā — ?

(A) Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya

(B) the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(C) Vācaspati Miśra's major contribution in the older Nyāya commentary line

(D) the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana

६०. Which statement correctly identifies Kusumāñjali in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya context?

(A) Kusumāñjali is a ritual manual unrelated to reasoning.

(B) Kusumāñjali is a modern political manifesto.

(C) Kusumāñjali is a folk ballad with no philosophical role.

(D) Kusumāñjali is Udayana's important work defending the existence of Īśvara.

६१. Match the text with its role: Kusumāñjali — ?

(A) Udayana's important work defending the existence of Īśvara

(B) Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya

(C) the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(D) the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana

६२. Which description best fits Gautama in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(B) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(C) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

(D) a pre-Gangeśa Maithil scholar linked with the older Nyāya commentary tradition

६३. Which description best fits Vātsyāyana in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

(C) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(D) a pre-Gangeśa Maithil scholar linked with the older Nyāya commentary tradition

६४. Which description best fits Uddyotakara in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(C) a pre-Gangeśa Maithil scholar linked with the older Nyāya commentary tradition

(D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

६५. Which description best fits Vācaspati Miśra in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) a pre-Gangeśa Maithil scholar linked with the older Nyāya commentary tradition

(B) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(C) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

६६. Which description best fits Udayana in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) a major Naiyāyika before Gangeśa and an important figure in Mithila's logical tradition

(C) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

६७. Which description best fits Gangeśa Upādhyāya in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(C) the central figure associated with Navya-Nyāya and Tattvacintāmaṇi

(D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

६८. Which description best fits Vardhamāna Upādhyāya in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(C) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

(D) a later learned figure connected with Gangeśa's family and intellectual succession

६९. Which description best fits Pakṣadhara Miśra in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) a later Maithil name associated with Navya-Nyāya learning

(B) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(C) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

७०. Which description best fits Raghunātha Śiromaṇi in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) a major later Navya-Nyāya philosopher in the post-Gangeśa tradition

(C) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

७१. Which description best fits Gadādhara Bhaṭṭācārya in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya chain?

(A) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

(C) a later scholar in the extended Navya-Nyāya commentary world

(D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

७२. Which Tattvacintāmaṇi division is linked with perception?

(A) Anumāna-khaṇḍa

(B) Upamāna-khaṇḍa

(C) Śabda-khaṇḍa

(D) Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa

৬৩. What is the subject of Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa?

(A) perception

(B) inference

(C) comparison

(D) verbal testimony

৬৪. Which Tattvacintāmaṇi division is linked with inference?

(A) Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa

(B) Anumāna-khaṇḍa

(C) Upamāna-khaṇḍa

(D) Śabda-khaṇḍa

৬৫. What is the subject of Anumāna-khaṇḍa?

(A) perception

(B) comparison

(C) inference

(D) verbal testimony

৬৬. Which Tattvacintāmaṇi division is linked with comparison?

(A) Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa

(B) Anumāna-khaṇḍa

(C) Śabda-khaṇḍa

(D) Upamāna-khaṇḍa

৬৭. What is the subject of Upamāna-khaṇḍa?

(A) comparison

(B) perception

(C) inference

(D) verbal testimony

৬৮. Which Tattvacintāmaṇi division is linked with verbal testimony?

(A) Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa

(B) Śabda-khaṇḍa

(C) Anumāna-khaṇḍa

(D) Upamāna-khaṇḍa

৬৯. What is the subject of Śabda-khaṇḍa?

(A) perception

(B) inference

(C) verbal testimony

(D) comparison

৫০. Which pair is correct in inference-related vocabulary?

(A) sādhya — the property to be established

(B) hetu — the reason or inferential mark

(C) vyāpti — invariable concomitance between reason and probandum

(D) pakṣa — the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

৫১. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does pakṣa most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) the property to be established

(C) the reason or inferential mark

(D) invariable concomitance between reason and probandum

৫২. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does sādhya most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) the property to be established

(C) the reason or inferential mark

(D) invariable concomitance between reason and probandum

৫৩. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does hetu most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) the property to be established

(C) the reason or inferential mark

(D) invariable concomitance between reason and probandum

৫৪. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does vyāpti most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) the property to be established

(C) the reason or inferential mark

(D) invariable concomitance between reason and probandum

৫৫. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does dṛṣṭānta most nearly mean?

(A) example used to show the relation between reason and probandum

(B) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(C) the property to be established

(D) the reason or inferential mark

৫৬. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does upādhi most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) a condition that restricts or qualifies an inference

(C) the property to be established

(D) the reason or inferential mark

৫৭. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does pakṣadharmatā most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) the property to be established

(C) the presence of the reason in the subject

(D) the reason or inferential mark

৫৮. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does parāmarśa most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) the property to be established

(C) the reason or inferential mark

(D) reflective cognition connecting the subject with the reason and the universal relation

৮৯. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does vyabhicāra most nearly mean?

(A) deviation or irregularity that weakens an inference

(B) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(C) the property to be established

(D) the reason or inferential mark

৯০. In a Navya-Nyāya style discussion of inference, what does lakṣaṇa most nearly mean?

(A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference

(B) definition or mark used to fix a concept

(C) the property to be established

(D) the reason or inferential mark

৯১. Consider the following statements about Gangeśa: 1. He is associated with Navya-Nyāya. 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi is his principal philosophical work. 3. His importance is unrelated to Nyāya reasoning.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 2 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

৯২. Consider the following statements about Nyāya: 1. It is concerned with valid knowledge. 2. It uses pramāṇa and prameya categories. 3. It rejects reasoning and debate as irrelevant.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1, 2 and 3

(D) 1 and 2 only

৯৩. Which of the following are pramāṇas in the Nyāya framework? 1. Pratyakṣa 2. Anumāna 3. Upamāna 4. Śabda

(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(B) 1 and 2 only

(C) 2 and 3 only

(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

৯৪. Consider the following pairs: 1. Pratyakṣa — perception 2. Anumāna — inference 3. Śabda — verbal testimony

(A) 1 only

(B) 1, 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 2 only

(D) 2 and 3 only

৯৫. Consider the following pairs: 1. Pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge 2. Prameya — object of valid knowledge 3. Hetvābhāsa — fallacious reason

(A) 1 only

(B) 1 and 2 only

(C) 1, 2 and 3

(D) 2 and 3 only

৯৬. Which of the following are associated with debate in Nyāya? 1. Vāda 2. Jalpa 3. Vitaṇḍā 4. Nigrahasthāna

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 4 only

(C) 1, 3 and 4 only

(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

९७. Consider the following statements about Tattvacintāmaṇi: 1. It is central to Gangeśa's fame. 2. It is linked with the rise of Navya-Nyāya. 3. It avoids pramāṇa inquiry.

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९८. Which of the following divisions are associated with Tattvacintāmaṇi? 1. Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa 2. Anumāna-khaṇḍa 3. Upamāna-khaṇḍa 4. Śabda-khaṇḍa

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

९९. Consider the following statements about Mithila's philosophical setting: 1. Mithila is treated as a major place for Nyāya learning. 2. Gangeśa is placed inside that tradition. 3. The tradition is presented as unrelated to Sanskrit scholarship.

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१००. Which of the following belong to the old-to-new Nyāya chain? 1. Gautama 2. Vātsyāyana 3. Uddyotakara 4. Gangeśa

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

१०१. Consider the following statements about inference: 1. Hetu is the reason. 2. Sādhya is what is to be established. 3. Vyāpti is irrelevant to inference.

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१०२. Which of the following are inferential terms? 1. Pakṣa 2. Hetu 3. Sādhya 4. Vyāpti

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

१०३. Consider the following statements about Navya-Nyāya: 1. It is marked by technical precision. 2. It develops rather than erases older Nyāya. 3. It is mainly a school of lyric poetry.

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१०४. Which of the following are real concerns in the Gangeśa discussion? 1. Birthplace traditions 2. Lineage and gotra 3. Period and honorific title 4. Modern electoral manifestos

(A) 1 and 4 only

(B) 2 and 4 only

(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(D) 1, 2 and 3 only

१०५. Assertion (A): Gangeśa is crucial to the rise of Navya-Nyāya. Reason (R): Tattvacintāmaṇi became a foundational work for later technical Nyāya analysis.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

१०६. Assertion (A): Nyāya gives importance to pramāṇa. Reason (R): Valid knowledge depends on reliable means of knowing.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(B) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

१०७. Assertion (A): Anumāna is important in Nyāya. Reason (R): Inference depends on the relation between hetu and sādhya through vyāpti.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(B) A is true, but R is false.

(C) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

१०८. Assertion (A): Tarka is part of disciplined Nyāya inquiry. Reason (R): Tarka helps test and clarify positions rather than functioning as mere quarrel.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(B) A is true, but R is false.

(C) A is false, but R is true.

(D) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

१०९. Assertion (A): Mithila is significant in the history of Navya-Nyāya. Reason (R): Gangeśa and later scholars are placed within its scholastic environment.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

११०. Which set correctly matches Nyāya categories with their functions?

(A) pramāṇa — object of valid knowledge; prameya — doubt; saṃśaya — purpose or motive; prayojana — means of valid knowledge

(B) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge; prameya — object of valid knowledge; saṃśaya — doubt; prayojana — purpose or motive

(C) pramāṇa — unrelated biographical detail; prameya — unrelated biographical detail; saṃśaya — unrelated biographical detail; prayojana — unrelated biographical detail

(D) pramāṇa — doubt; prameya — purpose or motive; saṃśaya — means of valid knowledge; prayojana — object of valid knowledge

१११. Which set correctly places figures in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama — the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition; Vātsyāyana — a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra; Uddyotakara — the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra

(B) Gautama — unrelated modern political role; Vātsyāyana — unrelated modern political role; Uddyotakara — unrelated modern political role

(C) Gautama — the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra; Vātsyāyana — the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition; Uddyotakara — a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra

(D) Gautama — a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra; Vātsyāyana — the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra; Uddyotakara — the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition

११२. Why is Tattvacintāmaṇi treated as a turning point?

(A) Because it replaced philosophy with epic narration.

(B) Because it rejected all discussion of pramāṇa.

(C) Because it focused only on ritual performance.

(D) Because it sharpened Nyāya analysis into the technical style associated with Navya-Nyāya.

११३. What makes Navya-Nyāya distinct in the discussion of Gangeśa?

(A) Its refined technical language and precise analysis of cognition and inference.

(B) Its rejection of logic as useless.

(C) Its exclusive concern with royal genealogy.

(D) Its dependence on lyrical metres alone.

११४. Why are earlier Maithil logicians discussed before Gangeśa?

(A) To show that Gangeśa had no relation to Mithila.

(B) To show the intellectual preparation behind his achievement.

(C) To replace philosophy with folklore.

(D) To avoid discussion of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

११५. Why does the discussion include Gangeśa's mūla and gotra?

(A) Because gotra replaces his philosophical work.

(B) Because Nyāya accepts only genealogy as pramāṇa.

(C) Because lineage traditions are part of reconstructing his intellectual and biographical identity.

(D) Because Tattvacintāmaṇi is a genealogy manual.

११६. What is the role of commentary tradition in Gangeśa's legacy?

(A) It proves that Tattvacintāmaṇi had no influence.

(B) It changes the subject to modern politics.

(C) It erases all technical language from Nyāya.

(D) It expands, explains, and contests the arguments of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

११७. What kind of knowledge problem lies at the centre of pramāṇa inquiry?

(A) How a cognition becomes valid, reliable, and tied to its object.

(B) How to compose a royal eulogy.

(C) How to count dynasties only.

(D) How to avoid reasoning altogether.

११८. Why is vyāpti crucial in inference?

(A) Because it means the defeat of an opponent.

(B) Because it connects the hetu with the sādhya through invariable concomitance.

(C) Because it is another name for verbal testimony.

(D) Because it refers to a birthplace tradition.

११९. What distinguishes vāda from jalpa in Nyāya debate vocabulary?

(A) Vāda is a fallacy and jalpa is perception.

(B) Both are names of gotra traditions.

(C) Vāda aims at truth, while jalpa is victory-oriented wrangling.

(D) Both mean verbal testimony only.

१२०. What is the role of hetvābhāsa?

(A) It is the subject under consideration.

(B) It is the direct sense-object contact.

(C) It is the title of a biographical chapter.

(D) It marks a reason that appears valid but is fallacious.

१२१. Why is Anvīkṣikī an apt name for Nyāya?

(A) Because Nyāya involves critical investigation and reflective examination.

(B) Because it names a royal title.

(C) Because it excludes all inquiry.

(D) Because it means comparison only.

१२२. What is the relation between older Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya in the Gangeśa discussion?

(A) Navya-Nyāya is wholly unrelated to Nyāya.

(B) Navya-Nyāya develops older Nyāya through more exact analysis and terminology.

(C) Older Nyāya is treated as poetry only.

(D) Gangeśa is excluded from both traditions.

१२३. What is the philosophical relevance of Gangeśa's period?

(A) It replaces the need to discuss Tattvacintāmaṇi.

(B) It proves that logic began only in the modern age.

(C) It helps place the emergence of Navya-Nyāya within Mithila's intellectual history.

(D) It is unrelated to learned traditions.

१२४. How should oral traditions about Gangeśa be used?

(A) As proof that philosophical texts are unnecessary.

(B) As a reason to ignore all scholarship.

(C) As a substitute for every pramāṇa category.

(D) As material to be compared with reasoning, lineage, and textual evidence.

१२५. Why are cited works and authors in Tattvacintāmaṇi important?

(A) They show the earlier intellectual material with which Gangeśa's arguments interact.

(B) They show that Gangeśa wrote no philosophical work.

(C) They show that Nyāya had no debate tradition.

(D) They are only decorative names without relevance.

१२६. What is the best content-based description of Gangeśa's achievement?

(A) He abolished all forms of reasoning.

(B) He gave Nyāya a sharper technical form through Tattvacintāmaṇi.

(C) He wrote only on music and theatre.

(D) He treated pramāṇa as irrelevant to knowledge.

१२७. Choose the most accurate content-based completion.

(A) Gangeśa belongs to the learned world of Mithila, but only as a non-philosophical anecdote.

(B) The source treats this issue as unrelated to Gangeśa and Nyāya.

(C) Gangeśa belongs to the learned world of Mithila, not to an isolated, non-scholastic setting.

(D) The source replaces this topic with page-number memorisation.

१२८. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving pramāṇa?

(A) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(B) saṃśaya — doubt

(C) prayojana — purpose or motive

(D) pramāṇa — one of the four pramāṇas

१२९. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving prameya?

(A) prameya — one of the four pramāṇas

(B) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(C) saṃśaya — doubt

(D) prayojana — purpose or motive

१३०. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving saṃśaya?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) saṃśaya — one of the four pramāṇas

(C) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(D) prayojana — purpose or motive

१३१. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving prayojana?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(C) prayojana — one of the four pramāṇas

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१३२. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving dṛṣṭānta?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(C) saṃśaya — doubt

(D) dṛṣṭānta — one of the four pramāṇas

१३३. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving siddhānta?

(A) siddhānta — one of the four pramāṇas

(B) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(C) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१३४. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving avayava?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) avayava — one of the four pramāṇas

(C) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१३५. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving tarka?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(C) tarka — one of the four pramāṇas

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१३६. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving nirṇaya?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(C) saṃśaya — doubt

(D) nirṇaya — one of the four pramāṇas

१३७. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving vāda?

(A) vāda — one of the four pramāṇas

(B) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(C) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१३८. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving jalpa?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) jalpa — one of the four pramāṇas

(C) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१३९. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving vitaṇḍā?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(C) vitaṇḍā — one of the four pramāṇas

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१४०. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving hetvābhāsa?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(C) saṃśaya — doubt

(D) hetvābhāsa — one of the four pramāṇas

१४१. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving chala?

(A) chala — one of the four pramāṇas

(B) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(C) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१४२. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving jāti?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) jāti — one of the four pramāṇas

(C) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१४३. Which pair is NOT correctly matched in the Nyāya category vocabulary involving nigrahasthāna?

(A) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge

(B) prameya — object of valid knowledge

(C) nigrahasthāna — one of the four pramāṇas

(D) saṃśaya — doubt

१४४. Which of the following is not one of the four pramāṇas in the Nyāya framework?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) anumāna

(C) upamāna

(D) saṃśaya

१४५. If a cognition is obtained through perception, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) anumāna

(C) upamāna

(D) śabda

१४६. If a cognition is obtained through inference, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) anumāna

(C) upamāna

(D) śabda

१४७. If a cognition is obtained through comparison, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) anumāna

(C) upamāna

(D) śabda

१४८. If a cognition is obtained through verbal testimony, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) anumāna

(C) upamāna

(D) śabda

१४९. Which statement would be incorrect about Gautama in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

(B) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(C) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

(D) Vācaspati Miśra is associated with author of Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā.

१५०. Which statement would be incorrect about Vātsyāyana in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(B) Vātsyāyana is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

(C) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

(D) Vācaspati Miśra is associated with author of Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā.

१५१. Which statement would be incorrect about Uddyotakara in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(B) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(C) Uddyotakara is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

(D) Vācaspati Miśra is associated with author of Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā.

१५२. Which statement would be incorrect about Vācaspati Miśra in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(B) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(C) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

(D) Vācaspati Miśra is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

१५३. Which statement would be incorrect about Udayana in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Udayana is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

(B) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(C) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(D) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

१५४. Which statement would be incorrect about Gangeśa Upādhyāya in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(B) Gangeśa Upādhyāya is chiefly presented as the author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(C) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(D) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

१५५. Which statement would be incorrect about Vardhamāna Upādhyāya in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(B) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(C) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is chiefly presented as the author of Nyāyasūtra.

(D) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

१५६. Which statement would be incorrect about Pakṣadhara Miśra in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(B) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(C) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

(D) Pakṣadhara Miśra is chiefly presented as the author of Nyāyasūtra.

१५७. Which statement would be incorrect about Raghunātha Śiromaṇi in the Nyāya/Navya-Nyāya tradition?

(A) Raghunātha Śiromaṇi is chiefly presented as the author of Nyāyasūtra.

(B) Gautama is associated with traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

(C) Vātsyāyana is associated with author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

(D) Uddyotakara is associated with author of the Nyāyavārttika.

१५८. Which work-role pair is incorrectly matched with respect to Nyāyasūtra?

(A) Nyāyabhāṣya — bhāṣya in the older Nyāya tradition

(B) Nyāyasūtra — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work

(C) Nyāyavārttika — vārttika in the older Nyāya tradition

(D) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā — Vācaspati Miśra's expository contribution in the older Nyāya line

१५९. Which work-role pair is incorrectly matched with respect to Nyāyabhāṣya?

(A) Nyāyasūtra — older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(B) Nyāyavārttika — vārttika in the older Nyāya tradition

(C) Nyāyabhāṣya — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work

(D) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā — Vācaspati Miśra's expository contribution in the older Nyāya line

१६०. Which work-role pair is incorrectly matched with respect to Nyāyavārttika?

(A) Nyāyasūtra — older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(B) Nyāyabhāṣya — bhāṣya in the older Nyāya tradition

(C) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā — Vācaspati Miśra's expository contribution in the older Nyāya line

(D) Nyāyavārttika — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work

१६१. Which work-role pair is incorrectly matched with respect to Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā?

(A) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work

(B) Nyāyasūtra — older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(C) Nyāyabhāṣya — bhāṣya in the older Nyāya tradition

(D) Nyāyavārttika — vārttika in the older Nyāya tradition

१६२. Which work-role pair is incorrectly matched with respect to Kusumāñjali?

(A) Nyāyasūtra — older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(B) Kusumāñjali — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work

(C) Nyāyabhāṣya — bhāṣya in the older Nyāya tradition

(D) Nyāyavārttika — vārttika in the older Nyāya tradition

१६३. Which work-role pair is incorrectly matched with respect to Tattvacintāmaṇi?

(A) Nyāyasūtra — older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition

(B) Nyāyabhāṣya — bhāṣya in the older Nyāya tradition

(C) Tattvacintāmaṇi — the older sūtra text of Gautama

(D) Nyāyavārttika — vārttika in the older Nyāya tradition

१६४. Which Tattvacintāmaṇi division is incorrectly paired?

(A) Anumāna-khaṇḍa — inference

(B) Upamāna-khaṇḍa — comparison

(C) Śabda-khaṇḍa — verbal testimony

(D) Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa — royal genealogy

१६५. In a standard inference, what is the relation called when the hetu is invariably connected with the sādhya?

(A) vyāpti

(B) pakṣa

(C) chala

(D) jāti

१६६. In an inference, what is the term for the subject in which the sādhya is to be established?

(A) sādhya

(B) pakṣa

(C) vyāpti

(D) nigrahasthāna

१६७. In an inference, what is the reason or inferential mark called?

(A) upamāna

(B) vāda

(C) hetu

(D) jāti

१६८. What does sādhya refer to in an inferential structure?

(A) the opponent's defeat point

(B) a verbal quibble

(C) a form of comparison

(D) the property to be established

१६९. Which term identifies the defect created by an apparent reason that fails as proof?

(A) hetvābhāsa

(B) pramāṇa

(C) prameya

(D) siddhānta

१७०. Which concept marks a condition that restricts an otherwise overwide inference?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) upādhi

(C) śabda

(D) prayojana

१७१. Which item is closest to a five-member Nyāya-style inferential expression?

(A) saṃśaya

(B) chala

(C) avayava

(D) jāti

१७२. Which debate type aims at truth rather than mere victory?

(A) jalpa

(B) vitaṇḍā

(C) chala

(D) vāda

१७३. Which debate type consists mainly in attacking without establishing one's own thesis?

(A) vitaṇḍā

(B) vāda

(C) pratyakṣa

(D) upamāna

१७४. Which item is a quibble rather than a means of valid knowledge?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) chala

(C) anumāna

(D) śabda

१७५. Why is Gangeśa placed after discussion of earlier Maithil logicians?

(A) To prove that earlier Nyāya did not exist.

(B) To replace Tattvacintāmaṇi with folklore.

(C) To show that his work arose from a prepared scholastic background.

(D) To deny Mithila's role in philosophy.

१७६. Why is the Gangeśa–Gangeśvara issue treated carefully?

(A) Because it is a question of modern spelling only.

(B) Because it is a debate about poetry metres.

(C) Because it removes the need to discuss Nyāya.

(D) Because names and traditions around Gangeśa require critical distinction.

१७७. What is the point of discussing Gangeśa's birthplace traditions?

(A) To assess inherited claims about his life with evidence and reasoning.

(B) To turn Nyāya into geographical trivia only.

(C) To deny his philosophical importance.

(D) To replace all texts with maps.

१७८. Why is Gangeśa's period philosophically significant?

(A) It proves that all Nyāya began in modern times.

(B) It helps locate the rise of Navya-Nyāya in historical sequence.

(C) It is unrelated to textual tradition.

(D) It avoids all discussion of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

१७९. What is the strongest reason for linking Gangeśa with Navya-Nyāya?

(A) He rejected all logical analysis.

(B) He wrote only ritual songs.

(C) His Tattvacintāmaṇi reshaped the analytical language of Nyāya.

(D) He treated pramāṇa as unnecessary.

१८०. What does the treatment of Vardhamāna Upādhyāya show?

(A) That Gangeśa had no family or scholastic succession.

(B) That Navya-Nyāya ended before Gangeśa.

(C) That Tattvacintāmaṇi was never studied.

(D) That Gangeśa's intellectual line continued through later learned figures.

१८१. What is the main role of the Tattvacintāmaṇi commentary tradition?

(A) To explain, refine, and contest Gangeśa's arguments.

(B) To prove that the work had no readers.

(C) To convert Nyāya into folk drama.

(D) To remove all technical vocabulary.

१८२. Why are cited works and authors important in Tattvacintāmaṇi?

(A) They are unrelated decorations.

(B) They reveal the prior śāstric debate with which Gangeśa engaged.

(C) They replace philosophical argument with genealogy.

(D) They show that Gangeśa avoided earlier learning.

१८३. What is the meaning of calling Tattvacintāmaṇi a Navya-Nyāya work?

(A) It is a devotional manual unrelated to logic.

(B) It is a drama about Mithila.

(C) It belongs to a newer, highly technical mode of Nyāya analysis.

(D) It is an anti-philosophical pamphlet.

१८४. What is the safest content-based description of Gangeśa in the monograph?

(A) A king whose main work was a legal code.

(B) A playwright whose only concern was theatre.

(C) A poet unrelated to Nyāya and pramāṇa.

(D) A Maithil philosopher whose Tattvacintāmaṇi became foundational for Navya-Nyāya.

१८५. A student says that pakṣa means 'subject under consideration' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Correct

(B) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(C) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१८६. A student says that sādhya means 'property to be established' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(B) Correct

(C) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१८७. A student says that hetu means 'reason or inferential mark' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(B) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(C) Correct

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१८८. A student says that vyāpti means 'invariable concomitance' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(B) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(C) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

(D) Correct

१८९. A student says that dṛṣṭānta means 'example' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Correct

(B) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(C) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१९०. A student says that upādhi means 'limiting condition' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(B) Correct

(C) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१९१. A student says that pakṣadharmatā means 'presence of the reason in the subject' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(B) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(C) Correct

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१९२. A student says that parāmarśa means 'reflective inferential cognition' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(B) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(C) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

(D) Correct

१९३. A student says that vyabhicāra means 'irregularity or deviation' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Correct

(B) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(C) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१९४. A student says that hetvābhāsa means 'fallacious reason' in an inference-focused discussion. How should this be evaluated?

(A) Incorrect; it means verbal testimony only

(B) Correct

(C) Incorrect; it means a royal title

(D) Incorrect; it means a birthplace tradition

१९५. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Nyāya philosophy?

(A) pramāṇa, reasoning, debate, and the search for valid knowledge

(B) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(C) court poetry and royal entertainment

(D) Mithila’s scholastic culture

१९६. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Nyāyaśāstra synonyms?

(A) anvīkṣikī, tarkaśāstra, hetuśāstra, and pramāṇaśāstra

(B) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(C) Mithila’s scholastic culture

(D) agricultural revenue lists

१९७. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Mithila's philosophical development?

(A) modern municipal elections

(B) the growth of Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, and Sanskrit learning in Mithila

(C) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(D) Mithila's scholastic culture

१९८. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Prāg-Gangeśa Naiyāyikas?

(A) earlier Maithil thinkers before Gangeśa

(B) nineteenth-century printing policy

(C) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(D) Mithila's scholastic culture

१९९. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Gangeśa's historical setting?

(A) the background that made Navya-Nyāya possible

(B) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(C) film production techniques

(D) Mithila's scholastic culture

२००. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of birthplace and lineage traditions?

(A) critical treatment of biographical claims about Gangeśa

(B) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(C) Mithila's scholastic culture

(D) classification of musical rāgas only

२०१. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Mahāmahopādhyāya title?

(A) tax collection hierarchy

(B) scholarly honor and learned authority

(C) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(D) Mithila's scholastic culture

२०२. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Vardhamāna Upādhyāya?

(A) family-linked succession in Gangeśa's scholarly line

(B) foreign travel narrative

(C) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(D) Mithila's scholastic culture

२०३. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of Tattvacintāmaṇi?

(A) Gangeśa's technical pramāṇa-centred work

(B) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(C) a folk song anthology

(D) Mithila's scholastic culture

२०४. Which option is LEAST related to the Gangeśa-centred discussion of commentary tradition?

(A) later explanation and debate around Tattvacintāmaṇi

(B) Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya learning

(C) Mithila's scholastic culture

(D) food customs only

२०५. Consider the following statements on Gangeśa and Tattvacintāmaṇi: 1. Gangeśa is linked with Tattvacintāmaṇi. 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi is central to Navya-Nyāya. 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi is a work of modern electoral law. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२०६. Consider the following statements on Mithila and Navya-Nyāya: 1. Mithila is important in the rise of Navya-Nyāya. 2. Gangeśa is placed inside Mithila's learned culture. 3. Mithila is presented as unrelated to Nyāya. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२०७. Consider the following statements on Pramāṇa theory: 1. Nyāya studies valid means of knowledge. 2. Pratyakṣa and anumāna are pramāṇas. 3. Pramāṇa means a royal lineage title. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२०८. Consider the following statements on Nyāya debate: 1. Vāda is a form of debate. 2. Hetvābhāsa is a fallacious reason. 3. Jalpa is the same as direct perception. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 2 only

२०९. Consider the following statements on Inference structure: 1. Hetu is the reason. 2. Sādhya is the property to be established. 3. Vyāpti means a verbal quibble. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२१०. Consider the following statements on Tattvacintāmaṇi divisions: 1. Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa concerns perception. 2. Anumāna-khaṇḍa concerns inference. 3. Śabda-khaṇḍa concerns royal genealogy. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२११. Consider the following statements on Older Nyāya line: 1. Gautama is linked with Nyāyasūtra. 2. Vātsyāyana is linked with Nyāyabhāṣya. 3. Gangeśa is the author of Nyāyasūtra. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२१२. Consider the following statements on Commentarial continuity: 1. Vācaspati Miśra belongs to the older commentary line. 2. Later scholars explain and debate Tattvacintāmaṇi. 3. A commentary tradition means there was no influence. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 2 only

२१३. Consider the following statements on Gangeśa biography: 1. Birthplace traditions are examined. 2. Lineage and gotra are discussed. 3. Biographical inquiry replaces the need for philosophy. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२१४. Consider the following statements on Scholastic honor: 1. Mahāmahopādhyāya is a learned honorific. 2. Honorifics reflect scholarly culture. 3. Mahāmahopādhyāya is treated as a military rank. Which of the statements are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

२१५. Assertion (A): Gangeśa's fame is inseparable from Tattvacintāmaṇi. Reason (R): Tattvacintāmaṇi became the chief text around which later Navya-Nyāya interpretation developed.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
(B) A is true, but R is false.
(C) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

२१६. Assertion (A): Mithila is not a marginal background in the Gangeśa discussion. Reason (R): the source treats Mithila as a major centre of Sanskrit and Nyāya learning.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
(B) A is true, but R is false.
(C) A is false, but R is true.
(D) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

२१७. Assertion (A): Pramāṇa analysis is central to Nyāya. Reason (R): Nyāya asks how valid cognition is produced and tested.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

२१८. Assertion (A): The four-pramāṇa structure is important for Tattvacintāmaṇi. Reason (R): the major divisions are associated with perception, inference, comparison, and testimony.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
(B) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

२१९. Assertion (A): A hetvābhāsa cannot establish a sādhya. Reason (R): it is only an apparent or defective reason.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(B) A is true, but R is false.

(C) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

२२०. Assertion (A): Vāda differs from jalpa and vitaṇḍā. Reason (R): Nyāya classifies debate according to purpose and method.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(B) A is true, but R is false.

(C) A is false, but R is true.

(D) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

२२१. Assertion (A): Vyāpti is indispensable for inference. Reason (R): without invariable concomitance the hetu cannot prove the sādhya.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

२२२. Assertion (A): The commentary tradition is philosophically important. Reason (R): it preserves and expands the technical discussion of Gangeśa's work.

(A) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.

(B) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

२२३. To analyse an inference in a Nyāya manner, what should be checked first among the following?

(A) whether the statement contains a royal title

(B) whether the topic is a song

(C) whether the hetu is connected with the sādhya through vyāpti

(D) whether the page number is memorable

२२४. When a reason appears persuasive but fails logically, which Nyāya concept is most relevant?

(A) pratyakṣa

(B) upamāna

(C) Mahāmahopādhyāya

(D) hetvābhāsa

२२५. When knowledge arises from a trustworthy verbal source, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) śabda

(B) saṃśaya

(C) jalpa

(D) jāti

२२६. When knowledge arises from comparison, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) vitaṇḍā

(B) upamāna

(C) nigrahasthāna

(D) chala

२२७. When a cognition is based on direct perception, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) prayojana
(B) siddhānta
(C) pratyakṣa
(D) avayava

२२८. When a conclusion is reached from a sign or mark, which pramāṇa is involved?

(A) dṛṣṭānta
(B) saṃśaya
(C) chala
(D) anumāna

२२९. When a debate is pursued for truth, which Nyāya term is most fitting?

(A) vāda
(B) jalpa
(C) vitaṇḍā
(D) chala

२३०. When the aim is merely victory through wrangling, which Nyāya term is most fitting?

(A) vāda
(B) jalpa
(C) pratyakṣa
(D) upamāna

२३१. When an opponent only attacks without establishing a counter-thesis, which term is most fitting?

(A) śabda
(B) prameya
(C) vitaṇḍā
(D) dṛṣṭānta

२३२. When a debate reaches a recognised point of defeat, which term is most fitting?

(A) vyāpti
(B) pratyakṣa
(C) upamāna
(D) nigrahasthāna

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (A) Gangeśa Upādhyāya is presented as a central Maithil thinker in the rise of Navya-Nyāya. — The text treats Gangeśa as the decisive figure through whom Nyāya in Mithila took a new analytical form.

२. (B) Gangeśa Upādhyāya is presented as a central Maithil thinker in the rise of Navya-Nyāya. — The text treats Gangeśa as the decisive figure through whom Nyāya in Mithila took a new analytical form.

३. (C) the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the discipline of reasoning, evidence, debate, and valid cognition.

४. (D) the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the different names and functional descriptions of Nyāya such as anvīkṣikī, tarka, and pramāṇa-śāstra.

५. (A) Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine Mithila's role as a major centre of Sanskrit learning, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta.

६. (B) the pre-Gangeśa line of Maithil scholars who prepared the ground for Navya-Nyāya — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the pre-Gangeśa line of Maithil scholars who prepared the ground for Navya-Nyāya.

७. (C) the intellectual and social conditions in which Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya grew in Mithila — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the intellectual and social conditions in which Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya grew in Mithila.

८. (D) the distinction and discussion around names connected with Gangeśa — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the distinction and discussion around names connected with Gangeśa.

९. (A) the traditions and arguments around Gangeśa's place of birth — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the traditions and arguments around Gangeśa's place of birth.

१०. (B) genealogical and lineage traditions connected with Gangeśa — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine genealogical and lineage traditions connected with Gangeśa.

११. (C) traditions and reports connected with questions, learning, and memory around Gangeśa — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine traditions and reports connected with questions, learning, and memory around Gangeśa.

१२. (D) the chronological placement of Gangeśa in the history of Mithila and Nyāya — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the chronological placement of Gangeśa in the history of Mithila and Nyāya.

१३. (A) the discussion of the honorific used for learned scholars — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the discussion of the honorific used for learned scholars.

१४. (B) family memory, learned lineage, and janashruti surrounding Gangeśa — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine family memory, learned lineage, and janashruti surrounding Gangeśa.

१५. (C) the learned successor connected with Gangeśa's family and scholastic tradition — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the learned successor connected with Gangeśa's family and scholastic tradition.

१६. (D) the transformation of Nyāya through Gangeśa's technical and analytical work — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the transformation of Nyāya through Gangeśa's technical and analytical work.

१७. (A) later expository and critical writing on Gangeśa's masterwork — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine later expository and critical writing on Gangeśa's masterwork.

१८. (B) the earlier works and scholars with whom Gangeśa's reasoning is in dialogue — The Gangeśa-focused treatment uses this theme to examine the earlier works and scholars with whom Gangeśa's reasoning is in dialogue.

१९. (C) perception — knowledge produced through direct perceptual contact — pratyakṣa is treated as perception, meaning knowledge produced through direct perceptual contact.

२०. (D) pratyakṣa — pratyakṣa is the Nyāya term for perception.

२१. (A) inference — knowledge produced through a sign, reason, or inferential mark — anumāna is treated as inference, meaning knowledge produced through a sign, reason, or inferential mark.

२२. (B) anumāna — anumāna is the Nyāya term for inference.

२३. (C) comparison — knowledge produced through similarity or comparison — upamāna is treated as comparison, meaning knowledge produced through similarity or comparison.

२४. (D) upamāna — upamāna is the Nyāya term for comparison.

२५. (A) verbal testimony — knowledge produced through reliable words or testimony — śabda is treated as verbal testimony, meaning knowledge produced through reliable words or testimony.

२६. (B) śabda — śabda is the Nyāya term for verbal testimony.

२७. (C) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge — In the Nyāya framework, pramāṇa means means of valid knowledge.

२८. (D) means of valid knowledge — The category pramāṇa is used for means of valid knowledge.

२९. (A) object of valid knowledge — The category prameya is used for object of valid knowledge.

३०. (B) doubt — The category saṃśaya is used for doubt.

३१. (C) purpose or motive — The category prayojana is used for purpose or motive.

३२. (D) example used in reasoning — The category dṛṣṭānta is used for example used in reasoning.

३३. (A) established conclusion — The category siddhānta is used for established conclusion.

३४. (B) member of a syllogistic argument — The category avayava is used for member of a syllogistic argument.

३५. (C) suppositional reasoning used to test a position — The category tarka is used for suppositional reasoning used to test a position.

३६. (D) ascertainment or settled judgement — The category nirṇaya is used for ascertainment or settled judgement.

३७. (A) truth-oriented debate — The category vāda is used for truth-oriented debate.

३८. (B) wrangling or victory-seeking debate — The category jalpa is used for wrangling or victory-seeking debate.

३९. (C) destructive criticism without establishing one's own thesis — The category vitaṇḍā is used for destructive criticism without establishing one's own thesis.

४०. (D) fallacious reason — The category hetvābhāsa is used for fallacious reason.

४१. (A) quibble or unfair verbal shift — The category chala is used for quibble or unfair verbal shift.

४२. (B) futile rejoinder or specious objection — The category jāti is used for futile rejoinder or specious objection.

४३. (C) point of defeat in debate — The category nigrahasthāna is used for point of defeat in debate.

४४. (D) critical inquiry or reflective investigation — anvīkṣikī names Nyāya from the angle of critical inquiry or reflective investigation.

४५. (A) science of reasoning — tarkaśāstra names Nyāya from the angle of science of reasoning.

४६. (B) discipline of reasons or grounds — hetuśāstra names Nyāya from the angle of discipline of reasons or grounds.

४७. (C) discipline of valid means of knowledge — pramāṇaśāstra names Nyāya from the angle of discipline of valid means of knowledge.

४८. (D) discipline of methodical reasoning and examination — nyāyaśāstra names Nyāya from the angle of discipline of methodical reasoning and examination.

४९. (A) knowledge of disciplined debate — vāda-vidyā names Nyāya from the angle of knowledge of disciplined debate.

५०. (B) Tattvacintāmaṇi is Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya. — The correct identification is that Tattvacintāmaṇi is Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya.

५१. (C) Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya — Tattvacintāmaṇi is associated with Gangeśa's principal work and the foundational text of Navya-Nyāya.

५२. (D) Nyāyasūtra is the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition. — The correct identification is that Nyāyasūtra is the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition.

५३. (A) the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition — Nyāyasūtra is associated with the older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition.

५४. (B) Nyāyabhāṣya is the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana. — The correct identification is that Nyāyabhāṣya is the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana.

५५. (C) the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana — Nyāyabhāṣya is associated with the bhāṣya tradition associated with Vātsyāyana.

५६. (D) Nyāyavārttika is the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara. — The correct identification is that Nyāyavārttika is the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara.

५७. (A) the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara — Nyāyavārttika is associated with the vārttika tradition associated with Uddyotakara.

५८. (B) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā is Vācaspati Miśra's major contribution in the older Nyāya commentary line. — The correct identification is that Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā is Vācaspati Miśra's major contribution in the older Nyāya commentary line.

५९. (C) Vācaspati Miśra's major contribution in the older Nyāya commentary line — Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā is associated with Vācaspati Miśra's major contribution in the older Nyāya commentary line.

६०. (D) Kusumāñjali is Udayana's important work defending the existence of Īśvara. — The correct identification is that Kusumāñjali is Udayana's important work defending the existence of Īśvara.

६१. (A) Udayana's important work defending the existence of Īśvara — Kusumāñjali is associated with Udayana's important work defending the existence of Īśvara.

६२. (B) the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra — Gautama is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

६३. (C) the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition — Vātsyāyana is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

६४. (D) a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra — Uddyotakara is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

६५. (A) a pre-Gangeśa Maithil scholar linked with the older Nyāya commentary tradition — Vācaspati Miśra is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

६६. (B) a major Naiyāyika before Gangeśa and an important figure in Mithila's logical tradition — Udayana is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

६७. (C) the central figure associated with Navya-Nyāya and Tattvacintāmaṇi — Gangeśa Upādhyāya is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

६८. (D) a later learned figure connected with Gangeśa's family and intellectual succession — Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

६९. (A) a later Maithil name associated with Navya-Nyāya learning — Pakṣadhara Miśra is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

७०. (B) a major later Navya-Nyāya philosopher in the post-Gangeśa tradition — Raghunātha Śiromaṇi is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

७१. (C) a later scholar in the extended Navya-Nyāya commentary world — Gadādhara Bhaṭṭācārya is treated in relation to this role in the Nyāya tradition.

७२. (D) Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa — Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa is the division connected with perception.

७३. (A) perception — Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa concerns perception.

७४. (B) Anumāna-khaṇḍa — Anumāna-khaṇḍa is the division connected with inference.

७५. (C) inference — Anumāna-khaṇḍa concerns inference.

७६. (D) Upamāna-khaṇḍa — Upamāna-khaṇḍa is the division connected with comparison.

७७. (A) comparison — Upamāna-khaṇḍa concerns comparison.

७८. (B) Śabda-khaṇḍa — Śabda-khaṇḍa is the division connected with verbal testimony.

৭৯. (C) verbal testimony — Śabda-khaṇḍa concerns verbal testimony.

৮০. (D) pakṣa — the subject or locus under consideration in an inference — pakṣa is used for the subject or locus under consideration in an inference in the logic of inference.

৮১. (A) the subject or locus under consideration in an inference — The inferential role of pakṣa is the subject or locus under consideration in an inference.

৮২. (B) the property to be established — The inferential role of sādhya is the property to be established.

৮৩. (C) the reason or inferential mark — The inferential role of hetu is the reason or inferential mark.

৮৪. (D) invariable concomitance between reason and probandum — The inferential role of vyāpti is invariable concomitance between reason and probandum.

৮৫. (A) example used to show the relation between reason and probandum — The inferential role of dṛṣṭānta is example used to show the relation between reason and probandum.

৮৬. (B) a condition that restricts or qualifies an inference — The inferential role of upādhi is a condition that restricts or qualifies an inference.

৮৭. (C) the presence of the reason in the subject — The inferential role of pakṣadharmatā is the presence of the reason in the subject.

৮৮. (D) reflective cognition connecting the subject with the reason and the universal relation — The inferential role of parāmarśa is reflective cognition connecting the subject with the reason and the universal relation.

৮৯. (A) deviation or irregularity that weakens an inference — The inferential role of vyabhicāra is deviation or irregularity that weakens an inference.

৯০. (B) definition or mark used to fix a concept — The inferential role of lakṣaṇa is definition or mark used to fix a concept.

৯১. (C) 1 and 2 only — Gangeśa is linked with Navya-Nyāya and Tattvacintāmaṇi; the third statement is wrong.

৯২. (D) 1 and 2 only — Nyāya studies valid means and objects of knowledge; it does not reject reasoning.

৯৩. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 — The four pramāṇas are perception, inference, comparison, and verbal testimony.

৯৪. (B) 1, 2 and 3 — All three pairs correctly reflect Nyāya epistemology.

৯৫. (C) 1, 2 and 3 — Each pair is a standard Nyāya category.

৯৬. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 — Nyāya analyses debate, wrangling, destructive criticism, and points of defeat.

৯৭. (A) 1 and 2 only — The work is central to Gangeśa and Navya-Nyāya; it does not avoid pramāṇa inquiry.

৯৮. (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 — The work is organised around the pramāṇa divisions.

৯৯. (C) 1 and 2 only — Mithila’s Sanskrit-Nyāya learning forms the background for Gangeśa.

১০০. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 — The discussion connects older Nyāya authorities and the later Navya-Nyāya turn associated with Gangeśa.

১০১. (A) 1 and 2 only — Inference requires hetu, sādhya, and vyāpti; the third statement is false.

১০২. (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 — All four belong to inference vocabulary.

১০৩. (C) 1 and 2 only — Navya-Nyāya refines Nyāya with technical precision; it is not lyric poetry.

১০৪. (D) 1, 2 and 3 only — The source discusses biographical and scholastic traditions, not electoral politics.

১০৫. (A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — Gangeśa’s importance is tied to Tattvacintāmaṇi and its later analytical tradition.

१०६. (B) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — Nyāya studies means of valid knowledge because reliability of cognition is central to it.

१०७. (C) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — Inference is intelligible only through the reason, probandum, and their invariable relation.

१०८. (D) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — Tarka in Nyāya has a methodological role.

१०९. (A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The source links Gangeśa's work with Mithila's learned milieu.

११०. (B) pramāṇa — means of valid knowledge; prameya — object of valid knowledge; saṃśaya — doubt; prayojana — purpose or motive — The correct set keeps each Nyāya category with its standard function.

१११. (C) Gautama — the traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra; Vātsyāyana — the bhāṣyakāra of the Nyāya tradition; Uddyotakara — a major early Nyāya vārttikakāra — The correct set preserves the roles of the scholars in the Nyāya line.

११२. (D) Because it sharpened Nyāya analysis into the technical style associated with Navya-Nyāya. — The source connects the work with the new analytical turn in Nyāya.

११३. (A) Its refined technical language and precise analysis of cognition and inference. — Navya-Nyāya is marked by technical precision.

११४. (B) To show the intellectual preparation behind his achievement. — The pre-Gangeśa background explains the continuity of learned debate in Mithila.

११५. (C) Because lineage traditions are part of reconstructing his intellectual and biographical identity. — The biographical sections place philosophical work alongside lineage memory.

११६. (D) It expands, explains, and contests the arguments of Tattvacintāmaṇi. — The later commentary tradition is central to the survival of Navya-Nyāya.

११७. (A) How a cognition becomes valid, reliable, and tied to its object. — Pramāṇa inquiry examines the conditions of valid cognition.

११८. (B) Because it connects the hetu with the sādhya through invariable concomitance. — Inference depends on a reliable relation between reason and probandum.

११९. (C) Vāda aims at truth, while jalpa is victory-oriented wrangling. — Nyāya analyses different forms of debate.

१२०. (D) It marks a reason that appears valid but is fallacious. — Hetvābhāsa is a fallacious reason.

१२१. (A) Because Nyāya involves critical investigation and reflective examination. — Anvīkṣikī stresses inquiry and examination.

१२२. (B) Navya-Nyāya develops older Nyāya through more exact analysis and terminology. — The source presents a line of development rather than total discontinuity.

१२३. (C) It helps place the emergence of Navya-Nyāya within Mithila's intellectual history. — Chronological discussion helps locate Gangeśa in the history of Nyāya.

१२४. (D) As material to be compared with reasoning, lineage, and textual evidence. — The source treats tradition seriously but evaluates it through inquiry.

१२५. (A) They show the earlier intellectual material with which Gangeśa's arguments interact. — The cited material connects Gangeśa with prior śāstric discussions.

१२६. (B) He gave Nyāya a sharper technical form through Tattvacintāmaṇi. — The source presents Gangeśa as a decisive technical thinker in Nyāya.

१२७. (C) Gangeśa belongs to the learned world of Mithila, not to an isolated, non-scholastic setting. — The accurate point is that Gangeśa belongs to the learned world of Mithila and not to an isolated, non-scholastic setting.

१२८. (D) pramāṇa — one of the four pramāṇas — pramāṇa is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means means of valid knowledge.

१२९. (A) prameya — one of the four pramāṇas — prameya is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means object of valid knowledge.

१३०. (B) saṃśaya — one of the four pramāṇas — saṃśaya is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means doubt.

१३१. (C) prayojana — one of the four pramāṇas — prayojana is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means purpose or motive.

१३२. (D) dṛṣṭānta — one of the four pramāṇas — dṛṣṭānta is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means example used in reasoning.

१३३. (A) siddhānta — one of the four pramāṇas — siddhānta is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means established conclusion.

१३४. (B) avayava — one of the four pramāṇas — avayava is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means member of a syllogistic argument.

१३५. (C) tarka — one of the four pramāṇas — tarka is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means suppositional reasoning used to test a position.

१३६. (D) nirṇaya — one of the four pramāṇas — nirṇaya is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means ascertainment or settled judgement.

१३७. (A) vāda — one of the four pramāṇas — vāda is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means truth-oriented debate.

१३८. (B) jalpa — one of the four pramāṇas — jalpa is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means wrangling or victory-seeking debate.

१३९. (C) vitaṇḍā — one of the four pramāṇas — vitaṇḍā is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means destructive criticism without establishing one's own thesis.

१४०. (D) hetvābhāsa — one of the four pramāṇas — hetvābhāsa is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means fallacious reason.

१४१. (A) chala — one of the four pramāṇas — chala is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means quibble or unfair verbal shift.

१४२. (B) jāti — one of the four pramāṇas — jāti is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means futile rejoinder or specious objection.

१४३. (C) nigrahasthāna — one of the four pramāṇas — nigrahasthāna is not one of the four pramāṇas; it means point of defeat in debate.

१४४. (D) saṃśaya — saṃśaya is a Nyāya category, but the four pramāṇas are pratyakṣa, anumāna, upamāna, and śabda.

१४५. (A) pratyakṣa — pratyakṣa is the pramāṇa corresponding to perception.

१४६. (B) anumāna — anumāna is the pramāṇa corresponding to inference.

१४७. (C) upamāna — upamāna is the pramāṇa corresponding to comparison.

१४८. (D) śabda — śabda is the pramāṇa corresponding to verbal testimony.

१४९. (A) Gautama is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi. — The accurate role of Gautama is: traditional author of the Nyāyasūtra.

१५०. (B) Vātsyāyana is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi. — The accurate role of Vātsyāyana is: author of the Nyāyabhāṣya.

१५१. (C) Uddyotakara is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi. — The accurate role of Uddyotakara is: author of the Nyāyavārttika.

१५२. (D) Vācaspati Miśra is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi. — The accurate role of Vācaspati Miśra is: author of Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā.

१५३. (A) Udayana is chiefly presented as the author of Tattvacintāmaṇi. — The accurate role of Udayana is: a pre-Gangeśa Naiyāyika associated with works such as Kusumāñjali.

१५४. (B) Gangeśa Upādhyāya is chiefly presented as the author of the Nyāyasūtra. — The accurate role of Gangeśa Upādhyāya is: author of Tattvacintāmaṇi.

१५५. (C) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is chiefly presented as the author of Nyāyasūtra. — The accurate role of Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is: later learned figure connected with Gangeśa's line.

१५६. (D) Pakṣadhara Miśra is chiefly presented as the author of Nyāyasūtra. — The accurate role of Pakṣadhara Miśra is: important later Maithil scholar in the Navya-Nyāya world.

१५७. (A) Raghunātha Śiromaṇi is chiefly presented as the author of Nyāyasūtra. — The accurate role of Raghunātha Śiromaṇi is: major later Navya-Nyāya philosopher.

१५८. (B) Nyāyasūtra — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work — Nyāyasūtra should be understood as older foundational sūtra text of the Nyāya tradition.

१५९. (C) Nyāyabhāṣya — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work — Nyāyabhāṣya should be understood as bhāṣya in the older Nyāya tradition.

१६०. (D) Nyāyavārttika — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work — Nyāyavārttika should be understood as vārttika in the older Nyāya tradition.

१६१. (A) Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work — Nyāyavārttikatātparyaṭīkā should be understood as Vācaspati Miśra's expository contribution in the older Nyāya line.

१६२. (B) Kusumāñjali — Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work — Kusumāñjali should be understood as Udayana's work connected with defence of Īśvara.

१६३. (C) Tattvacintāmaṇi — the older sūtra text of Gautama — Tattvacintāmaṇi should be understood as Gangeśa's central Navya-Nyāya work.

१६४. (D) Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa — royal genealogy — Pratyakṣa-khaṇḍa is associated with perception, not with the incorrect pairing.

१६५. (A) vyāpti — Vyāpti is the invariable concomitance required for inference.

१६६. (B) pakṣa — Pakṣa is the subject under consideration.

१६७. (C) hetu — Hetu is the reason used to prove the sādhya.

१६८. (D) the property to be established — Sādhya is the probandum or property to be established.

१६९. (A) hetvābhāsa — Hetvābhāsa is a fallacious reason.

१७०. (B) upādhi — Upādhi is used to qualify or restrict an inference.

१७१. (C) avayava — Avayava is the member of an argument.

१७२. (D) vāda — Vāda is the truth-oriented form of debate.

१७३. (A) vitaṇḍā — Vitaṇḍā is destructive criticism without setting up one's own position.

१७४. (B) chala — Chala is a quibble; it is not one of the four pramāṇas.

१७५. (C) To show that his work arose from a prepared scholastic background. — The pre-Gangeśa discussion supplies the intellectual background for his achievement.

१७६. (D) **Because names and traditions around Gangeśa require critical distinction.** — The source treats names and traditions as part of careful biographical reconstruction.

१७७. (A) **To assess inherited claims about his life with evidence and reasoning.** — Birthplace traditions are part of a larger critical life-account.

१७८. (B) **It helps locate the rise of Navya-Nyāya in historical sequence.** — The period discussion places Gangeśa in the history of Nyāya.

१७९. (C) **His Tattvacintāmaṇi reshaped the analytical language of Nyāya.** — Tattvacintāmaṇi is central to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya style.

१८०. (D) **That Gangeśa's intellectual line continued through later learned figures.** — Vardhamāna is treated in connection with Gangeśa's family and tradition.

१८१. (A) **To explain, refine, and contest Gangeśa's arguments.** — The commentary tradition is central to the later life of Gangeśa's work.

१८२. (B) **They reveal the prior śāstric debate with which Gangeśa engaged.** — Citation shows dialogue with inherited philosophical material.

१८३. (C) **It belongs to a newer, highly technical mode of Nyāya analysis.** — Navya-Nyāya is marked by technical precision and analytical refinement.

१८४. (D) **A Maithil philosopher whose Tattvacintāmaṇi became foundational for Navya-Nyāya.** — The discussion centres on Gangeśa as a philosopher of Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya.

१८५. (A) **Correct** — pakṣa is correctly explained as subject under consideration.

१८६. (B) **Correct** — sādhya is correctly explained as property to be established.

१८७. (C) **Correct** — hetu is correctly explained as reason or inferential mark.

१८८. (D) **Correct** — vyāpti is correctly explained as invariable concomitance.

१८९. (A) **Correct** — dṛṣṭānta is correctly explained as example.

१९०. (B) **Correct** — upādhi is correctly explained as limiting condition.

१९१. (C) **Correct** — pakṣadharmatā is correctly explained as presence of the reason in the subject.

१९२. (D) **Correct** — parāmarśa is correctly explained as reflective inferential cognition.

१९३. (A) **Correct** — vyabhicāra is correctly explained as irregularity or deviation.

१९४. (B) **Correct** — hetvābhāsa is correctly explained as fallacious reason.

१९५. (C) **court poetry and royal entertainment** — The unrelated option is court poetry and royal entertainment; the relevant concern is pramāṇa, reasoning, debate, and the search for valid knowledge.

१९६. (D) **agricultural revenue lists** — The unrelated option is agricultural revenue lists; the relevant concern is anvīkṣikī, tarkaśāstra, hetuśāstra, and pramāṇaśāstra.

१९७. (A) **modern municipal elections** — The unrelated option is modern municipal elections; the relevant concern is the growth of Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, and Sanskrit learning in Mithila.

१९८. (B) **nineteenth-century printing policy** — The unrelated option is nineteenth-century printing policy; the relevant concern is earlier Maithil thinkers before Gangeśa.

१९९. (C) **film production techniques** — The unrelated option is film production techniques; the relevant concern is the background that made Navya-Nyāya possible.

२००. (D) classification of musical rāgas only — The unrelated option is classification of musical rāgas only; the relevant concern is critical treatment of biographical claims about Gangeśa.

२०१. (A) tax collection hierarchy — The unrelated option is tax collection hierarchy; the relevant concern is scholarly honor and learned authority.

२०२. (B) foreign travel narrative — The unrelated option is foreign travel narrative; the relevant concern is family-linked succession in Gangeśa's scholarly line.

२०३. (C) a folk song anthology — The unrelated option is a folk song anthology; the relevant concern is Gangeśa's technical pramāṇa-centred work.

२०४. (D) food customs only — The unrelated option is food customs only; the relevant concern is later explanation and debate around Tattvacintāmaṇi.

२०५. (A) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२०६. (B) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२०७. (C) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२०८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२०९. (A) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२१०. (B) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२११. (C) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२१२. (D) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२१३. (A) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२१४. (B) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements fit the Gangeśa/Nyāya discussion; the third is the deliberate mismatch.

२१५. (C) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२१६. (D) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२१७. (A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२१८. (B) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२१९. (C) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२२०. (D) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२२१. (A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२२२. (B) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. — The reason states why the assertion is valid within the Gangeśa/Navya-Nyāya discussion.

२२३. (C) whether the hetu is connected with the sādhya through vyāpti — Inference requires a valid relation between reason and probandum.

२२४. (D) hetvābhāsa — Hetvābhāsa is a fallacious reason.

२२५. (A) **śabda** — Śabda is verbal testimony.

२२६. (B) **upamāna** — Upamāna is comparison.

२२७. (C) **pratyakṣa** — Pratyakṣa is perception.

२२८. (D) **anumāna** — Anumāna is inference.

२२९. (A) **vāda** — Vāda is truth-oriented debate.

२३०. (B) **jalpa** — Jalpa is victory-oriented wrangling.

२३१. (C) **vitaṇḍā** — Vitaṇḍā is destructive criticism.

२३२. (D) **nigrahasthāna** — Nigrahasthāna is a point of defeat.

अध्याय २ : Videha QUIZ — History of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā | UPSC Prelims Standard

UPSC-Style Synthesis — Core Full-Book Questions

१. With reference to History of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā , consider the following statements: 1. The work is a historical-bibliographical study of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā. 2. It treats manuscript evidence and catalogues as important tools. 3. It is a general survey of all Indian schools without special focus on Mithilā. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२. Which one of the following gives the correct broad sequence of the book?

(A) Udayana context → Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers → Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna → Age of Expansion → Age of Four M's → Modern Scholars
(B) Gaṅgeśa → Modern Scholars → Udayana → Age of Four M's → Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers → Index
(C) Modern Scholars → Age of Expansion → Gaṅgeśa → Udayana → Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers
(D) Age of Four M's → Udayana → Chapter VI → Gaṅgeśa → Chapter II

३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter I — Udayanācārya and his predecessors/successors 2. Chapter III — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna 3. Chapter V — Modern Scholars How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४. The book's statement that Gaṅgeśa "consolidated" Navya-Nyāya is best understood as meaning that:

(A) earlier figures such as Udayana are relevant to the formation of the school
(B) Gaṅgeśa had no connection with Tattvacintāmaṇi
(C) Udayana is rejected as historically irrelevant
(D) the book is only a study of modern scholars

५. Which of the following is/are correctly associated with Udayanācārya in the book? 1. Kusumāñjali 2. Laksanāvalī 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi Select the correct answer.

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya 2. Vardhamāna — Son of Gaṅgeśa 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter I predecessor of Udayana How many pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

७. Which one of the following is the best reason that UPSC-style questions from this book should avoid simple one-line recall?

(A) The book repeatedly uses chronology, manuscript evidence, works, commentaries and scholar relationships that require comparison.

(B) The book contains no named scholars.

(C) The book has no chapter structure.

(D) The book is only a list of kings and dynasties.

८. With reference to Chapter IV, consider the following statements: 1. It is titled "The Age of Expansion". 2. It includes Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara, Tvantopādhyāya and Śaṅkara Miśra. 3. It is the chapter on Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

९. Which of the following is a correct inference about repeated names such as Keśavamiśra / Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Vācaspati / Vācaspati II?

(A) Chapter context and identifiers are essential for correct historical placement.

(B) All such repeated names refer to the same person.

(C) The book ignores repeated names and never distinguishes them.

(D) They all belong to Chapter VI.

१०. Consider the following groups: 1. Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra, Keśavamiśra 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya, Vardhamāna Upādhyāya 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya, Giridharopādhyāya, Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha Which one of the following correctly identifies the chapters?

(A) 1—Chapter II; 2—Chapter III; 3—Chapter VI

(B) 1—Chapter VI; 2—Chapter I; 3—Chapter III

(C) 1—Chapter V; 2—Chapter IV; 3—Chapter II

(D) 1—Chapter I; 2—Chapter VI; 3—Chapter V

Front Matter, Institute and Preface

११. With reference to Front Matter, Institute and Preface , consider the following statements: 1. The abbreviations page shows that catalogues, journals, manuscript collections and research institutes are central to the evidence base. 2. The book is by Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya and was issued under the Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning. 3. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१२. With reference to Front Matter, Institute and Preface , consider the following statements: 1. The book is by Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya and was issued under the Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning. 2. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. 3. The abbreviations page shows that catalogues, journals, manuscript collections and research institutes are central to the evidence base. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१३. With reference to Front Matter, Institute and Preface , consider the following statements: 1. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 2. The Government of Bihar note links the Institute with advanced Sanskrit learning and research. 3. The abbreviations page shows that catalogues, journals, manuscript collections and research institutes are central to the evidence base. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१४. With reference to Front Matter, Institute and Preface , consider the following statements: 1. The work belongs to the Mithila Institute Series and was published from Darbhanga in 1958. 2. The title identifies the subject as the history of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā, not a general textbook of Indian logic. 3. The preface by P. L. Vaidya presents the work as a posthumous study by Bhattacharya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१५. Consider the following pairs: 1. P. L. Vaidya — separate Chapter V figure 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya — author of the posthumously published study 3. Abbreviations — key to catalogues, journals and manuscript sources How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Abbreviations — key to catalogues, journals and manuscript sources 2. Mithila Institute — Darbhanga institution connected with Sanskrit learning and research 3. P. L. Vaidya — Chapter IV expansion figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Abbreviations — key to catalogues, journals and manuscript sources 2. Mithila Institute Series — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer in Chapter II 3. Mithila Institute — Darbhanga institution connected with Sanskrit learning and research How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१८. With reference to Front Matter, Institute and Preface , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The work belongs to the Mithila Institute Series and was published from Darbhanga in 1958.
(B) The title identifies the subject as the history of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā, not a general textbook of Indian logic.
(C) The preface by P. L. Vaidya presents the work as a posthumous study by Bhattacharya.
(D) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book’s intellectual chronology.

१९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The abbreviations page shows that catalogues, journals, manuscript collections and research institutes are central to the evidence base. Reason (R): The preface notes that the author could not complete the original plan of the book before his death. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

२०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The preface notes that the author could not complete the original plan of the book before his death. Reason (R): The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२१. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Front Matter, Institute and Preface ?

(A) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(B) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(C) The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification.

(D) The preface notes that the author could not complete the original plan of the book before his death.

२२. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Front Matter, Institute and Preface , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction

२३. With reference to Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction , consider the following statements: 1. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 2. UPSC-style reading of this book requires attention to chronology, school affiliation, textual evidence and named works together. 3. The study repeatedly links Mithilā with wider scholarly circuits such as Bengal, Benares, Kashmir and manuscript repositories. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२४. With reference to Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction , consider the following statements: 1. The work is not merely a doctrinal summary; it is also a bibliography-centered intellectual history. 2. UPSC-style reading of this book requires attention to chronology, school affiliation, textual evidence and named works together. 3. Printed editions, manuscript catalogues, library notes, colophons and marginalia are used as historical evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२५. With reference to Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. The index is useful for checking names and works, but it is not a substitute for the chapter arguments. 3. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२६. With reference to Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction , consider the following statements: 1. Relationships among scholars are reconstructed through works, citations, commentaries, pupils and manuscript transmission. 2. The author often distinguishes certain evidence from conjecture, probability and unresolved problems. 3. All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Manuscript catalogue — aid for locating and identifying textual witnesses 2. Printed edition — confusing similar names across chapters 3. Index — coverage-checking aid rather than an independent argument How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Colophon — Chapter V figure fitting the “M” mnemonic 2. Manuscript catalogue — aid for locating and identifying textual witnesses 3. Index — coverage-checking aid rather than an independent argument How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Manuscript catalogue — aid for locating and identifying textual witnesses 2. Index — coverage-checking aid rather than an independent argument 3. Printed edition — important for the rival-school context How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३०. With reference to Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

(B) Printed editions, manuscript catalogues, library notes, colophons and marginalia are used as historical evidence.

(C) The book treats manuscript evidence as essential for reconstructing the history of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā.

(D) The work is not merely a doctrinal summary; it is also a bibliography-centered intellectual history.

३१. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The study repeatedly links Mithilā with wider scholarly circuits such as Bengal, Benares, Kashmir and manuscript repositories. Reason (R): The author often distinguishes certain evidence from conjecture, probability and unresolved problems. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The index is useful for checking names and works, but it is not a substitute for the chapter arguments. Reason (R): The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३३. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction ?

(A) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar.

(B) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry.

(C) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

(D) The study repeatedly links Mithilā with wider scholarly circuits such as Bengal, Benares, Kashmir and manuscript repositories.

३४. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Method: Manuscripts, Catalogues and Historical Reconstruction , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya

३५. With reference to Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. The chapter argues that Mithilā made a major contribution to Indian philosophical literature through Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. 3. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३६. With reference to Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Udayana's works are presented as connecting the older classics with later Navya-Nyāya developments. 2. The chapter argues that Mithilā made a major contribution to Indian philosophical literature through Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. 3. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३७. With reference to Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , consider the following statements: 1. A UPSC-style reading must connect Udayana with both intellectual transition and Mithilā's regional scholastic identity. 2. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. 3. The date of Udayana is treated as a historical problem requiring evidence rather than mere tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३८. With reference to Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. 2. The chapter examines Udayana's location, predecessors, successors, relation with Gaṅgeśa and relation with Śrīharṣa. 3. The book challenges the simple view that Gaṅgeśa alone founded Navya-Nyāya by stressing Udayana's threshold role. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३९. With reference to Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Udayana's works are presented as connecting the older classics with later Navya-Nyāya developments. 2. The narrative distinguishes older Nyāya from the modern school known as Navya-Nyāya. 3. Chapter I treats Udayanācārya, his predecessors and his successors as the starting frame for Mithilā's Navya-Nyāya history. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४०. With reference to Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 2. The narrative distinguishes older Nyāya from the modern school known as Navya-Nyāya. 3. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४१. Consider the following pairs: 1. Navya-Nyāya — modern school of Indian logic 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — later consolidator associated with Tattvacintāmaṇi 3. Śrīharṣa — commentary associated with Vardhamāna in the discussed list How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Nyāyadarśana — applied logic emphasized as Mithilā's major contribution 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — chapter immediately before modern scholars 3. Udayanācārya — threshold figure between older Nyāya and Navya-Nyāya How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — evidence of limited circulation 2. Nyāyadarśana — applied logic emphasized as Mithilā's major contribution 3. Navya-Nyāya — modern school of Indian logic How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śrīharṣa — philosophical figure considered in relation to Udayana 2. Nyāyadarśana — applied logic emphasized as Mithilā's major contribution 3. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — location of the Tattvacintāmaṇi discussion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४५. With reference to Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The book challenges the simple view that Gaṅgeśa alone founded Navya-Nyāya by stressing Udayana's threshold role.

(B) Chapter I treats Udayanācārya, his predecessors and his successors as the starting frame for Mithilā's Navya-Nyāya history.

(C) The chapter argues that Mithilā made a major contribution to Indian philosophical literature through Nyāyadarśana or applied logic.

(D) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

४६. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A UPSC-style reading must connect Udayana with both intellectual transition and Mithilā's regional scholastic identity. Reason (R): Chapter I treats Udayanācārya, his predecessors and his successors as the starting frame for Mithilā's Navya-Nyāya history. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The chapter examines Udayana's location, predecessors, successors, relation with Gaṅgeśa and relation with Śrīharṣa. Reason (R): Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. Reason (R): The date of Udayana is treated as a historical problem requiring evidence rather than mere tradition. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४९. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya ?

(A) The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan.

(B) The book challenges the simple view that Gaṅgeśa alone founded Navya-Nyāya by stressing Udayana's threshold role.

(C) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(D) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar.

५०. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Chapter I Overview — Udayanācārya and the Threshold of Navya-Nyāya , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

५१. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. older Nyāya background 2. Udayanācārya 3. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya 4. later Mithilā Navya-Nyāya expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Udayana Belonged to Mithilā

५२. With reference to Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , consider the following statements: 1. The argument is not based on regional pride alone; it relies on textual and historical indications. 2. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 3. Udayana's position connects Vaiseṣika-Nyāya materials with the later scholastic tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५३. With reference to Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. The subsection supports the book's larger claim that Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā has a pre-Gaṅgeśa history. 3. Udayana's position connects Vaiseṣika-Nyāya materials with the later scholastic tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५४. With reference to Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , consider the following statements: 1. Locating Udayana in Mithilā helps explain why later Mithilā scholars treated him as part of their own lineage. 2. The regional attribution is important because it makes Udayana part of Mithilā's intellectual genealogy. 3. The claim is used to strengthen a historical sequence, not merely to identify a birthplace. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५५. With reference to Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , consider the following statements: 1. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 2. The argument is not based on regional pride alone; it relies on textual and historical indications. 3. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५६. With reference to Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , consider the following statements: 1. The regional attribution is important because it makes Udayana part of Mithilā's intellectual genealogy. 2. The argument is not based on regional pride alone; it relies on textual and historical indications. 3. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५७. With reference to Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , consider the following statements: 1. The claim is used to strengthen a historical sequence, not merely to identify a birthplace. 2. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. 3. Locating Udayana in Mithilā helps explain why later Mithilā scholars treated him as part of their own lineage. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५८. Consider the following pairs: 1. School identity — The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. 2. Mithilā — regional setting of a major Nyāya lineage 3. Pre-Gaṅgeśa history — stage prior to Gaṅgeśa's consolidation How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Textual evidence — basis for the regional-historical claim 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa history — stage prior to Gaṅgeśa's consolidation 3. Mithilā — The Age of Four M's How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Pre-Gaṅgeśa history — stage prior to Gaṅgeśa's consolidation 2. School identity — key to distinguishing repeated names 3. Mithilā — regional setting of a major Nyāya lineage How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६१. Consider the following pairs: 1. School identity — figure listed before Udayana's pre-eminence section 2. Udayana — claimed as connected with Mithilā 3. Pre-Gaṅgeśa history — stage prior to Gaṅgeśa's consolidation How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६२. With reference to Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The subsection argues for Udayana's connection with Mithilā rather than treating him as detached from the region.

(B) The argument is not based on regional pride alone; it relies on textual and historical indications.

(C) The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification.

(D) The regional attribution is important because it makes Udayana part of Mithilā's intellectual genealogy.

६३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The subsection argues for Udayana's connection with Mithilā rather than treating him as detached from the region. Reason (R): Udayana's position connects Vaiseṣika-Nyāya materials with the later scholastic tradition. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

६४. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Locating Udayana in Mithilā helps explain why later Mithilā scholars treated him as part of their own lineage. Reason (R): Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

६५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. Reason (R): Locating Udayana in Mithilā helps explain why later Mithilā scholars treated him as part of their own lineage. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

६६. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Udayana Belonged to Mithilā ?

(A) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

(B) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

(C) Udayana's position connects Vaiseṣika-Nyāya materials with the later scholastic tradition.

(D) The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic.

६७. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Udayana Belonged to Mithilā , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

६८. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position

६९. With reference to Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , consider the following statements: 1. Udayana's Laksanāvalī is described as a Vaiśeṣika manual in the early discussion of his works. 2. UPSC-style questions on Udayana often turn on correctly matching works, roles and traditions. 3. Udayana's Kusumāñjali is treated as a textbook of Navya-Nyāya and becomes important for later commentators. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

७०. With reference to Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , consider the following statements: 1. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. 2. Udayana's Laksanamālā is noted as a rediscovered or long-lost Nyāya manual in the discussion. 3. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

७१. With reference to Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , consider the following statements: 1. Udayana's Kusumāñjali is treated as a textbook of Navya-Nyāya and becomes important for later commentators. 2. Authenticity, commentary tradition and date are treated as important in evaluating Udayana's works. 3. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

७२. With reference to Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , consider the following statements: 1. Authenticity, commentary tradition and date are treated as important in evaluating Udayana's works. 2. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 3. Udayana's works are significant because they make him a bridge between older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৬৩. With reference to Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. 2. Udayana's Pariśuddhi is connected with the surviving classics of the older Nyāya school. 3. UPSC-style questions on Udayana often turn on correctly matching works, roles and traditions. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৬৪. With reference to Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , consider the following statements: 1. The book uses the availability of Udayana's works in print and manuscript as part of its historical reconstruction. 2. Udayana's Laksanāvalī is described as a Vaiśeṣika manual in the early discussion of his works. 3. Udayana's Kusumāñjali is treated as a textbook of Navya-Nyāya and becomes important for later commentators. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৬৫. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayana — author whose works bridge older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya 2. Kusumāñjali — location of the Tattvacintāmaṇi discussion 3. Laksanāvalī — Vaiśeṣika manual attributed to Udayana How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

৬৬. Consider the following pairs: 1. Pariśuddhi — coverage-checking aid rather than an independent argument 2. Udayana — author whose works bridge older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya 3. Laksanamālā — Nyāya manual associated with Udayana How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

৬৭. Consider the following pairs: 1. Pariśuddhi — work linked with the older Nyāya classics 2. Udayana — author whose works bridge older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya 3. Kusumāñjali — figures that precede them in the Chapter V contents list How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

৬৮. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayana — author whose works bridge older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya 2. Laksanāvalī — evidence used to resolve authorship questions 3. Pariśuddhi — work linked with the older Nyāya classics How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

৬৯. With reference to Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Udayana's Pariśuddhi is connected with the surviving classics of the older Nyāya school.

(B) Udayana's works are significant because they make him a bridge between older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya.

(C) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

(D) Udayana's Laksanāvalī is described as a Vaiśeṣika manual in the early discussion of his works.

৫০. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Udayana's works are significant because they make him a bridge between older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya. Reason (R): Udayana's Pariśuddhi is connected with the surviving classics of the older Nyāya school. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

৫১. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Authenticity, commentary tradition and date are treated as important in evaluating Udayana's works. Reason (R): The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

৫২. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Reason (R): Udayana's works are significant because they make him a bridge between older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

৫৩. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position ?

(A) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

(B) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya.

(C) Udayana's Laksanamālā is noted as a rediscovered or long-lost Nyāya manual in the discussion.

(D) The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic.

৫৪. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Udayana's Works and Intellectual Position , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

৫৭. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī

৫৪. With reference to Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , consider the following statements: 1. The names are not presented as a single dynasty but as a scholarly sequence or background. 2. Their placement in Chapter I indicates that the book first reconstructs earlier and adjacent scholastic materials. 3. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৫৬. With reference to Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , consider the following statements: 1. The subsection tests whether the reader can distinguish early intellectual background from later Navya-Nyāya consolidation. 2. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. 3. These figures help widen the discussion beyond only Udayana and Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

८८. With reference to Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. 2. The subsection tests whether the reader can distinguish early intellectual background from later Navya-Nyāya consolidation. 3. A correct UPSC inference is that the book is organized partly by chronology and intellectual succession. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

८९. With reference to Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , consider the following statements: 1. These figures help widen the discussion beyond only Udayana and Gaṅgeśa. 2. A correct UPSC inference is that the book is organized partly by chronology and intellectual succession. 3. These names are treated as part of the prehistory and surrounding intellectual field of Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

९०. With reference to Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , consider the following statements: 1. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 2. Their placement in Chapter I indicates that the book first reconstructs earlier and adjacent scholastic materials. 3. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

९१. With reference to Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , consider the following statements: 1. They should not be confused with the later Chapter VI modern scholars. 2. A correct UPSC inference is that the book is organized partly by chronology and intellectual succession. 3. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

९२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Aniruddha — name listed in Chapter I's early Udayana frame 2. Kandalīkāra — early figure in the Chapter I contents sequence 3. Jñānaśrī — possible clue to authorship, transmission or ownership How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

९३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Vyomaśivācārya — early scholar in Chapter I's background list 2. Kandalīkāra — All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. 3. Jñānaśrī — name in the Chapter I predecessor-successor field How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

९४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Jñānaśrī — Chapter II figure distinct from Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya 2. Kāśikākāra — figure listed before Udayana's pre-eminence section 3. Kandalīkāra — early figure in the Chapter I contents sequence How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

९५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Jñānaśrī — name in the Chapter I predecessor-successor field 2. Aniruddha — name listed in Chapter I's early Udayana frame 3. Kandalīkāra — Darbhanga institution connected with Sanskrit learning and research How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

९६. With reference to Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(B) These figures help widen the discussion beyond only Udayana and Gaṅgeśa.

(C) They should not be confused with the later Chapter VI modern scholars.

(D) The names are not presented as a single dynasty but as a scholarly sequence or background.

९७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The names are not presented as a single dynasty but as a scholarly sequence or background. Reason (R): They should not be confused with the later Chapter VI modern scholars. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

९८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The subsection tests whether the reader can distinguish early intellectual background from later Navya-Nyāya consolidation. Reason (R): The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

९९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Reason (R): They should not be confused with the later Chapter VI modern scholars. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१००. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī ?

(A) They should not be confused with the later Chapter VI modern scholars.

(B) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(C) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book’s intellectual chronology.

(D) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book.

१०१. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Early Names around Udayana: Aniruddha to Jñānaśrī , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

१०२. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence

१०३. With reference to Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , consider the following statements: 1. All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. 2. Ratnakīrti and Dharmottara-type references show the need to read across Buddhist and Brahmanical debates with caution. 3. The chapter uses named scholars to mark argument, influence, criticism or chronological context. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१०४. With reference to Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , consider the following statements: 1. The subsection builds the context in which Udayana's pre-eminence becomes intelligible. 2. Chapter I includes Trilocana, Ratnakīrti, Rājakulapāda, Sanātanī, Śrīvatsa and Vācaspati in the surrounding intellectual sequence. 3. The reader must avoid assuming that all figures in the list are later Mithilā Navya-Nyāya authors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१०५. With reference to Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , consider the following statements: 1. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. 2. Chapter I includes Trilocana, Ratnakīrti, Rājakulapāda, Sanātanī, Śrīvatsa and Vācaspati in the surrounding intellectual sequence. 3. The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१०६. With reference to Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter uses named scholars to mark argument, influence, criticism or chronological context. 2. The reader must avoid assuming that all figures in the list are later Mithilā Navya-Nyāya authors. 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१०७. With reference to Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , consider the following statements: 1. The reader must avoid assuming that all figures in the list are later Mithilā Navya-Nyāya authors. 2. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. 3. The sequence shows that Udayana is discussed through a web of earlier and adjacent names rather than in isolation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१०८. With reference to Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , consider the following statements: 1. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. 2. The sequence shows that Udayana is discussed through a web of earlier and adjacent names rather than in isolation. 3. Correct pair-matching requires keeping the chapter location of each name in mind. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१०९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Sanātanī — early scholar in Chapter I's background list 2. Ratnakīrti — figure considered in the broader intellectual context 3. Trilocana — Chapter I figure in the Udayana-context sequence How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

११०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Sanātanī — name in the Chapter I sequence 2. Ratnakīrti — figure considered in the broader intellectual context 3. Rājakulapāda — Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१११. Consider the following pairs: 1. Rājakulapāda — name listed in Chapter I 2. Vācaspati — work connected with Tvantopādhyāya in the date discussion 3. Sanātanī — name in the Chapter I sequence How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

११२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Ratnakīrti — Nyāya manual associated with Udayana 2. Vācaspati — Chapter I name distinct from Vācaspati II of Chapter IV 3. Trilocana — Chapter I figure in the Udayana-context sequence How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

११३. With reference to Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The subsection builds the context in which Udayana's pre-eminence becomes intelligible.

(B) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

(C) Vācaspati in Chapter I should not be confused with Vācaspati II of Chapter IV.

(D) The reader must avoid assuming that all figures in the list are later Mithilā Navya-Nyāya authors.

११४. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The reader must avoid assuming that all figures in the list are later Mithilā Navya-Nyāya authors. Reason (R): Chapter I includes Trilocana, Ratnakīrti, Rājakulapāda, Sanātanī, Śrīvatsa and Vācaspati in the surrounding intellectual sequence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

११५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter I includes Trilocana, Ratnakīrti, Rājakulapāda, Sanātanī, Śrīvatsa and Vācaspati in the surrounding intellectual sequence. Reason (R): Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

११६. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. Reason (R): The subsection builds the context in which Udayana's pre-eminence becomes intelligible. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

११७. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence ?

(A) Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's.

(B) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(C) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

(D) The subsection builds the context in which Udayana's pre-eminence becomes intelligible.

११८. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Trilocana to Vācaspati in the Chapter I Sequence , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

११९. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background

१२०. With reference to Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , consider the following statements: 1. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. 2. Śālikanātha and other non-Nyāya names indicate the importance of rival schools for understanding Nyāya history. 3. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१२१. With reference to Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , consider the following statements: 1. The cluster prepares the ground for assessing Udayana's pre-eminence. 2. The names do not belong to one homogeneous Mithilā lineage; they help define Udayana's intellectual horizon. 3. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१२२. With reference to Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter I lists Jinendra, Dharmottara, Prajñākara, Mahāvrata, Śaṅkarācārya, Śālikanātha, Bhāskara and Bhūṣaṇakāra. 2. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. 3. The names do not belong to one homogeneous Mithilā lineage; they help define Udayana's intellectual horizon. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१२३. With reference to Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , consider the following statements: 1. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. 2. UPSC questions may test whether a figure belongs to the Udayana background or to later modern scholarship. 3. This cluster shows that the early history of Navya-Nyāya is reconstructed through inter-school references and debates. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१२४. With reference to Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter I lists Jinendra, Dharmottara, Prajñākara, Mahāvrata, Śaṅkarācārya, Śālikanātha, Bhāskara and Bhūṣaṇakāra. 2. This cluster shows that the early history of Navya-Nyāya is reconstructed through inter-school references and debates. 3. The cluster prepares the ground for assessing Udayana's pre-eminence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१२५. With reference to Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , consider the following statements: 1. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. 2. Śālikanātha and other non-Nyāya names indicate the importance of rival schools for understanding Nyāya history. 3. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१२६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śālikanātha — important for the rival-school context 2. Bhāskara — earlier commentary traced through citation and notes 3. Prajñākara — name listed in Chapter I's intellectual horizon How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१२७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Dharmottara — later figure in Chapter IV 2. Bhāskara — Chapter I name before Udayana's pre-eminence 3. Śālikanātha — important for the rival-school context How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

१२८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Dharmottara — figure in the broader debate background of Chapter I 2. Śālikanātha — important for the rival-school context 3. Bhāskara — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

१२९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Bhūṣaṇakāra — name appearing in the predecessor-successor sequence 2. Śālikanātha — Modern Scholars, not the location of these two Mādhavas 3. Dharmottara — figure in the broader debate background of Chapter I How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

१३०. With reference to Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The cluster prepares the ground for assessing Udayana's pre-eminence.

(B) The names do not belong to one homogeneous Mithilā lineage; they help define Udayana's intellectual horizon.

(C) This cluster shows that the early history of Navya-Nyāya is reconstructed through inter-school references and debates.

(D) The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan.

१३१. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): UPSC questions may test whether a figure belongs to the Udayana background or to later modern scholarship. Reason (R): Chapter I lists Jinendra, Dharmottara, Prajñākara, Mahāvrata, Śaṅkarācārya, Śālikanātha, Bhāskara and Bhūṣaṇakāra. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१३२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The section helps explain why the book is historical-bibliographical rather than merely philosophical exposition. Reason (R): The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१३३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. Reason (R): The cluster prepares the ground for assessing Udayana's pre-eminence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१३४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background ?

(A) The account ignores Bengal, Benares and other scholarly circuits entirely.

(B) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

(C) A correct inference is that debates with Buddhists, Mīmāṃsakas and Vedāntins are part of the context.

(D) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

१३५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Dharmottara to Bhūṣaṇakāra and the Debating Background , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

१३६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa

१३७. With reference to Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , consider the following statements: 1. The book's phrasing indicates that Gaṅgeśa consolidated a line whose foundations are traced earlier. 2. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 3. The section on Udayana's pre-eminence is central to the book's argument that he is not a marginal pre-Gaṅgeśa author. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

१३८. With reference to Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , consider the following statements: 1. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. 2. The section on Udayana's pre-eminence is central to the book's argument that he is not a marginal pre-Gaṅgeśa author. 3. Udayana and Gaṅgeśa are connected in the book through the development of Navya-Nyāya rather than treated as unrelated figures. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१३९. With reference to Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , consider the following statements: 1. The date of Udayana is treated as a separate historical problem after the comparison of figures. 2. Udayana and Gaṅgeśa are connected in the book through the development of Navya-Nyāya rather than treated as unrelated figures. 3. Udayana's importance rests on works, influence and placement in a transitional intellectual history. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१४०. With reference to Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , consider the following statements: 1. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. 2. Udayana's importance rests on works, influence and placement in a transitional intellectual history. 3. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१४१. With reference to Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , consider the following statements: 1. The book's phrasing indicates that Gaṅgeśa consolidated a line whose foundations are traced earlier. 2. A false reading would make Udayana irrelevant after Gaṅgeśa; the book does not support that. 3. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१४२. With reference to Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , consider the following statements: 1. The book's phrasing indicates that Gaṅgeśa consolidated a line whose foundations are traced earlier. 2. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. 3. UPSC-style inference: the chapter is not merely biographical; it sets a periodization of Navya-Nyāya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१४३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayana and Gaṅgeśa — connection between foundational and consolidating stages 2. Udayana and Śrīharṣa — comparison involving rival philosophical debate 3. Date of Udayana — author of the posthumously published study How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१४४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayana and Śrīharṣa — comparison involving rival philosophical debate 2. Udayana and Gaṅgeśa — series in which the study appears 3. Date of Udayana — separate historical problem in Chapter I How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१४५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayana's pre-eminence — Modern Scholars 2. Date of Udayana — separate historical problem in Chapter I 3. Udayana and Gaṅgeśa — connection between foundational and consolidating stages How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१४६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayana and Gaṅgeśa — connection between foundational and consolidating stages 2. Date of Udayana — separate historical problem in Chapter I 3. Periodization — chapter context for Vācaspati II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

१४७. With reference to Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

(B) A false reading would make Udayana irrelevant after Gaṅgeśa; the book does not support that.

(C) The Udayana–Śrīharṣa discussion places Nyāya in relation to powerful critiques and rival philosophical positions.

(D) The date of Udayana is treated as a separate historical problem after the comparison of figures.

१४८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The date of Udayana is treated as a separate historical problem after the comparison of figures. Reason (R): The section on Udayana's pre-eminence is central to the book's argument that he is not a marginal pre-Gaṅgeśa author. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१४९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Udayana and Gaṅgeśa are connected in the book through the development of Navya-Nyāya rather than treated as unrelated figures. Reason (R): Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१५०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Reason (R): The Udayana–Śrīharṣa discussion places Nyāya in relation to powerful critiques and rival philosophical positions. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१५१. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa ?

(A) The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence.

(B) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

(C) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(D) Udayana's importance rests on works, influence and placement in a transitional intellectual history.

१५२. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Udayana's Pre-eminence, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa and Udayana–Śrīharṣa , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

१५३. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers

१५४. With reference to Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers , consider the following statements: 1. Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers include Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra, Keśavamiśra and other figures. 2. Chapter II moves from Udayana's frame to a list of writers before Gaṅgeśa. 3. The chapter is important because it prevents Gaṅgeśa from being read as an isolated beginning. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

१५५. With reference to Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers , consider the following statements: 1. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. 2. A UPSC-style question may ask which figures belong to Chapter II rather than Chapter III or VI. 3. The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

१५६. With reference to Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter's chronology makes a bridge between Udayana's era and Gaṅgeśa's consolidation. 2. The evidence for these writers often depends on texts, references and manuscript-related reconstruction. 3. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१५७. With reference to Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter's chronology makes a bridge between Udayana's era and Gaṅgeśa's consolidation. 2. The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. 3. Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers include Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra, Keśavamiśra and other figures. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१५८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter II — comparison involving rival philosophical debate 2. Śivāditya Miśra — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer listed in Chapter II 3. Gaṅgeśa — later pivot whose predecessors are examined before Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१५९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śrīvallabhācārya — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer listed in Chapter II 2. Śivāditya Miśra — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer listed in Chapter II 3. Gaṅgeśa — Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१६०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśavamiśra — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer listed in Chapter II 2. Gaṅgeśa — The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. 3. Chapter II — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१६१. With reference to Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The evidence for these writers often depends on texts, references and manuscript-related reconstruction.

(B) A UPSC-style question may ask which figures belong to Chapter II rather than Chapter III or VI.

(C) The chapter's chronology makes a bridge between Udayana's era and Gaṅgeśa's consolidation.

(D) The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan.

१६२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The chapter is important because it prevents Gaṅgeśa from being read as an isolated beginning. Reason (R): Chapter II moves from Udayana's frame to a list of writers before Gaṅgeśa. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१६३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A UPSC-style question may ask which figures belong to Chapter II rather than Chapter III or VI. Reason (R): The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१६४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers ?

(A) The title "Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers" itself signals the chapter's function in intellectual periodization.

(B) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

(C) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

(D) The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation.

१६५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Chapter II Overview — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

१६६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayana frame 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers 3. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra

१६७. With reference to Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra , consider the following statements: 1. The repetition of similar names across chapters makes careful pair-matching necessary. 2. Śrīvallabhācārya appears at the beginning of the Chapter II sequence of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. 3. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१६८. With reference to Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra , consider the following statements: 1. The grouping of these writers indicates a stage before Gaṅgeśa's Tattvacintāmaṇi. 2. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 3. UPSC-style questions may test confusion between Keśavamiśra and later Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१६९. With reference to Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. 2. Keśavamiśra belongs to Chapter II and must not be confused with Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V. 3. The repetition of similar names across chapters makes careful pair-matching necessary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१७०. With reference to Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra , consider the following statements: 1. The repetition of similar names across chapters makes careful pair-matching necessary. 2. Śrīvallabhācārya appears at the beginning of the Chapter II sequence of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. 3. UPSC-style questions may test confusion between Keśavamiśra and later Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१७१. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśavamiśra — Chapter II figure distinct from Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa stage — Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, not the home of this group 3. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — Chapter V figure, not the same placement as Keśavamiśra How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१७२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śivāditya Miśra — Chapter IV expansion figure 2. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — Chapter V figure, not the same placement as Keśavamiśra 3. Pre-Gaṅgeśa stage — period before Gaṅgeśa's central work How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१७३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — Chapter V figure, not the same placement as Keśavamiśra 2. Śrīvallabhācārya — early Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa writer 3. Keśavamiśra — Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१७४. With reference to Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.
(B) Keśavamiśra belongs to Chapter II and must not be confused with Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V.
(C) Śrīvallabhācārya appears at the beginning of the Chapter II sequence of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers.
(D) UPSC-style questions may test confusion between Keśavamiśra and later Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya.

१७५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Śrīvallabhācārya appears at the beginning of the Chapter II sequence of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. Reason (R): Keśavamiśra belongs to Chapter II and must not be confused with Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१७६. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Their discussion supports a layered account of the development of logic in Mithilā. Reason (R): The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१७७. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra ?

(A) The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification.

(B) Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's.

(C) These names belong to a pre-Gaṅgeśa context, not to the Age of Four M's.

(D) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

१७८. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra and Keśavamiśra , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

१७९. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya

१८०. With reference to M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 2. The chapter organizes these authors before the separate treatment of Gaṅgeśa in Chapter III. 3. These writers show the density of Mithilā's intellectual field before the Tattvacintāmaṇi-centered age. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१८१. With reference to M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The subsection reinforces that Navya-Nyāya was not born suddenly without prior scholastic preparation. 2. M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya are listed in Chapter II as pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. 3. A correct answer should identify them as pre-Gaṅgeśa, not modern, figures. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१८२. With reference to M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. 2. M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya are listed in Chapter II as pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. 3. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१८३. With reference to M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The book's structure demands comparison of chapter placement, not merely recognition of Sanskrit names. 2. Prabhākaropādhyāya belongs to the same pre-Gaṅgeśa chapter sequence. 3. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१८४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Divākaropādhyāya — Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa figure 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi-centered age — stage following pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation 3. Chapter III — Chapter IV figure, distinct from earlier Vācaspati How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१८५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi-centered age — stage following pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation 2. Divākaropādhyāya — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer listed in Chapter II 3. Chapter III — separate treatment of Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१८६. Consider the following pairs: 1. M. M. Candra — Modern Scholars, not the location of these two Mādhavas 2. Divākaropādhyāya — Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa figure 3. Chapter III — separate treatment of Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१८७. With reference to M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Prabhākaropādhyāya belongs to the same pre-Gaṅgeśa chapter sequence.
(B) A correct answer should identify them as pre-Gaṅgeśa, not modern, figures.
(C) The book's structure demands comparison of chapter placement, not merely recognition of Sanskrit names.
(D) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

१८८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A correct answer should identify them as pre-Gaṅgeśa, not modern, figures. Reason (R): The book's structure demands comparison of chapter placement, not merely recognition of Sanskrit names. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१८९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Divākaropādhyāya must not be confused with later commentators mentioned in the Age of Expansion. Reason (R): The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

१९०. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya ?

(A) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(B) A correct answer should identify them as pre-Gaṅgeśa, not modern, figures.

(C) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(D) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

१९१. In a UPSC Prelims question based on M. M. Candra, Divākaropādhyāya and Prabhākaropādhyāya , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

१९२. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya

१९३. With reference to Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya , consider the following statements: 1. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 2. The author's reconstruction uses multiple named figures to resist an over-simplified founder narrative. 3. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१९४. With reference to Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter's purpose is historical continuity before Gaṅgeśa rather than doctrinal classification alone. 2. Recognizing these names requires attention to the contents and the author's periodization. 3. The account ignores Bengal, Benares and other scholarly circuits entirely. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१९५. With reference to Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya , consider the following statements: 1. Taraṇi Miśra, Śoṇḍaḍopādhyāya, Maṇikaṇṭha Miśra and Śaśadharācārya appear in Chapter II. 2. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 3. The chapter's purpose is historical continuity before Gaṅgeśa rather than doctrinal classification alone. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१९६. With reference to Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya , consider the following statements: 1. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. 2. A false inference would be that Chapter II discusses only one pre-Gaṅgeśa author. 3. The author's reconstruction uses multiple named figures to resist an over-simplified founder narrative. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

१९७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śaśadharācārya — confusing similar names across chapters 2. Śoṇḍaḍopādhyāya — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer 3. Chapter V — later Age of Four M's, not the context for these names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१९८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Maṇikaṇṭha Miśra — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer in Chapter II 2. Taraṇi Miśra — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer in Chapter II 3. Chapter V — son of Gaṅgeśa and figure in Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

१९९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Maṇikaṇṭha Miśra — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer in Chapter II 2. Śaśadharācārya — figures that precede them in the Chapter V contents list 3. Chapter V — later Age of Four M's, not the context for these names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२००. With reference to Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The chapter's purpose is historical continuity before Gaṅgeśa rather than doctrinal classification alone.
(B) Their placement indicates continued pre-Gaṅgeśa scholastic activity in the book's chronology.
(C) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.
(D) Recognizing these names requires attention to the contents and the author's periodization.

२०१. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A false inference would be that Chapter II discusses only one pre-Gaṅgeśa author. Reason (R): Taraṇi Miśra, Śoṇḍaḍopādhyāya, Maṇikaṇṭha Miśra and Śaśadharācārya appear in Chapter II. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

२०२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): These figures should not be moved to Chapter V merely because some later chapters also contain Miśra and Ṭhakkura names. Reason (R): Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२०३. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya ?

(A) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

(B) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(C) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

(D) These figures should not be moved to Chapter V merely because some later chapters also contain Miśra and Ṭhakkura names.

२०४. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Taraṇi Miśra to Śaśadharācārya , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

२०५. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru

२०६. With reference to Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru , consider the following statements: 1. UPSC-style inference: Chapter II is a bridge chapter, not a terminal account of Navya-Nyāya. 2. The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. 3. The author's arrangement prepares the reader for Gaṅgeśa's central role in the next chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२०७. With reference to Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru , consider the following statements: 1. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 2. Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru conclude the Chapter II contents list of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. 3. Murāri Miśra should not be confused with the later Mādhava Miśras of Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२०८. With reference to Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru , consider the following statements: 1. The subsection helps complete the pre-Gaṅgeśa intellectual field. 2. They occupy the end of the pre-Gaṅgeśa chapter immediately before the book turns to Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna. 3. The author's arrangement prepares the reader for Gaṅgeśa's central role in the next chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२०९. With reference to Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru , consider the following statements: 1. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. 2. Their placement is important for chronology questions that bridge Chapters II and III. 3. The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२१०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña — late item in Chapter II's pre-Gaṅgeśa sequence 2. Bridge function — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer 3. Jagadguru — final figure in the Chapter II contents list How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२११. Consider the following pairs: 1. Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña — author whose works bridge older Nyāya and later Navya-Nyāya 2. Chapter III — Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 3. Bridge function — role of Chapter II between Udayana and Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२१२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Bridge function — role of Chapter II between Udayana and Gaṅgeśa 2. Jagadguru — final figure in the Chapter II contents list 3. Chapter III — The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२१३. With reference to Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru conclude the Chapter II contents list of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers.

(B) UPSC-style inference: Chapter II is a bridge chapter, not a terminal account of Navya-Nyāya.

(C) The author's arrangement prepares the reader for Gaṅgeśa's central role in the next chapter.

(D) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

२१४. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The subsection helps complete the pre-Gaṅgeśa intellectual field. Reason (R): Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru conclude the Chapter II contents list of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२१५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru conclude the Chapter II contents list of pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. Reason (R): The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२१६. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru ?

(A) The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic.

(B) The subsection helps complete the pre-Gaṅgeśa intellectual field.

(C) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

(D) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

२१७. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra and Jagadguru , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

२१८. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna

२१९. With reference to Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter III focuses on Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and his son Vardhamāna. 2. The chapter is divided around Gaṅgeśa's family, date, the Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna Upādhyāya. 3. The book distinguishes Gaṅgeśa's consolidating role from Udayana's foundational threshold role. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२२०. With reference to Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna , consider the following statements: 1. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. 2. Gaṅgeśa is associated with the Tattvacintāmaṇi, the pivotal work of the Navya-Nyāya tradition. 3. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२२१. With reference to Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter is divided around Gaṅgeśa's family, date, the Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna Upādhyāya. 2. A correct inference is that Chapter III is a pivot between earlier preparation and later expansion. 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२२२. With reference to Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna , consider the following statements: 1. Vardhamāna is treated through his relation to Gaṅgeśa and as a figure in the transmission of the tradition. 2. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. 3. Gaṅgeśa is associated with the Tattvacintāmaṇi, the pivotal work of the Navya-Nyāya tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२२३. With reference to Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna , consider the following statements: 1. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. 2. The book distinguishes Gaṅgeśa's consolidating role from Udayana's foundational threshold role. 3. Vardhamāna is treated through his relation to Gaṅgeśa and as a figure in the transmission of the tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२२४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — central author associated with Tattvacintāmaṇi 2. Gaṅgeśa's date — historical problem examined in Chapter III 3. Chapter IV — subsection of Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२२५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — son of Gaṅgeśa and figure in Chapter III 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — late Chapter V figure 3. Gaṅgeśa's date — historical problem examined in Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२२६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa's date — chronological issue in Chapter III 2. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — son of Gaṅgeśa and figure in Chapter III 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi — pivotal Navya-Nyāya work How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२२७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa's date — historical problem examined in Chapter III 2. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — son of Gaṅgeśa and figure in Chapter III 3. Chapter IV — pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, not their location How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२२८. With reference to Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Questions on this chapter often test whether Tattvacintāmaṇi is correctly paired with Gaṅgeśa.

(B) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

(C) Vardhamāna is treated through his relation to Gaṅgeśa and as a figure in the transmission of the tradition.

(D) The book distinguishes Gaṅgeśa's consolidating role from Udayana's foundational threshold role.

२२९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A correct inference is that Chapter III is a pivot between earlier preparation and later expansion. Reason (R): The chapter follows the pre-Gaṅgeśa writers and precedes the Age of Expansion. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२३०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter III focuses on Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and his son Vardhamāna. Reason (R): The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२३१. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna ?

(A) Chapter III focuses on Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and his son Vardhamāna.

(B) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

(C) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(D) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

२३२. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Chapter III Overview — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

२३३. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date

२३४. With reference to Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date , consider the following statements: 1. The author does not treat Gaṅgeśa's date as a mere biographical curiosity; it is part of periodization. 2. Family information matters because the book reconstructs intellectual history through genealogical and textual connections. 3. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२३५. With reference to Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date , consider the following statements: 1. A UPSC-style trap is to detach the Tattvacintāmaṇi from its author and chronology. 2. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 3. Dating Gaṅgeśa is crucial for placing him between pre-Gaṅgeśa writers and the later age of expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२३६. With reference to Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date , consider the following statements: 1. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 2. The author does not treat Gaṅgeśa's date as a mere biographical curiosity; it is part of periodization. 3. Family information matters because the book reconstructs intellectual history through genealogical and textual connections. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२३७. With reference to Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date , consider the following statements: 1. A UPSC-style trap is to detach the Tattvacintāmaṇi from its author and chronology. 2. Family information matters because the book reconstructs intellectual history through genealogical and textual connections. 3. The chapter's organization shows that personal, textual and chronological evidence must be combined. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२३८. With reference to Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. Family information matters because the book reconstructs intellectual history through genealogical and textual connections. 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२३९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa's family — Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. 2. Later commentators — context following Gaṅgeśa 3. Periodization — reason dating matters How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२४०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa's family — subsection of Chapter III 2. Earlier writers — context preceding Gaṅgeśa 3. Later commentators — later development around the text How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२४१. Consider the following pairs: 1. Periodization — reason dating matters 2. Date of Gaṅgeśa — Age of Four M's, not Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara's placement 3. Later commentators — context following Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२४२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Date of Gaṅgeśa — figure considered in the broader intellectual context 2. Earlier writers — context preceding Gaṅgeśa 3. Later commentators — context following Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२४३. With reference to Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) A UPSC-style trap is to detach the Tattvacintāmaṇi from its author and chronology.

(B) The chapter separately treats Gaṅgeśa's family and the date of Gaṅgeśa.

(C) The author does not treat Gaṅgeśa's date as a mere biographical curiosity; it is part of periodization.

(D) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

२४४. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The discussion supports the book's larger method of evidence-based reconstruction. Reason (R): The chapter's organization shows that personal, textual and chronological evidence must be combined. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२४५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Gaṅgeśa's place in the tradition cannot be understood without considering earlier figures and later commentators. Reason (R): Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२४६. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date ?

(A) The discussion supports the book's larger method of evidence-based reconstruction.

(B) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

(C) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book.

(D) Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's.

२४७. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Gaṅgeśa's Family and Date , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

२४८. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation

२४९. With reference to The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation , consider the following statements: 1. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. 2. The book's earlier stress on Udayana prevents a simplistic "Gaṅgeśa alone founded everything" reading. 3. UPSC-style questions may ask why Tattvacintāmaṇi is central to Chapter III rather than Chapter V or VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२५०. With reference to The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation , consider the following statements: 1. Correct answers must distinguish author, text, and commentator roles. 2. UPSC-style questions may ask why Tattvacintāmaṇi is central to Chapter III rather than Chapter V or VI. 3. The Tattvacintāmaṇi becomes a central object for later commentaries and scholastic expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२५१. With reference to The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 2. The Tattvacintāmaṇi becomes a central object for later commentaries and scholastic expansion. 3. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२५२. With reference to The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation , consider the following statements: 1. The Tattvacintāmaṇi becomes a central object for later commentaries and scholastic expansion. 2. The chapter treats the Tattvacintāmaṇi as a historical marker as well as a philosophical work. 3. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२५३. With reference to The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation , consider the following statements: 1. The text anchors the transition from pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation to later expansion in Mithilā. 2. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. 3. UPSC-style questions may ask why Tattvacintāmaṇi is central to Chapter III rather than Chapter V or VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२५४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — central work of Gaṅgeśa 2. Commentarial expansion — evidence used to resolve authorship questions 3. Chapter III — location of the Tattvacintāmaṇi discussion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२५५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Udayana — Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 2. Chapter III — location of the Tattvacintāmaṇi discussion 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi — central work of Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२५६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — central work of Gaṅgeśa 2. Commentarial expansion — later development around the text 3. Udayana — aid to recognition and distinction How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२५७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter III — location of the Tattvacintāmaṇi discussion 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — confusing similar names across chapters 3. Gaṅgeśa — author associated with consolidation How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२५८. With reference to The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The Tattvacintāmaṇi becomes a central object for later commentaries and scholastic expansion.

(B) The text anchors the transition from pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation to later expansion in Mithilā.

(C) The work's importance lies in consolidation and reorganization of the logical tradition rather than a complete break from the past.

(D) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

२५९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The book's earlier stress on Udayana prevents a simplistic "Gaṅgeśa alone founded everything" reading. Reason (R): The Tattvacintāmaṇi is treated as Gaṅgeśa's central work and a pivotal text of Navya-Nyāya. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२६०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The work's importance lies in consolidation and reorganization of the logical tradition rather than a complete break from the past. Reason (R): The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२६१. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation ?

(A) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar.

(B) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

(C) The Tattvacintāmaṇi becomes a central object for later commentaries and scholastic expansion.

(D) The account ignores Bengal, Benares and other scholarly circuits entirely.

२६२. In a UPSC Prelims question based on The Tattvacintāmaṇi and Navya-Nyāya Consolidation , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

२६३. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Vardhamāna Upādhyāya

२६४. With reference to Vardhamāna Upādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 2. Vardhamāna should not be confused with later figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२६५. With reference to Vardhamāna Upādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Pair-matching questions should connect Vardhamāna with Chapter III, not with Chapter VI modern scholars. 2. A false answer would treat Vardhamāna as the author of the Tattvacintāmaṇi instead of Gaṅgeśa. 3. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२६६. With reference to Vardhamāna Upādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter's sequence moves from Gaṅgeśa's family and date to his work and then to Vardhamāna. 2. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. 3. The discussion reinforces that the book studies a tradition across generations. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२६७. With reference to Vardhamāna Upādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. 2. A false answer would treat Vardhamāna as the author of the Tattvacintāmaṇi instead of Gaṅgeśa. 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated in Chapter III as the son of Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२६८. With reference to Vardhamāna Upādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Vardhamāna should not be confused with later figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. The discussion reinforces that the book studies a tradition across generations. 3. Pair-matching questions should connect Vardhamāna with Chapter III, not with Chapter VI modern scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२६९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tradition across generations — historical significance of the subsection 2. Gaṅgeśa — father of Vardhamāna in Chapter III context 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Darbhanga institution connected with Sanskrit learning and research How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२७०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — work associated with Gaṅgeśa, not Vardhamāna as author 2. Tradition across generations — Age of Four M's following Chapter IV 3. Gaṅgeśa — father of Vardhamāna in Chapter III context How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२७१. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 2. Tradition across generations — historical significance of the subsection 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — son of Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२७२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — son of Gaṅgeśa 2. Gaṅgeśa — father of Vardhamāna in Chapter III context 3. Tradition across generations — The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

२७३. With reference to Vardhamāna Upādhyāya , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Vardhamāna should not be confused with later figures in the Age of Four M's.

(B) His placement shows that family and intellectual succession are both relevant to Navya-Nyāya history.

(C) Pair-matching questions should connect Vardhamāna with Chapter III, not with Chapter VI modern scholars.

(D) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

२७४. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Vardhamāna's role helps connect Gaṅgeśa's work to subsequent scholastic transmission. Reason (R): Pair-matching questions should connect Vardhamāna with Chapter III, not with Chapter VI modern scholars. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२७५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): His placement shows that family and intellectual succession are both relevant to Navya-Nyāya history. Reason (R): Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२७६. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Vardhamāna Upādhyāya ?

(A) Vardhamāna's role helps connect Gaṅgeśa's work to subsequent scholastic transmission.

(B) The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic.

(C) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(D) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

२७७. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Vardhamāna Upādhyāya , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

२७८. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion

२७९. With reference to Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , consider the following statements: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara, Tvantopādhyāya and Śaṅkara Miśra are especially important for the expansion phase. 2. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 3. A major UPSC trap is to confuse Chapter IV figures with either pre-Gaṅgeśa writers or modern scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२८०. With reference to Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , consider the following statements: 1. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. 2. The chapter relies on textual and manuscript clues to sort chronology and authorship. 3. Correct answers should connect expansion with post-Gaṅgeśa scholastic development. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

२८१. With reference to Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , consider the following statements: 1. Correct answers should connect expansion with post-Gaṅgeśa scholastic development. 2. A major UPSC trap is to confuse Chapter IV figures with either pre-Gaṅgeśa writers or modern scholars. 3. The chapter relies on textual and manuscript clues to sort chronology and authorship. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२८२. With reference to Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , consider the following statements: 1. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. 2. Chapter IV is titled "The Age of Expansion" and follows the treatment of Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna. 3. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२८३. With reference to Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , consider the following statements: 1. A major UPSC trap is to confuse Chapter IV figures with either pre-Gaṅgeśa writers or modern scholars. 2. The chapter relies on textual and manuscript clues to sort chronology and authorship. 3. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२८४. With reference to Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter relies on textual and manuscript clues to sort chronology and authorship. 2. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. 3. Correct answers should connect expansion with post-Gaṅgeśa scholastic development. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२८५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tvantopādhyāya — Age of Expansion following Gaṅgeśa 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — major figure in the expansion phase 3. Śaṅkara Miśra — major scholar discussed in Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२८६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Vācaspati II — Chapter IV figure, distinct from earlier Vācaspati 2. Śaṅkara Miśra — major scholar discussed in Chapter IV 3. Tvantopādhyāya — literary work associated with Śaṅkara Miśra How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२८७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter IV — The Age of Expansion 2. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter V figure, not this modern group 3. Tvantopādhyāya — early commentator on Gaṅgeśa according to the examined pages How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२८८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — figure considered in the broader intellectual context 2. Tvantopādhyāya — early commentator on Gaṅgeśa according to the examined pages 3. Chapter IV — The Age of Expansion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

२८९. With reference to Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(B) The chapter is not a biography of a single scholar but a map of widening Navya-Nyāya activity.

(C) The chapter's title indicates proliferation of commentaries, teachers and scholastic lines after Gaṅgeśa.

(D) The chapter includes Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya, Ghateśopādhyāya, Nyāyalocanakāra, Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara, Tvantopādhyāya, Śaṅkara Miśra, Vācaspati II, Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya.

२९०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A major UPSC trap is to confuse Chapter IV figures with either pre-Gaṅgeśa writers or modern scholars. Reason (R): The chapter is not a biography of a single scholar but a map of widening Navya-Nyāya activity. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२९१. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter IV is titled "The Age of Expansion" and follows the treatment of Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna. Reason (R): Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२९२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Reason (R): A major UPSC trap is to confuse Chapter IV figures with either pre-Gaṅgeśa writers or modern scholars. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

२९३. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion ?

(A) The chapter is not a biography of a single scholar but a map of widening Navya-Nyāya activity.

(B) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

(C) The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence.

(D) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

२९४. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Chapter IV Overview — The Age of Expansion , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

२९५. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 2. Jīvanātha/Gaṅgāditya/Ghateśopādhyāya group 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara 4. Tvantopādhyāya and Śaṅkara Miśra Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya

२९६. With reference to Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The section requires chapter-based identification rather than simple recognition of Miśra names. 2. Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya are listed close to the beginning of the expansion chapter. 3. The book's arrangement makes these names part of expansion, not modern scholarship. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२९७. With reference to Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 2. The section requires chapter-based identification rather than simple recognition of Miśra names. 3. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२९८. With reference to Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Their placement helps mark the immediate widening of Navya-Nyāya after the Tattvacintāmaṇi-centered stage. 2. A correct inference is that the age of expansion contains multiple close-successive figures rather than one founder. 3. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

२९९. With reference to Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. A correct inference is that the age of expansion contains multiple close-successive figures rather than one founder. 2. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 3. The book's arrangement makes these names part of expansion, not modern scholarship. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३००. With reference to Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. 2. The book's arrangement makes these names part of expansion, not modern scholarship. 3. Jīvanātha Miśra appears at the opening of Chapter IV's Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३०१. With reference to Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. A correct inference is that the age of expansion contains multiple close-successive figures rather than one founder. 2. Jīvanātha Miśra appears at the opening of Chapter IV's Age of Expansion. 3. Their placement helps mark the immediate widening of Navya-Nyāya after the Tattvacintāmaṇi-centered stage. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३०२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Jīvanātha Miśra — early figure in the Age of Expansion 2. Ghateśopādhyāya — Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 3. Chapter II — Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, not the home of this group How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३०३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gaṅgāditya — early commentator on Gaṅgeśa according to the examined pages 2. Chapter VI — Modern scholars, later than this group 3. Jīvanātha Miśra — early figure in the Age of Expansion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३०४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Ghateśopādhyāya — Chapter IV expansion figure 2. Chapter VI — Modern scholars, later than this group 3. Chapter II — key to distinguishing repeated names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३०५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gaṅgāditya — Chapter IV expansion figure 2. Chapter II — The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. 3. Ghateśopādhyāya — Chapter IV expansion figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३०६. With reference to Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The section requires chapter-based identification rather than simple recognition of Miśra names.

(B) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry.

(C) The topic tests whether the reader can distinguish early Chapter IV figures from later Chapter V authors.

(D) Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya are listed close to the beginning of the expansion chapter.

३०७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Jīvanātha Miśra appears at the opening of Chapter IV's Age of Expansion. Reason (R): Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya are listed close to the beginning of the expansion chapter. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३०८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya are listed close to the beginning of the expansion chapter. Reason (R): Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३०९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Reason (R): The section requires chapter-based identification rather than simple recognition of Miśra names. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३१०. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya ?

(A) The topic tests whether the reader can distinguish early Chapter IV figures from later Chapter V authors.

(B) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry.

(C) Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's.

(D) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

३११. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Jīvanātha Miśra, Gaṅgāditya and Ghateśopādhyāya , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

३१२. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara

३१३. With reference to Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , consider the following statements: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara is a major figure in the Age of Expansion and is placed after the opening names of Chapter IV. 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara is not a Chapter V "Four M's" figure. 3. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३१४. With reference to Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , consider the following statements: 1. A correct inference is that the chapter tracks scholastic multiplication after Gaṅgeśa. 2. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. 3. The section belongs to the expansion stage of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३१५. With reference to Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , consider the following statements: 1. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. 2. A correct inference is that the chapter tracks scholastic multiplication after Gaṅgeśa. 3. Readers must avoid mixing Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara with Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura or Maheśa Ṭhakkura of Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३१६. With reference to Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , consider the following statements: 1. A correct inference is that the chapter tracks scholastic multiplication after Gaṅgeśa. 2. The hyphenated form Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara signals an identification that can be tested in pair-matching questions. 3. Nyāyalocanakāra appears in Chapter IV's early expansion sequence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३१७. With reference to Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , consider the following statements: 1. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. 2. The section belongs to the expansion stage of Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā. 3. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३१८. With reference to Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , consider the following statements: 1. Readers must avoid mixing Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara with Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura or Maheśa Ṭhakkura of Chapter V. 2. The hyphenated form Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara signals an identification that can be tested in pair-matching questions. 3. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३१९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Post-Gaṅgeśa tradition — context of Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara 2. Chapter V — Age of Four M's, not Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara's placement 3. Nyāyalocanakāra — early Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa writer How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३२०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter V — Age of Four M's, not Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara's placement 2. Nyāyalocanakāra — Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa figure 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — major figure in the Age of Expansion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३२१. Consider the following pairs: 1. Nyāyalocanakāra — Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — major figure in the Age of Expansion 3. Post-Gaṅgeśa tradition — context of Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३२२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Nyāyalocanakāra — Chapter IV expansion figure 2. Pair-matching trap — confusing similar names across chapters 3. Post-Gaṅgeśa tradition — Chapter IV figure in the Age of Expansion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३२३. With reference to Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) A correct inference is that the chapter tracks scholastic multiplication after Gaṅgeśa.

(B) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

(C) Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara is not a Chapter V "Four M's" figure.

(D) Nyāyalocanakāra appears in Chapter IV's early expansion sequence.

३२४. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The hyphenated form Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara signals an identification that can be tested in pair-matching questions. Reason (R): Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara is a major figure in the Age of Expansion and is placed after the opening names of Chapter IV. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३२५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A correct inference is that the chapter tracks scholastic multiplication after Gaṅgeśa. Reason (R): Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३२६. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Reason (R): Readers must avoid mixing Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara with Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura or Maheśa Ṭhakkura of Chapter V. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३२७. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara ?

(A) Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's.

(B) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

(C) The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation.

(D) Nyāyalocanakāra appears in Chapter IV's early expansion sequence.

३२८. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Nyāyalocanakāra and Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

३२९. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa

३३०. With reference to Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , consider the following statements: 1. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. 2. The book uses manuscript evidence and citations to discuss Tvantopādhyāya's place in chronology. 3. A false inference would treat Tvantopādhyāya as a modern Chapter VI scholar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३३१. With reference to Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , consider the following statements: 1. The available later pages identify Tvantopādhyāya as an early known commentator on Gaṅgeśa's Tattvacintāmaṇi. 2. The discussion says Tvantopādhyāya preceded both Jayadeva Miśra (Pakṣadhara) and Śaṅkara Miśra. 3. The date of Tvantopādhyāya is discussed in connection with Śaṅkara Miśra's list of previous commentators. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३३२. With reference to Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , consider the following statements: 1. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 2. The text places the works Maṇiṭīkā and Makaranda within a roughly late fourteenth-century frame in the visible discussion. 3. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३३३. With reference to Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , consider the following statements: 1. The discussion says Tvantopādhyāya preceded both Jayadeva Miśra (Pakṣadhara) and Śaṅkara Miśra. 2. The book uses manuscript evidence and citations to discuss Tvantopādhyāya's place in chronology. 3. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३३४. With reference to Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , consider the following statements: 1. The text places the works Maṇiṭīkā and Makaranda within a roughly late fourteenth-century frame in the visible discussion. 2. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. 3. The section is important for source-evidence questions because it uses manuscripts, quotations and comparative passages. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३३५. With reference to Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , consider the following statements: 1. The account ignores Bengal, Benares and other scholarly circuits entirely. 2. Tvantopādhyāya's commentary on Kusumāñjali is named Makaranda. 3. The date of Tvantopādhyāya is discussed in connection with Śaṅkara Miśra's list of previous commentators. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३३६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Maṇiṭīkā — Chapter V figure 2. Makaranda — commentary on Kusumāñjali connected with Tvantopādhyāya 3. Jayadeva Miśra / Pakṣadhara — figure after Tvantopādhyāya in the discussed chronology How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३३७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tvantopādhyāya — early commentator on Gaṅgeśa's Tattvacintāmaṇi 2. Maṇiṭīkā — work connected with Tvantopādhyāya in the date discussion 3. Jayadeva Miśra / Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV expansion figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३३८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Makaranda — commentary on Kusumāñjali connected with Tvantopādhyāya 2. Jayadeva Miśra / Pakṣadhara — The Age of Four M's 3. Maṇiṭīkā — work connected with Tvantopādhyāya in the date discussion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३३९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śaṅkara Miśra — commentary associated with Divākaropādhyāya in the discussed list 2. Maṇiṭīkā — work connected with Tvantopādhyāya in the date discussion 3. Tvantopādhyāya — early commentator on Gaṅgeśa's Tattvacintāmaṇi How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३४०. With reference to Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) A false inference would treat Tvantopādhyāya as a modern Chapter VI scholar.

(B) Tvantopādhyāya's commentary on Kusumāñjali is named Makaranda.

(C) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

(D) The date of Tvantopādhyāya is discussed in connection with Śaṅkara Miśra's list of previous commentators.

३४१. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The date of Tvantopādhyāya is discussed in connection with Śaṅkara Miśra's list of previous commentators. Reason (R): The available later pages identify Tvantopādhyāya as an early known commentator on Gaṅgeśa's Tattvacintāmaṇi. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३४२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The date of Tvantopādhyāya is discussed in connection with Śaṅkara Miśra's list of previous commentators. Reason (R): All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३४३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. Reason (R): A false inference would treat Tvantopādhyāya as a modern Chapter VI scholar. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३४४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa ?

(A) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

(B) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar.

(C) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(D) The discussion says Tvantopādhyāya preceded both Jayadeva Miśra (Pakṣadhara) and Śaṅkara Miśra.

३४५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Tvantopādhyāya and Early Commentary on Gaṅgeśa , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

३४६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence

३४७. With reference to Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , consider the following statements: 1. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. 2. The Prakāśa by Vardhamāna and Parimalā by Divākaropādhyāya are mentioned in relation to earlier commentaries on Kusumāñjali. 3. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३४८. With reference to Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , consider the following statements: 1. Marginal notes in manuscript collections are used to infer authorship and chronology. 2. A false answer would ignore the role of manuscript comparison in the author's reasoning. 3. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३४९. With reference to Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , consider the following statements: 1. A false answer would ignore the role of manuscript comparison in the author's reasoning. 2. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. 3. The Prakāśa by Vardhamāna and Parimalā by Divākaropādhyāya are mentioned in relation to earlier commentaries on Kusumāñjali. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३५०. With reference to Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , consider the following statements: 1. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. 2. A UPSC-style question may ask why a repeated verse or superscript matters: it helps decide authorship or textual layering. 3. The visible pages discuss Rāmabhadra's Kusumāñjalikārikāvyākhyā and the issue of introductory verses. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३५१. With reference to Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , consider the following statements: 1. The visible pages discuss Rāmabhadra's Kusumāñjalikārikāvyākhyā and the issue of introductory verses. 2. The discussion of Tvantopādhyāya includes Rāmabhadra, his works and the problem of authorship in commentary traditions. 3. A UPSC-style question may ask why a repeated verse or superscript matters: it helps decide authorship or textual layering. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३५२. With reference to Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , consider the following statements: 1. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. 2. The section shows that commentary history is not merely a list of titles but a problem of evidence. 3. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३५३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Parimalā — commentary associated with Divākaropādhyāya in the discussed list 2. Marginal notes — separate treatment of Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 3. Rāmabhadra — figure in the Kusumāñjali commentary discussion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३५४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Prakāśa — Chapter VI, not the location of Devanātha Ṭhakkura 2. Rāmabhadra — figure in the Kusumāñjali commentary discussion 3. Makaranda — earlier commentary traced through citation and notes How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३५५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Marginal notes — evidence used to resolve authorship questions 2. Parimalā — commentary associated with Divākaropādhyāya in the discussed list 3. Rāmabhadra — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer listed in Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३५६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Marginal notes — evidence used to resolve authorship questions 2. Makaranda — literary work associated with Śaṅkara Miśra 3. Parimalā — commentary associated with Divākaropādhyāya in the discussed list How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३५७. With reference to Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) A UPSC-style question may ask why a repeated verse or superscript matters: it helps decide authorship or textual layering.

(B) The Prakāśa by Vardhamāna and Parimalā by Divākaropādhyāya are mentioned in relation to earlier commentaries on Kusumāñjali.

(C) The discussion of Tvantopādhyāya includes Rāmabhadra, his works and the problem of authorship in commentary traditions.

(D) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

३५८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The discussion of Tvantopādhyāya includes Rāmabhadra, his works and the problem of authorship in commentary traditions. Reason (R): A UPSC-style question may ask why a repeated verse or superscript matters: it helps decide authorship or textual layering. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३५९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A false answer would ignore the role of manuscript comparison in the author's reasoning. Reason (R): Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३६०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. Reason (R): A false answer would ignore the role of manuscript comparison in the author's reasoning. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३६१. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence ?

(A) Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's.

(B) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya.

(C) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(D) The discussion of Tvantopādhyāya includes Rāmabhadra, his works and the problem of authorship in commentary traditions.

३६२. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Rāmabhadra, Makaranda, Prakāśa and Parimalā Evidence , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

३६३. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works

३६४. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , consider the following statements: 1. The account recalls traditions about his brilliance and relics still associated with Mithilā. 2. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 3. Śaṅkara Miśra is introduced as a major name in Mithilā and a foremost Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika scholar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३६५. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. Śaṅkara Miśra's philosophical works are treated separately from literary and anecdotal material. 3. A false inference would reduce Śaṅkara Miśra to only a poet or only a political figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३६६. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , consider the following statements: 1. The visible pages also identify him as a poet, dramatist and Smṛti writer, besides his philosophical importance. 2. He is connected with works such as Paṇḍitavijaya, Rasārṇava and Gaurī-Digambara-Prahasana in the visible discussion. 3. Śaṅkara Miśra's philosophical works are treated separately from literary and anecdotal material. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३६७. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 2. A false inference would reduce Śaṅkara Miśra to only a poet or only a political figure. 3. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३६८. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , consider the following statements: 1. The visible pages also identify him as a poet, dramatist and Smṛti writer, besides his philosophical importance. 2. A false inference would reduce Śaṅkara Miśra to only a poet or only a political figure. 3. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३६९. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , consider the following statements: 1. Śaṅkara Miśra is introduced as a major name in Mithilā and a foremost Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika scholar. 2. The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. 3. Śaṅkara Miśra's philosophical works are treated separately from literary and anecdotal material. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३७०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Rasārṇava — literary work associated with Śaṅkara Miśra 2. Śaṅkara Miśra — foremost Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika scholar of Mithilā 3. Gaurī-Digambara-Prahasana — earlier name, distinct in placement How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३७१. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śaṅkara Miśra — foremost Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika scholar of Mithilā 2. Gaurī-Digambara-Prahasana — The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. 3. Rasārṇava — literary work associated with Śaṅkara Miśra How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३७२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Rasārṇava — chapter context for Vācaspati II 2. Paṇḍitavijaya — poetic work associated with Śaṅkara Miśra 3. Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika works — philosophical focus of the account How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३७३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Paṇḍitavijaya — poetic work associated with Śaṅkara Miśra 2. Śaṅkara Miśra — foremost Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika scholar of Mithilā 3. Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika works — The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

३७४. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

(B) Śaṅkara Miśra's philosophical works are treated separately from literary and anecdotal material.

(C) The account recalls traditions about his brilliance and relics still associated with Mithilā.

(D) The visible pages also identify him as a poet, dramatist and Smṛti writer, besides his philosophical importance.

३७५. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A UPSC-style question may test the difference between anecdotal tradition and textual evidence. Reason (R): Śaṅkara Miśra is introduced as a major name in Mithilā and a foremost Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika scholar. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३७६. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A false inference would reduce Śaṅkara Miśra to only a poet or only a political figure. Reason (R): The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३७७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. Reason (R): The discussion says he tackled hard classics of Navya-Nyāya and wrote commentaries on them. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३७८. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works ?

(A) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book.

(B) A UPSC-style question may test the difference between anecdotal tradition and textual evidence.

(C) The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation.

(D) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

३७९. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Śaṅkara Miśra — Life, Legend and Works , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

३८०. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation

३८१. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , consider the following statements: 1. The discussion remarks that the Maṇiṭīkā of Śaṅkara became obscure in the main group led by Gaṅgeśa. 2. Only a single copy of the last part of Śaṅkara's Mayūkha is said to have been discovered in the visible page. 3. The section illustrates how survival of manuscripts can affect the historical reputation of a text. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३८२. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , consider the following statements: 1. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 2. Only a single copy of the last part of Śaṅkara's Mayūkha is said to have been discovered in the visible page. 3. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

३८३. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , consider the following statements: 1. The section illustrates how survival of manuscripts can affect the historical reputation of a text. 2. UPSC-style inference: absence or rarity of manuscripts may distort the perceived importance of a scholar. 3. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३८४. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , consider the following statements: 1. A false answer would say the book treats all of Śaṅkara's works as widely circulated and fully available. 2. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 3. The discussion remarks that the Maṇiṭīkā of Śaṅkara became obscure in the main group led by Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३८५. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. Only a single copy of the last part of Śaṅkara's Mayūkha is said to have been discovered in the visible page. 3. A false answer would say the book treats all of Śaṅkara's works as widely circulated and fully available. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३८६. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , consider the following statements: 1. The discussion remarks that the Maṇiṭīkā of Śaṅkara became obscure in the main group led by Gaṅgeśa. 2. The visible discussion names Maṇimayūkha as an early work of Śaṅkara Miśra radiating on the work of Gaṅgeśa. 3. Only a single copy of the last part of Śaṅkara's Mayūkha is said to have been discovered in the visible page. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३८७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Single surviving copy — Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. 2. Jayadeva — linked with later dominance of another scholastic line 3. Maṇimayūkha — early Śaṅkara Miśra work on Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३८८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Single surviving copy — evidence of limited circulation 2. Maṇimayūkha — early Śaṅkara Miśra work on Gaṅgeśa 3. Yajñapati — context preceding Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३८९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Jayadeva — linked with later dominance of another scholastic line 2. Single surviving copy — The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. 3. Manuscript survival — factor affecting historical visibility How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३९०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Jayadeva — modern school of Indian logic 2. Single surviving copy — evidence of limited circulation 3. Maṇimayūkha — early Śaṅkara Miśra work on Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

३९१. With reference to Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The visible discussion names Maṇimayūkha as an early work of Śaṅkara Miśra radiating on the work of Gaṅgeśa.

(B) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

(C) The discussion remarks that the Maṇiṭīkā of Śaṅkara became obscure in the main group led by Gaṅgeśa.

(D) UPSC-style inference: absence or rarity of manuscripts may distort the perceived importance of a scholar.

३९२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The text says the Mayūkha lost its lustre in the heyday of Navya-Nyāya studies under Yajñapati and Jayadeva. Reason (R): The visible discussion names Maṇimayūkha as an early work of Śaṅkara Miśra radiating on the work of Gaṅgeśa. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३९३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Only a single copy of the last part of Śaṅkara's Mayūkha is said to have been discovered in the visible page. Reason (R): The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३९४. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. Reason (R): Only a single copy of the last part of Śaṅkara's Mayūkha is said to have been discovered in the visible page. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

३९५. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation ?

(A) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book.

(B) The unique copy is described as preserved in Jammu/Kashmir beyond easy reach of scholars.

(C) The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan.

(D) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar.

३९६. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Śaṅkara Miśra's Navya-Nyāya Works and Manuscript Circulation , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

३९७. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Vācaspati II

३९८. With reference to Vācaspati II , consider the following statements: 1. The roman numeral II is important for distinguishing him from earlier figures with similar names. 2. The section tests whether the reader can manage repeated names across a scholastic tradition. 3. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

३९९. With reference to Vācaspati II , consider the following statements: 1. The book's structure suggests that numbering and context prevent misidentification. 2. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. 3. The section tests whether the reader can manage repeated names across a scholastic tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४००. With reference to Vācaspati II , consider the following statements: 1. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 2. The roman numeral II is important for distinguishing him from earlier figures with similar names. 3. The book's structure suggests that numbering and context prevent misidentification. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४०१. With reference to Vācaspati II , consider the following statements: 1. Vācaspati II should not be confused with Vācaspati from Chapter I or with Vācaspati Miśra of broader Indian philosophical history. 2. The section tests whether the reader can manage repeated names across a scholastic tradition. 3. The book's structure suggests that numbering and context prevent misidentification. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४०२. With reference to Vācaspati II , consider the following statements: 1. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. 2. Vācaspati II should not be confused with Vācaspati from Chapter I or with Vācaspati Miśra of broader Indian philosophical history. 3. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४०३. With reference to Vācaspati II , consider the following statements: 1. Vācaspati II should not be confused with Vācaspati from Chapter I or with Vācaspati Miśra of broader Indian philosophical history. 2. His placement after Śaṅkara Miśra in the contents situates him within the Age of Expansion. 3. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४०४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Vācaspati II — Chapter IV figure in the Age of Expansion 2. Repeated names — final figure in the Chapter II contents list 3. Age of Expansion — chapter context for Vācaspati II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४०५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Vācaspati II — Age of Four M's, not Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara's placement 2. Age of Expansion — chapter context for Vācaspati II 3. Chapter VI — modern scholars, not the context for Vācaspati II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४०६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Repeated names — source of pair-matching traps 2. Chapter VI — modern scholars, not the context for Vācaspati II 3. Vācaspati of Chapter I — late item in Chapter II's pre-Gaṅgeśa sequence How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४०७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Age of Expansion — chapter context for Vācaspati II 2. Vācaspati II — Chapter I background figure, not Dharmadatta 3. Chapter VI — modern scholars, not the context for Vācaspati II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४०८. With reference to Vācaspati II , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(B) Vācaspati II should not be confused with Vācaspati from Chapter I or with Vācaspati Miśra of broader Indian philosophical history.

(C) A false inference would place Vācaspati II in Chapter VI among modern scholars.

(D) The section tests whether the reader can manage repeated names across a scholastic tradition.

४०९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Vācaspati II is listed in Chapter IV, not Chapter I's earlier Vācaspati entry. Reason (R): In UPSC-style questions, Vācaspati II is best paired with Chapter IV and the expansion period. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४१०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A false inference would place Vācaspati II in Chapter VI among modern scholars. Reason (R): The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४११. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. Reason (R): The book's structure suggests that numbering and context prevent misidentification. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४१२. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Vācaspati II ?

(A) The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence.

(B) The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic.

(C) The roman numeral II is important for distinguishing him from earlier figures with similar names.

(D) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.

४१३. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Vācaspati II , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

४१४. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya

४१५. With reference to Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. 2. Their placement after Vācaspati II helps mark the later development of the expansion phase. 3. A false inference would treat them as pre-Gaṅgeśa writers of Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४१६. With reference to Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. They belong after Gaṅgeśa and after earlier Chapter IV figures such as Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara. 2. Their placement after Vācaspati II helps mark the later development of the expansion phase. 3. UPSC-style chronology can ask whether they precede or follow the Gaṅgeśa-Vardhamāna chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४१७. With reference to Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. 2. Yajñapati is also relevant to the discussion of changing fortunes of earlier works such as Śaṅkara's Mayūkha. 3. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४१८. With reference to Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. They belong after Gaṅgeśa and after earlier Chapter IV figures such as Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara. 2. Yajñapati is also relevant to the discussion of changing fortunes of earlier works such as Śaṅkara's Mayūkha. 3. The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४१९. With reference to Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. UPSC-style chronology can ask whether they precede or follow the Gaṅgeśa-Vardhamāna chapter. 2. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 3. Yajñapati is also relevant to the discussion of changing fortunes of earlier works such as Śaṅkara's Mayūkha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४२०. With reference to Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 2. Vāteśvaropādhyāya closes the contents list of the Age of Expansion. 3. They belong after Gaṅgeśa and after earlier Chapter IV figures such as Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४२१. Consider the following pairs: 1. Yajñapati Upādhyāya — later figure in Chapter IV 2. Chapter V — Age of Four M's following Chapter IV 3. Śaṅkara's Mayūkha — name in the Chapter I sequence How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४२२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Śaṅkara's Mayūkha — work whose later visibility is discussed in relation to Yajñapati-era scholarship 2. Vāteśvaropādhyāya — Modern Scholars 3. Chapter V — Age of Four M's following Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४२३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter V — name listed in Chapter I 2. Chapter II — pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, not their location 3. Vāteśvaropādhyāya — final figure listed in Chapter IV contents How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४२४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Vāteśvaropādhyāya — final figure listed in Chapter IV contents 2. Chapter V — Age of Four M's following Chapter IV 3. Chapter II — later Age of Four M's, not the context for these names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४२५. With reference to Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya appear toward the later part of Chapter IV's Age of Expansion.

(B) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(C) The two figures should not be moved to Chapter V merely because they come late in the book's middle chapters.

(D) They belong after Gaṅgeśa and after earlier Chapter IV figures such as Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara.

४२६. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The two figures should not be moved to Chapter V merely because they come late in the book's middle chapters. Reason (R): They belong after Gaṅgeśa and after earlier Chapter IV figures such as Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४२७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Their placement after Vācaspati II helps mark the later development of the expansion phase. Reason (R): Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४२८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Reason (R): Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya appear toward the later part of Chapter IV's Age of Expansion. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४२९. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya ?

(A) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

(B) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya.

(C) Vāteśvaropādhyāya closes the contents list of the Age of Expansion.

(D) The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence.

४३०. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Yajñapati Upādhyāya and Vāteśvaropādhyāya , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

४३१. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M's

४३२. With reference to Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M's , consider the following statements: 1. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. 2. UPSC-style questions may ask how many named persons belong to Chapter V rather than Chapter II or IV. 3. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४३३. With reference to Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M's , consider the following statements: 1. It treats Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva, Mādhava Miśra son of Gadādhara, Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura, Maheśa Ṭhakkura, Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura, Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara, Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura. 2. Chapter V should not be confused with Chapter VI Modern Scholars. 3. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४३४. With reference to Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M’s , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V should not be confused with Chapter VI Modern Scholars. 2. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. 3. The repeated Mādhava names make father-identification crucial for correct pair matching. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४३५. With reference to Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M’s , consider the following statements: 1. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. 2. The chapter continues the intellectual-historical sequence of Mithilā Navya-Nyāya. 3. Chapter V is titled “The Age of Four M’s” and covers pages after the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४३६. With reference to Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M’s , consider the following statements: 1. The repeated Mādhava names make father-identification crucial for correct pair matching. 2. The chapter continues the intellectual-historical sequence of Mithilā Navya-Nyāya. 3. The chapter includes several names beginning with Mādhava, Maheśa and Madhusūdana, making the title mnemonic meaningful. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४३७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra son of Gadādhara — subsection of Chapter III 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure 3. Chapter V — The Age of Four M’s How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४३८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V figure 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure 3. Chapter V — Age of Four M’s following Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४३९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V figure 2. Mādhava Miśra son of Gadādhara — series in which the study appears 3. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४४०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — modern scholars, not the context for Vācaspati II 2. Mādhava Miśra son of Gadādhara — Chapter V figure 3. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४४१. With reference to Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M’s , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The chapter includes several names beginning with Mādhava, Maheśa and Madhusūdana, making the title mnemonic meaningful.

(B) Chapter V should not be confused with Chapter VI Modern Scholars.

(C) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(D) It treats Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva, Mādhava Miśra son of Gadādhara, Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura, Maheśa Ṭhakkura, Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura, Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara, Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura.

४४२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The chapter continues the intellectual-historical sequence of Mithilā Navya-Nyāya. Reason (R): It treats Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva, Mādhava Miśra son of Gadādhara, Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura, Maheśa Ṭhakkura, Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura, Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara, Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४४३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter V is titled “The Age of Four M’s” and covers pages after the Age of Expansion. Reason (R): The author’s method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४४४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M’s ?

(A) UPSC-style questions may ask how many named persons belong to Chapter V rather than Chapter II or IV.

(B) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar.

(C) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry.

(D) The index is treated as the only source of the book’s argument.

४४५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Chapter V Overview — The Age of Four M’s , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

४४६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book’s intellectual chronology: 1. Age of Expansion 2. Age of Four M’s 3. Modern Scholars Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3

(B) 1-3-2

(C) 2-1-3

(D) 3-1-2

Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara

४४७. With reference to Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara , consider the following statements: 1. UPSC-style questions often use repeated names to test precision. 2. The index is treated as the only source of the book’s argument. 3. Both figures belong to the Age of Four M’s, not to the pre-Gaṅgeśa writer chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४४८. With reference to Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. Their placement shows the book’s attention to genealogy and textual identity in scholastic history. 3. The father-identifiers are essential because the same personal name recurs in the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४४९. With reference to Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara , consider the following statements: 1. The section tests careful reading of headings rather than vague memory of names. 2. The two figures appear before Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura in the Chapter V contents sequence. 3. UPSC-style questions often use repeated names to test precision. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४५०. With reference to Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara , consider the following statements: 1. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. 2. The two figures appear before Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura in the Chapter V contents sequence. 3. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४५१. With reference to Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara , consider the following statements: 1. The section tests careful reading of headings rather than vague memory of names. 2. UPSC-style questions often use repeated names to test precision. 3. All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४५२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra, son of Jayadeva — opening Chapter V figure 2. Chapter V — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer 3. Chapter VI — Modern Scholars, not the location of these two Mādhavas How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४५३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra, son of Gadādhara — Chapter V figure 2. Mādhava Miśra, son of Jayadeva — opening Chapter V figure 3. Father-identifier — key to distinguishing repeated names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४५४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra, son of Gadādhara — opening Chapter V figure 2. Chapter V — Age of Four M's 3. Mādhava Miśra, son of Jayadeva — separate Chapter V figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४५५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra, son of Jayadeva — opening Chapter V figure 2. Mādhava Miśra, son of Gadādhara — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer 3. Chapter V — Age of Four M's How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४५६. With reference to Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The father-identifiers are essential because the same personal name recurs in the chapter.

(B) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(C) The section tests careful reading of headings rather than vague memory of names.

(D) The two figures appear before Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura in the Chapter V contents sequence.

४५७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A pair that reverses fathers or moves one Mādhava to Chapter VI would be incorrect. Reason (R): Both figures belong to the Age of Four M's, not to the pre-Gaṅgeśa writer chapter. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४५८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter V begins with Mādhava Miśra, son of Jayadeva, and Mādhava Miśra, son of Gadādhara. Reason (R): The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४५९. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara ?

(A) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents.

(B) UPSC-style questions often use repeated names to test precision.

(C) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya.

(D) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

४६०. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Two Mādhava Miśras: Sons of Jayadeva and Gadādhara , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

४६१. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura

४६२. With reference to Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. Maheśa Ṭhakkura's name fits the "M" mnemonic of the chapter title. 2. UPSC-style questions may include them in a list and ask how many belong to Chapter V. 3. The subsection tests whether readers can sort Ṭhakkura names across the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४६३. With reference to Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. These figures belong to the post-expansion stage, not the early Udayana background. 3. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४६४. With reference to Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. The subsection tests whether readers can sort Ṭhakkura names across the book. 2. Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura should not be confused with Bhagiratha-style references outside Navya-Nyāya history. 3. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४६५. With reference to Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura are listed in Chapter V's Age of Four M's. 2. Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. 3. These figures belong to the post-expansion stage, not the early Udayana background. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४६६. With reference to Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 2. Maheśa Ṭhakkura's name fits the "M" mnemonic of the chapter title. 3. These figures belong to the post-expansion stage, not the early Udayana background. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४६७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Maheśa Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure fitting the "M" mnemonic 2. Ṭhakkura names — potential source of matching traps 3. Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura — Chapter III figure, not modern scholar here How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४६८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Ṭhakkura names — potential source of matching traps 2. Two opening Mādhavas — opening Chapter V figure 3. Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura — Chapter V Age of Four M's figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४६९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Two opening Mādhavas — figure in the Kusumāñjali commentary discussion 2. Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura — Chapter V Age of Four M's figure 3. Maheśa Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure fitting the "M" mnemonic How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४७०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Ṭhakkura names — potential source of matching traps 2. Udayana background — not their chapter context 3. Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura — Chapter II figure distinct from Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

४७१. With reference to Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(B) Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura are listed in Chapter V's Age of Four M's.

(C) They help fill the sequence between early Mādhavas and Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura.

(D) The subsection tests whether readers can sort Ṭhakkura names across the book.

४७२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): These figures belong to the post-expansion stage, not the early Udayana background. Reason (R): They help fill the sequence between early Mādhavas and Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४७३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): UPSC-style questions may include them in a list and ask how many belong to Chapter V. Reason (R): The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४७४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura ?

(A) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book.

(B) UPSC-style questions may include them in a list and ask how many belong to Chapter V.

(C) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

(D) The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification.

४७५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura and Maheśa Ṭhakkura , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

४७६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara

४७७. With reference to Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara , consider the following statements: 1. Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara, is a separate Chapter V figure and should not be merged with the earlier two Mādhavas. 2. A false answer would treat Mādhava son of Khāntara as the same as Mādhava son of Jayadeva. 3. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४७८. With reference to Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara , consider the following statements: 1. Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara, is a separate Chapter V figure and should not be merged with the earlier two Mādhavas. 2. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 3. Both figures belong after the Age of Expansion, not before Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४७९. With reference to Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. The recurrence of Mādhava Miśra makes Chapter V especially suitable for UPSC-style pair-matching. 3. A false answer would treat Mādhava son of Khāntara as the same as Mādhava son of Jayadeva. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४८०. With reference to Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara , consider the following statements: 1. Madhusūdana and Mādhava son of Khāntara come before Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura in the contents sequence. 2. A false answer would treat Mādhava son of Khāntara as the same as Mādhava son of Jayadeva. 3. Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara, is a separate Chapter V figure and should not be merged with the earlier two Mādhavas. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४८१. With reference to Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara , consider the following statements: 1. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. 2. The subsection requires attention to exact patronymic description. 3. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४८२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure 3. Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara — separate Chapter V figure How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

৪৫৩. Consider the following pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure 2. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — later Chapter V figure 3. Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara — earlier name, distinct in placement How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

৪৫৪. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — later Chapter V figure 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — section establishing his major historical role 3. Patronymic detail — key to distinguishing repeated names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

৪৫৫. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — early Śaṅkara Miśra work on Gaṅgeśa 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure 3. Patronymic detail — key to distinguishing repeated names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

৪৫৬. With reference to Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura is one of the major names of Chapter V's Age of Four M's.

(B) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(C) A false answer would treat Mādhava son of Khāntara as the same as Mādhava son of Jayadeva.

(D) The chapter's internal sequence is part of the answer, not mere decoration.

৪৫৭. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Both figures belong after the Age of Expansion, not before Gaṅgeśa. Reason (R): Madhusūdana and Mādhava son of Khāntara come before Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura in the contents sequence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

৪৫৮. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The chapter's internal sequence is part of the answer, not mere decoration. Reason (R): The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

४८९. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara ?

(A) Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara, is a separate Chapter V figure and should not be merged with the earlier two Mādhavas.

(B) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

(C) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(D) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry.

४९०. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura and Mādhava Miśra son of Khāntara , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(B) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(C) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

४९१. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura

४९२. With reference to Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. 2. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura close the Chapter V contents list. 3. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya should not be confused with Keśavamiśra of Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 3 only

(D) 1 and 2 only

(E) 1 and 3 only

(F) 2 and 3 only

(G) 1, 2 and 3

(H) None

४९३. With reference to Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. A correct inference is that similar names across the book require careful contextual anchoring. 2. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya should not be confused with Keśavamiśra of Chapter II. 3. Chapter V concludes before the book turns to Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४९४. With reference to Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura close the Chapter V contents list. 3. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४९५. With reference to Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura close the Chapter V contents list. 2. Chapter V concludes before the book turns to Modern Scholars. 3. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४९६. With reference to Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura , consider the following statements: 1. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya should not be confused with Keśavamiśra of Chapter II. 2. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. 3. Chapter V concludes before the book turns to Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

४९७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Devanātha Ṭhakkura — Chapter V figure 2. Tarkācārya — Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa figure 3. Keśavamiśra — Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa figure, distinct in placement How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४९८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśavamiśra — period before Gaṅgeśa's central work 2. Tarkācārya — title attached to Keśava Miśra in Chapter V 3. Modern Scholars — Chapter VI, not the location of Devanātha Ṭhakkura How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

४९९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya — late Chapter V figure 2. Tarkācārya — title attached to Keśava Miśra in Chapter V 3. Modern Scholars — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५००. Consider the following pairs: 1. Tarkācārya — title attached to Keśava Miśra in Chapter V 2. Modern Scholars — Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 3. Keśavamiśra — Chapter II pre-Gaṅgeśa figure, distinct in placement How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५०१. With reference to Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Devanātha Ṭhakkura belongs to the Age of Four M's, not to Chapter VI Modern Scholars.

(B) Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya should not be confused with Keśavamiśra of Chapter II.

(C) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar.

(D) Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura close the Chapter V contents list.

५०२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter V concludes before the book turns to Modern Scholars. Reason (R): UPSC-style elimination can remove options that place these names in Chapter I or III. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५०३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): A correct inference is that similar names across the book require careful contextual anchoring. Reason (R): The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५०४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura ?

(A) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

(B) The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence.

(C) Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya should not be confused with Keśavamiśra of Chapter II.

(D) The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification.

५०५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya and Devanātha Ṭhakkura , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

५०६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars

৭০৬. With reference to Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars , consider the following statements: 1. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 2. The chapter's contents list is short compared with earlier chapters but still important for full-book coverage. 3. Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৭০৮. With reference to Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars , consider the following statements: 1. UPSC-style questions may test whether a figure belongs to Chapter VI or a preceding historical chapter. 2. Modern scholar status in this book is a chapter category, not merely a present-day label. 3. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৭০৯. With reference to Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter includes Gokulanāthopādhyāya, Giridharopādhyāya, Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha, Kaviratna and Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha. 2. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 3. UPSC-style questions may test whether a figure belongs to Chapter VI or a preceding historical chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५१०. With reference to Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. Chapter VI closes the narrative before the index. 3. UPSC-style questions may test whether a figure belongs to Chapter VI or a preceding historical chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५११. With reference to Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter includes Gokulanāthopādhyāya, Giridharopādhyāya, Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha, Kaviratna and Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha. 2. The chapter represents the later or modern phase of the book's intellectual history. 3. The chapter's contents list is short compared with earlier chapters but still important for full-book coverage. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५१२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter VI — Modern Scholars 2. Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura — modern scholar in Chapter VI 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — applied logic emphasized as Mithilā's major contribution How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५१३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura — modern scholar in Chapter VI 2. Chapter VI — Age of Four M's following Chapter IV 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — modern scholar in Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५१४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Giridharopādhyāya — opening Chapter V figure 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — modern scholar in Chapter VI 3. Chapter VI — Modern Scholars How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५१५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — modern scholar in Chapter VI 2. Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura — modern scholar in Chapter VI 3. Chapter VI — Chapter III figure, not Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

५१६. With reference to Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The chapter includes Gokulanāthopādhyāya, Giridharopādhyāya, Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha, Kaviratna and Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha.

(B) Chapter VI closes the narrative before the index.

(C) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya.

(D) UPSC-style questions may test whether a figure belongs to Chapter VI or a preceding historical chapter.

५१७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter VI closes the narrative before the index. Reason (R): The chapter represents the later or modern phase of the book's intellectual history. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५१८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter VI closes the narrative before the index. Reason (R): Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५१९. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars ?

(A) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation.

(B) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry.

(C) It should not be confused with the Chapter V Age of Four M's.

(D) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

५२०. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Chapter VI Overview — Modern Scholars , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

५२१. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Age of Four M's 2. Modern Scholars 3. Index Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3

(B) 1-3-2

(C) 2-1-3

(D) 3-1-2

Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya

५२२. With reference to Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. A correct inference is that the book does not end with the classical expansion stage. 2. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. 3. Both names should be placed after the Age of Four M's in the book's chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५२३. With reference to Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. Both names should be placed after the Age of Four M's in the book's chronology. 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya appears at the start of Chapter VI's Modern Scholars list. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५२४. With reference to Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. They should not be confused with earlier upādhyāyas such as Gaṅgeśa or Vardhamāna. 2. Both names should be placed after the Age of Four M's in the book's chronology. 3. A correct inference is that the book does not end with the classical expansion stage. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५२५. With reference to Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. 2. Their inclusion shows continuity of Navya-Nyāya scholarship into a later phase. 3. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५२६. With reference to Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya , consider the following statements: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya appears at the start of Chapter VI's Modern Scholars list. 2. UPSC-style pair matching may incorrectly pair them with Chapter III; that would be wrong. 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५२७. Consider the following pairs: 1. Age of Four M's — father of Vardhamāna in Chapter III context 2. Giridharopādhyāya — modern scholar in Chapter VI 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — Chapter III figure, not Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५२८. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — modern scholar in Chapter VI 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III figure, not modern scholar here 3. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५२९. Consider the following pairs: 1. Giridharopādhyāya — modern scholar in Chapter VI 2. Vardhamāna Upādhyāya — early scholar in Chapter I's background list 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — modern scholar in Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५३०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — philosophical focus of the account 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III figure, not modern scholar here 3. Giridharopādhyāya — modern scholar in Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

५३१. With reference to Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) A correct inference is that the book does not end with the classical expansion stage.

(B) Giridharopādhyāya is also listed in Chapter VI among modern scholars.

(C) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book.

(D) Their inclusion shows continuity of Navya-Nyāya scholarship into a later phase.

५३२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Both names should be placed after the Age of Four M's in the book's chronology. Reason (R): Giridharopādhyāya is also listed in Chapter VI among modern scholars. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५३३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Both names should be placed after the Age of Four M's in the book's chronology. Reason (R): The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५३४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya ?

(A) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

(B) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book.

(C) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

(D) UPSC-style pair matching may incorrectly pair them with Chapter III; that would be wrong.

५३५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Gokulanāthopādhyāya and Giridharopādhyāya , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(C) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(D) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

५३६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna

५३७. With reference to Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna , consider the following statements: 1. Viśvanātha Jha belongs to the final chapter's modern scholar list, not to the Udayana background. 2. The section is useful for testing chapter-context rather than doctrinal definitions. 3. Kaviratna is a Chapter VI entry in the contents list. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५३८. With reference to Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna , consider the following statements: 1. The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. 2. UPSC-style questions may ask how many of a mixed list belong to Modern Scholars. 3. The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५३९. With reference to Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna , consider the following statements: 1. Kaviratna is a Chapter VI entry in the contents list. 2. The chapter shows the continuation of Navya-Nyāya after the main expansion and Four M's phases. 3. The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५४०. With reference to Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna , consider the following statements: 1. The chapter shows the continuation of Navya-Nyāya after the main expansion and Four M's phases. 2. The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. 3. The section is useful for testing chapter-context rather than doctrinal definitions. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५४१. With reference to Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna , consider the following statements: 1. The account ignores Bengal, Benares and other scholarly circuits entirely. 2. Viśvanātha Jha belongs to the final chapter's modern scholar list, not to the Udayana background. 3. Their placement under Modern Scholars distinguishes them from earlier Ṭhakkura names in Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५४२. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter VI — final chapter before index 2. Kaviratna — late Chapter V figure 3. Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura — modern scholar in Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५४३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — separate Chapter V figure 2. Chapter VI — final chapter before index 3. Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura — modern scholar in Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५४४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Viśvanātha Jha — modern scholar in Chapter VI 2. Chapter VI — final chapter before index 3. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — son of Gaṅgeśa How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५४५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter VI — final chapter before index 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — earlier name, distinct in placement 3. Kaviratna — Chapter VI entry How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

५४६. With reference to Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The chapter shows the continuation of Navya-Nyāya after the main expansion and Four M's phases.

(B) Viśvanātha Jha belongs to the final chapter's modern scholar list, not to the Udayana background.

(C) UPSC-style questions may ask how many of a mixed list belong to Modern Scholars.

(D) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa.

५४७. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Their placement under Modern Scholars distinguishes them from earlier Ṭhakkura names in Chapter V. Reason (R): Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna are listed in Chapter VI. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५४८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna are listed in Chapter VI. Reason (R): The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५४९. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna ?

(A) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa.

(B) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology.

(C) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.

(D) The section is useful for testing chapter-context rather than doctrinal definitions.

५५०. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha and Kaviratna , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

५५१. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage

५५२. With reference to Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage , consider the following statements: 1. The name shows that alternate names or parenthetical identifiers are important for correct recognition. 2. The final chapter is followed by the index, which helps check names and coverage. 3. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५५३. With reference to Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage , consider the following statements: 1. The name shows that alternate names or parenthetical identifiers are important for correct recognition. 2. The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. 3. A UPSC-style trap is to match Dharmadatta with the Udayana background because of a similar opening element. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५५४. With reference to Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. The final chapter is followed by the index, which helps check names and coverage. 3. Dharmadatta should not be confused with Dharmottara of Chapter I. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৭৭৭. With reference to Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage , consider the following statements: 1. The final chapter is followed by the index, which helps check names and coverage. 2. Dharmadatta, also identified as Bacca Jha, appears at the end of the Chapter VI contents list. 3. A correct full-book answer must include Chapter VI, not stop at Śaṅkara Miśra in Chapter IV. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৭৭৬. With reference to Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is the chapter on Modern Scholars and Chapter VI is the Age of Four M's. 2. Dharmadatta, also identified as Bacca Jha, appears at the end of the Chapter VI contents list. 3. Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

৭৭৭. Consider the following pairs: 1. Parenthetical identifier — aid to recognition and distinction 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — final modern scholar listed in Chapter VI 3. Full-book coverage — major figure in the Age of Expansion How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

৭৭৮. Consider the following pairs: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — final modern scholar listed in Chapter VI 2. Parenthetical identifier — title attached to Keśava Miśra in Chapter V 3. Full-book coverage — requires Chapters V and VI as well as earlier chapters How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

৭৭৯. Consider the following pairs: 1. Parenthetical identifier — key to distinguishing repeated names 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — final modern scholar listed in Chapter VI 3. Index — post-chapter aid for checking names How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५६०. Consider the following pairs: 1. Parenthetical identifier — aid to recognition and distinction 2. Index — post-chapter aid for checking names 3. Full-book coverage — Vaiśeṣika manual attributed to Udayana How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

५६१. With reference to Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) The final chapter is followed by the index, which helps check names and coverage.

(B) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

(C) A correct full-book answer must include Chapter VI, not stop at Śaṅkara Miśra in Chapter IV.

(D) His placement closes the Modern Scholars chapter in the table of contents.

५६२. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Dharmadatta should not be confused with Dharmottara of Chapter I. Reason (R): His placement closes the Modern Scholars chapter in the table of contents. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५६३. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The closing position of Dharmadatta helps mark the endpoint of the book's narrative sequence. Reason (R): The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५६४. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage ?

(A) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya.

(B) Dharmadatta should not be confused with Dharmottara of Chapter I.

(C) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry.

(D) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only.

५६५. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha and Final Coverage , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

(B) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

५६६. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 1-3-2-4
(C) 2-1-3-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis

५६७. With reference to Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , consider the following statements: 1. The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. Chapter III is the pivot around Gaṅgeśa, his family, date, Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna. 3. The broad order is Udayana and his context, pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna, Age of Expansion, Age of Four M's and Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५६८. With reference to Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , consider the following statements: 1. The index follows the six chapters and helps verify name coverage. 2. Chapter I establishes the threshold role of Udayana before the book turns to pre-Gaṅgeśa writers. 3. The broad order is Udayana and his context, pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna, Age of Expansion, Age of Four M's and Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५६९. With reference to Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , consider the following statements: 1. The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. 2. Chapter VI is the Modern Scholars chapter. 3. Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५७०. With reference to Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter V is not "Modern Scholars"; it is the Age of Four M's. 2. Chapter VI is the Modern Scholars chapter. 3. The book says Mithilā had no serious role in Nyāyadarśana or applied logic. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५७१. With reference to Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , consider the following statements: 1. Chapter VI is the Modern Scholars chapter. 2. The author rejects manuscripts, catalogues, marginal notes and colophons as evidence. 3. Chapter III is the pivot around Gaṅgeśa, his family, date, Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५७२. With reference to Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , consider the following statements: 1. The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. 2. Chapter IV widens the field through the Age of Expansion. 3. The index follows the six chapters and helps verify name coverage. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2 only
(E) 1 and 3 only
(F) 2 and 3 only
(G) 1, 2 and 3
(H) None

५७३. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter I — The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. 2. Chapter II — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Chapter III — Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and Vardhamāna How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५७४. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter IV — The Age of Expansion 2. Chapter I — Udayanācārya: His Predecessors & Successors 3. Chapter III — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer in Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५७५. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter II — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 2. Chapter I — pre-Gaṅgeśa writer 3. Chapter VI — Modern Scholars How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५७६. Consider the following pairs: 1. Chapter IV — modern scholar in Chapter VI 2. Chapter I — Udayanācārya: His Predecessors & Successors 3. Chapter II — Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५७७. With reference to Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Chapter VI is the Modern Scholars chapter.
(B) The index follows the six chapters and helps verify name coverage.
(C) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya.
(D) A full-book quiz must not stop at page 150 or at Śaṅkara Miśra; it must include the later chapters too.

५७८. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The broad order is Udayana and his context, pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna, Age of Expansion, Age of Four M's and Modern Scholars. Reason (R): The index follows the six chapters and helps verify name coverage. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५७९. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): Chapter V is not "Modern Scholars"; it is the Age of Four M's. Reason (R): Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५८०. Consider the following Assertion–Reason pair: Assertion (A): The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. Reason (R): Chapter III is the pivot around Gaṅgeśa, his family, date, Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna. Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

५८१. Which one of the following is the most defensible inference from Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis ?

(A) The book treats Gaṅgeśa as the sole founder of Navya-Nyāya and denies any pre-Gaṅgeśa preparation.

(B) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence.

(C) The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification.

(D) Chapter III is the pivot around Gaṅgeśa, his family, date, Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna.

५८२. In a UPSC Prelims question based on Chronology and Chapter Order — Full Book Synthesis , why would manuscript or textual evidence be especially important?

(A) Because manuscript evidence is used only for decorative quotations and never for chronology.

(B) Because the index alone supplies all historical conclusions without the chapters.

(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.

(D) Because the book rejects named authors and studies only anonymous oral legends.

५८३. Arrange the following in the correct order according to the book's intellectual chronology: 1. Udayanācārya and his context 2. Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers 3. Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna 4. Age of Expansion Select the correct answer using the code below.

(A) 1-2-3-4

(B) 1-3-2-4

(C) 2-1-3-4

(D) 1-2-4-3

UPSC-Style Synthesis — Chapter Mapping and Elimination

५८४. Which chapter is best represented by the following cluster: Udayanācārya, Aniruddha, Trilocana, Vācaspati, Dharmottara, Udayana–Gaṅgeśa, Udayana–Śrīharṣa ?

(A) Chapter VI
(B) Chapter II
(C) Chapter V
(D) Chapter I

५८५. Which chapter is best represented by the following cluster: Śrīvallabhācārya, Śivāditya Miśra, Keśavamiśra, Divākaropādhyāya, Nārāyaṇa Sarvajña, Murāri Miśra ?

(A) Chapter IV
(B) Chapter VI
(C) Chapter III
(D) Chapter II

५८६. Which chapter is best represented by the following cluster: Gaṅgeśa's family, Date of Gaṅgeśa, Tattvacintāmaṇi, Vardhamāna Upādhyāya ?

(A) Chapter II
(B) Chapter VI
(C) Chapter V
(D) Chapter III

५८७. Which chapter is best represented by the following cluster: Jīvanātha, Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara, Tvantopādhyāya, Śaṅkara Miśra, Vācaspati II, Yajñapati ?

(A) Chapter IV
(B) Chapter VI
(C) Chapter I
(D) Chapter III

५८८. Which chapter is best represented by the following cluster: Mādhava Miśras, Bhagiratha Ṭhakkura, Maheśa Ṭhakkura, Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura, Devanātha Ṭhakkura ?

(A) Chapter V
(B) Chapter VI
(C) Chapter II
(D) Chapter IV

५८९. Which chapter is best represented by the following cluster: Gokulanāthopādhyāya, Giridharopādhyāya, Rūpanātha Ṭhakkura, Viśvanātha Jha, Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha ?

(A) Chapter VI
(B) Chapter I
(C) Chapter V
(D) Chapter III

५९०. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter VI 3. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९१. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter II 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 3. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९२. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 3. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९३. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter I 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९४. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter I 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९५. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९६. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter IV 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९७. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९८. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

५९९. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter V 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६००. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter IV 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०१. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 3. Udayanācārya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०२. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter III 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०३. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter III 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 3. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०४. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 3. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०५. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V 2. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter V 3. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०६. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter V 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०७. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter I How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०८. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter III 3. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६०९. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 3. Udayanācārya — Chapter I How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१०. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६११. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 2. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter V 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१२. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter III 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 3. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१३. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 3. Udayanācārya — Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१४. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter III 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१५. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter VI 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 3. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१६. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III 2. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 3. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१७. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter IV 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१८. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter IV 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 3. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६१९. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२०. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter IV 2. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Udayanācārya — Chapter I How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२१. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter V 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 3. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२२. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 3. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२३. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter II 3. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२४. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter IV 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२५. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२६. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter III 3. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२७. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter V 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२८. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६२९. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter V 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६३०. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter I 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६३१. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६३२. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter II 3. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६३३. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter II 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६३४. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६३५. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter V 3. Udayanācārya — Chapter I How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६३६. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter VI 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter I 3. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६३७. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter IV 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६३८. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 2. Udayanācārya — Chapter III 3. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६३९. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter IV 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४०. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II 2. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV 3. Udayanācārya — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४१. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter IV 2. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter IV 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४२. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter IV 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४३. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter VI 2. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II 3. Mādhava Miśra son of Jayadeva — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४४. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II 2. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter VI 3. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४५. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter III 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Jayadeva-Pakṣadhara — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४६. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 2. Tvantopādhyāya — Chapter IV 3. Udayanācārya — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None

(B) Only one

(C) Only two

(D) All three

६४७. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Tattvacintāmaṇi — Chapter III 2. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter III 3. Śrīvallabhācārya — Chapter II How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६४८. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Udayanācārya — Chapter III 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — Chapter VI 3. Śaṅkara Miśra — Chapter IV How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

६४९. Consider the following scholar/text-chapter pairs: 1. Madhusūdana Ṭhakkura — Chapter V 2. Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Chapter III 3. Gokulanāthopādhyāya — Chapter III How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(A) None
(B) Only one
(C) Only two
(D) All three

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय २ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (D) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 are correct. Statement 3 is incorrect because the work is specifically focused on Navya-Nyāya in Mithilā.

२. (A) Udayana context → Pre-Gaṅgeśa writers → Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna → Age of Expansion → Age of Four M's → Modern Scholars — The contents show a chronological-intellectual movement from Udayana's context to pre-Gaṅgeśa writers, Gaṅgeśa, expansion, Four M's and modern scholars.

३. (C) Only two — Pairs 1 and 2 are correct. Pair 3 is wrong because Chapter V is "The Age of Four M's"; Modern Scholars is Chapter VI.

४. (A) earlier figures such as Udayana are relevant to the formation of the school — The book stresses the pre-Gaṅgeśa background and Udayana's threshold role while recognizing Gaṅgeśa's centrality.

५. (D) 1 and 2 only — Kusumāñjali and Laksanāvalī are connected with Udayana. Tattvacintāmaṇi is associated with Gaṅgeśa.

६. (C) Only two — Pairs 1 and 2 are correct. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha belongs to Chapter VI Modern Scholars, not Chapter I.

७. (A) The book repeatedly uses chronology, manuscript evidence, works, commentaries and scholar relationships that require comparison. — The book is dense with interlinked names, works, manuscripts and chronology; Prelims-level questions should test those relationships.

८. (D) 1 and 2 only — Chapter IV is the Age of Expansion and includes those major figures. Modern Scholars is Chapter VI.

९. (A) Chapter context and identifiers are essential for correct historical placement. — Repeated names are a major source of traps; context, title and chapter placement are essential.

१०. (A) 1—Chapter II; 2—Chapter III; 3—Chapter VI — The groupings correspond to Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers, Gaṅgeśa and Vardhamāna, and Modern Scholars.

११. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१२. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१३. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१८. (D) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. — The incorrect statement is: Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

१९. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२०. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२१. (D) The preface notes that the author could not complete the original plan of the book before his death. — The best inference is: The preface notes that the author could not complete the original plan of the book before his death. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

२२. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

२३. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२५. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२६. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३०. (A) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. — The incorrect statement is: The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

३१. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३२. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३३. (D) The study repeatedly links Mithilā with wider scholarly circuits such as Bengal, Benares, Kashmir and manuscript repositories. — The best inference is: The study repeatedly links Mithilā with wider scholarly circuits such as Bengal, Benares, Kashmir and manuscript repositories. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

३४. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

३५. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३६. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३७. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३८. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३९. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४०. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४५. (D) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. — The incorrect statement is: The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

४६. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४७. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४८. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४९. (B) The book challenges the simple view that Gaṅgeśa alone founded Navya-Nyāya by stressing Udayana's threshold role. — The best inference is: The book challenges the simple view that Gaṅgeśa alone founded Navya-Nyāya by stressing Udayana's threshold role. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

५०. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

५१. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

५२. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५३. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५५. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५६. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५७. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

६०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

६१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

६२. (C) The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. — The incorrect statement is: The book treats repeated names as unimportant for chronology and identification. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

६३. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

६४. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

६५. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

६६. (C) Udayana's position connects Vaiseṣika-Nyāya materials with the later scholastic tradition. — The best inference is: Udayana's position connects Vaiseṣika-Nyāya materials with the later scholastic tradition. The other options either reverse the

chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

६७. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

६८. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

६९. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

७०. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

७१. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

७२. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

७३. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

७४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

७५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

७६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

७७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

७८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

७९. (C) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. — The incorrect statement is: Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

८०. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

८१. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

८२. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

८३. (C) Udayana's Laksanamālā is noted as a rediscovered or long-lost Nyāya manual in the discussion. — The best inference is: Udayana's Laksanamālā is noted as a rediscovered or long-lost Nyāya manual in the discussion. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

८४. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

৮৫. **(A) 1-2-3-4** — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

৮৬. **(D) 1 and 2 only** — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৮৭. **(E) 1 and 3 only** — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৮৮. **(F) 2 and 3 only** — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৮৯. **(G) 1, 2 and 3** — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৯০. **(B) 2 only** — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৯১. **(D) 1 and 2 only** — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৯২. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৯৩. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৯৪. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৯৫. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৯৬. **(A) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology.** — The incorrect statement is: The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

৯৭. **(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.** — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

৯৮. **(C) A is true but R is false.** — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

৯৯. **(D) A is false but R is true.** — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

১০০. **(A) They should not be confused with the later Chapter VI modern scholars.** — The best inference is: They should not be confused with the later Chapter VI modern scholars. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

১০১. **(C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.** — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

১০২. **(A) 1-2-3-4** — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

১০৩. **(F) 2 and 3 only** — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१०४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१०५. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१०६. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१०७. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१०८. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१०९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

११०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१११. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

११२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

११३. (B) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. — The incorrect statement is: The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

११४. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

११५. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

११६. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

११७. (D) The subsection builds the context in which Udayana's pre-eminence becomes intelligible. — The best inference is: The subsection builds the context in which Udayana's pre-eminence becomes intelligible. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

११८. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

११९. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

१२०. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१२१. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१२२. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१२३. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१२४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१२५. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१२६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१२७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१२८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१२९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१३०. (D) The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. — The incorrect statement is: The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

१३१. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१३२. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१३३. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१३४. (C) A correct inference is that debates with Buddhists, Mīmāṃsakas and Vedāntins are part of the context. — The best inference is: A correct inference is that debates with Buddhists, Mīmāṃsakas and Vedāntins are part of the context. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

१३५. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

१३६. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

१३७. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१३८. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१३९. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१४०. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१४१. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१४२. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१४३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१४४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१४५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१४६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१४७. (A) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. — The incorrect statement is: The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

१४८. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१४९. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१५०. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१५१. (D) Udayana's importance rests on works, influence and placement in a transitional intellectual history. — The best inference is: Udayana's importance rests on works, influence and placement in a transitional intellectual history. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

१५२. (D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

१५३. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

१५४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१५५. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१५६. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१५७. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१५८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१५९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१६०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१६१. (D) The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. — The incorrect statement is: The preface states that the book was fully completed by the author according to his original plan. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

१६२. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१६३. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१६४. (A) The title "Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers" itself signals the chapter's function in intellectual periodization. — The best inference is: The title "Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers" itself signals the chapter's function in intellectual periodization. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

१६५. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

१६६. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

१६७. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१६८. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१६९. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१७०. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१७१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१७२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१७३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१७४. (A) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. — The incorrect statement is: The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

१७५. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१७६. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१७७. (C) These names belong to a pre-Gaṅgeśa context, not to the Age of Four M's. — The best inference is: These names belong to a pre-Gaṅgeśa context, not to the Age of Four M's. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

१७८. (D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

१७९. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

१८०. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१८१. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१८२. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१८३. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१८४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१८५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१८६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१८७. (D) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. — The incorrect statement is: All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

१८८. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१८९. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

१९०. (B) A correct answer should identify them as pre-Gaṅgeśa, not modern, figures. — The best inference is: A correct answer should identify them as pre-Gaṅgeśa, not modern, figures. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

१९१. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

१९२. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

१९३. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१९४. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१९५. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१९६. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

१९७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१९८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

१९९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२००. (C) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. — The incorrect statement is: All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

२०१. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२०२. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२०३. (D) These figures should not be moved to Chapter V merely because some later chapters also contain Miśra and Ṭhakkura names. — The best inference is: These figures should not be moved to Chapter V merely because some later chapters also contain Miśra and Ṭhakkura names. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

२०४. (D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

२०५. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

२०६. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२०७. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२०८. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२०९. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२१०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२११. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२१२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२१३. (D) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. — The incorrect statement is: The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

२१४. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२१५. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२१६. **(B) The subsection helps complete the pre-Gaṅgeśa intellectual field.** — The best inference is: The subsection helps complete the pre-Gaṅgeśa intellectual field. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

२१७. **(D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.** — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

२१८. **(A) 1-2-3-4** — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

२१९. **(G) 1, 2 and 3** — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२२०. **(B) 2 only** — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२२१. **(D) 1 and 2 only** — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२२२. **(E) 1 and 3 only** — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२२३. **(F) 2 and 3 only** — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२२४. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२२५. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२२६. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२२७. **(C) Only two** — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२२८. **(B) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument.** — The incorrect statement is: The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

२२९. **(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.** — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२३०. **(C) A is true but R is false.** — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२३१. **(A) Chapter III focuses on Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and his son Vardhamāna.** — The best inference is: Chapter III focuses on Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya and his son Vardhamāna. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

२३२. **(B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence.** — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

२३३. **(A) 1-2-3-4** — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

२३४. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२३५. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२३६. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२३७. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२३८. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२३९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२४०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२४१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२४२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

२४३. (D) Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. — The incorrect statement is: Modern Scholars are placed before Pre-Gaṅgeśa Writers in the contents. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

२४४. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२४५. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२४६. (A) The discussion supports the book's larger method of evidence-based reconstruction. — The best inference is: The discussion supports the book's larger method of evidence-based reconstruction. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

२४७. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

२४८. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

२४९. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२५०. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२५१. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२५२. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৫৩. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৫৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৫৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৫৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৫৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৫৮. (D) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. — The incorrect statement is: All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

২৫৯. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

২৬০. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

২৬১. (C) The Tattvacintāmaṇi becomes a central object for later commentaries and scholastic expansion. — The best inference is: The Tattvacintāmaṇi becomes a central object for later commentaries and scholastic expansion. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

২৬২. (D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

২৬৩. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

২৬৪. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৬৫. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৬৬. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৬৭. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৬৮. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৬৯. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৭০. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৭১. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৭২. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৭৩. (D) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. — The incorrect statement is: Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

২৭৪. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

২৭৫. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

২৭৬. (A) Vardhamāna's role helps connect Gaṅgeśa's work to subsequent scholastic transmission. — The best inference is: Vardhamāna's role helps connect Gaṅgeśa's work to subsequent scholastic transmission. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

২৭৭. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

২৭৮. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

২৭৯. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৮০. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৮১. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৮২. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৮৩. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৮৪. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

২৮৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৮৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৮৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৮৮. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

২৮৯. (A) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. — The incorrect statement is: The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

२९०. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२९१. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२९२. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

२९३. (A) The chapter is not a biography of a single scholar but a map of widening Navya-Nyāya activity. — The best inference is: The chapter is not a biography of a single scholar but a map of widening Navya-Nyāya activity. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

२९४. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

२९५. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

२९६. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२९७. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२९८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

२९९. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३००. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३०१. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३०२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३०३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३०४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३०५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३०६. (B) Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. — The incorrect statement is: Keśavamiśra of Chapter II and Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya of Chapter V are presented as the same chapter entry. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

३०७. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३०८. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३०९. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३१०. (A) The topic tests whether the reader can distinguish early Chapter IV figures from later Chapter V authors. — The best inference is: The topic tests whether the reader can distinguish early Chapter IV figures from later Chapter V authors. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

३११. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

३१२. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

३१३. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३१४. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३१५. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३१६. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३१७. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३१८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३१९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३२०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३२१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३२२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३२३. (B) The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. — The incorrect statement is: The author's method is to list names without considering works, citations or textual evidence. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

३२४. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३२५. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३२६. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३२७. (D) Nyāyalocanakāra appears in Chapter IV's early expansion sequence. — The best inference is: Nyāyalocanakāra appears in Chapter IV's early expansion sequence. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the

evidence-based method.

३२८. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

३२९. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

३३०. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३३१. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३३२. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३३३. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३३४. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३३५. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३३६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३३७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३३८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३३९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३४०. (C) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. — The incorrect statement is: The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

३४१. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३४२. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३४३. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३४४. (D) The discussion says Tvantopādhyāya preceded both Jayadeva Miśra (Pakṣadhara) and Śaṅkara Miśra. — The best inference is: The discussion says Tvantopādhyāya preceded both Jayadeva Miśra (Pakṣadhara) and Śaṅkara Miśra. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

३४५. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

३४६. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

३४७. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३४८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३४९. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३५०. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३५१. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३५२. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३५३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३५४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३५५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३५६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३५७. (D) All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. — The incorrect statement is: All Ṭhakkura names in the book belong to a single chapter and a single generation. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

३५८. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३५९. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३६०. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३६१. (D) The discussion of Tvantopādhyāya includes Rāmabhadra, his works and the problem of authorship in commentary traditions. — The best inference is: The discussion of Tvantopādhyāya includes Rāmabhadra, his works and the problem of authorship in commentary traditions. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

३६२. (D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

३६३. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

३६४. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३६५. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३६६. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३६७. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३६८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३६९. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३७०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३७१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३७२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३७३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३७४. (A) The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. — The incorrect statement is: The index is treated as the only source of the book's argument. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

३७५. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३७६. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३७७. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३७८. (B) A UPSC-style question may test the difference between anecdotal tradition and textual evidence. — The best inference is: A UPSC-style question may test the difference between anecdotal tradition and textual evidence. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

३७९. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

३८०. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

३८१. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३८२. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३८३. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३८४. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३८५. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३८६. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३८७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३८८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३८९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३९०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

३९१. (B) Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. — The incorrect statement is: Chapter IV precedes Chapter III in the book's intellectual chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

३९२. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३९३. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३९४. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

३९५. (B) The unique copy is described as preserved in Jammu/Kashmir beyond easy reach of scholars. — The best inference is: The unique copy is described as preserved in Jammu/Kashmir beyond easy reach of scholars. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

३९६. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

३९७. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

३९८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

३९९. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४००. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४०१. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४०२. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४०३. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४०४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४०५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४०६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४०७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४०८. (A) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. — The incorrect statement is: The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

४०९. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४१०. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४११. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४१२. (C) The roman numeral II is important for distinguishing him from earlier figures with similar names. — The best inference is: The roman numeral II is important for distinguishing him from earlier figures with similar names. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

४१३. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

४१४. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

४१५. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४१६. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४१७. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४१८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४१९. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४२०. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४२१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४२२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४२३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४२४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४२५. (B) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. — The incorrect statement is: The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

४२६. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४२७. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४२८. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४२९. (C) Vāteśvaropādhyāya closes the contents list of the Age of Expansion. — The best inference is: Vāteśvaropādhyāya closes the contents list of the Age of Expansion. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

४३०. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

४३१. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

४३२. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४३३. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४३४. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४३५. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४३६. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४३७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४३८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४३९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४४०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४४१. (C) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. — The incorrect statement is: The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

४४२. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४४३. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४४४. (A) UPSC-style questions may ask how many named persons belong to Chapter V rather than Chapter II or IV. — The best inference is: UPSC-style questions may ask how many named persons belong to Chapter V rather than Chapter II or IV. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

४४५. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

४४६. (A) 1-2-3 — The correct order is 1-2-3 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

४४७. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४४८. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४४९. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४५०. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४५१. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४५२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४५३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४५४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४५५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४५६. (B) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. — The incorrect statement is: The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

४५७. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४५८. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४५९. (B) UPSC-style questions often use repeated names to test precision. — The best inference is: UPSC-style questions often use repeated names to test precision. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

४६०. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

४६१. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

४६२. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४६३. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४६४. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४६५. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४६६. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४६७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४६८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४६९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४७०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४७१. (A) The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. — The incorrect statement is: The book is arranged as a purely doctrinal manual and does not use historical chronology. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

४७२. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४७३. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

४७४. (B) UPSC-style questions may include them in a list and ask how many belong to Chapter V. — The best inference is: UPSC-style questions may include them in a list and ask how many belong to Chapter V. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

४७५. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

४७६. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

৪৭৭. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৪৭৮. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৪৭৯. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৪৮০. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৪৮১. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৪৮২. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৪৮৩. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৪৮৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৪৮৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

৪৮৬. (B) The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. — The incorrect statement is: The book stops its narrative with Udayanācārya and does not discuss Gaṅgeśa. The book’s actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

৪৮৭. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

৪৮৮. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

৪৮৯. (A) Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara, is a separate Chapter V figure and should not be merged with the earlier two Mādhavas. — The best inference is: Mādhava Miśra, son of Khāntara, is a separate Chapter V figure and should not be merged with the earlier two Mādhavas. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

৪৯০. (A) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book’s method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

৪৯১. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

৪৯২. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৪৯৩. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

৪৯৪. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book’s placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४९५. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४९६. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

४९७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४९८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

४९९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५००. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५०१. (C) Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. — The incorrect statement is: Vardhamāna Upādhyāya is treated as a Chapter VI modern scholar. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

५०२. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५०३. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५०४. (C) Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya should not be confused with Keśavamiśra of Chapter II. — The best inference is: Keśava Miśra Tarkācārya should not be confused with Keśavamiśra of Chapter II. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

५०५. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

५०६. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

५०७. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५०८. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५०९. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५१०. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५११. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५१२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५१३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५१४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५१५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५१६. (C) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. — The incorrect statement is: Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

५१७. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५१८. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५१९. (C) It should not be confused with the Chapter V Age of Four M's. — The best inference is: It should not be confused with the Chapter V Age of Four M's. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

५२०. (D) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

५२१. (A) 1-2-3 — The correct order is 1-2-3 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

५२२. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५२३. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५२४. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५२५. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५२६. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५२७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५२८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५२९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५३०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५३१. (C) The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. — The incorrect statement is: The Age of Expansion is a pre-Udayana stage in the book. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

५३२. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५३३. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५३४. (D) UPSC-style pair matching may incorrectly pair them with Chapter III; that would be wrong. — The best inference is: UPSC-style pair matching may incorrectly pair them with Chapter III; that would be wrong. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

५३५. (B) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

५३६. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

५३७. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५३८. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५३९. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५४०. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५४१. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५४२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५४३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५४४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५४५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५४६. (D) The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. — The incorrect statement is: The Tattvacintāmaṇi is attributed in the book to Śaṅkara Miśra rather than Gaṅgeśa. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

५४७. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५४८. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५४९. (D) The section is useful for testing chapter-context rather than doctrinal definitions. — The best inference is: The section is useful for testing chapter-context rather than doctrinal definitions. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

५५०. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

५५१. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

५५२. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५५३. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५५४. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५५५. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५५६. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५५७. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५५८. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५५९. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५६०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५६१. (B) The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. — The incorrect statement is: The title page identifies the work as a general history of Buddhist logic only. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

५६२. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५६३. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५६४. (B) Dharmadatta should not be confused with Dharmottara of Chapter I. — The best inference is: Dharmadatta should not be confused with Dharmottara of Chapter I. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

५६५. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

५६६. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

५६७. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५६८. (G) 1, 2 and 3 — The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3 . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५६९. (B) 2 only — The correct answer is 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५७०. (D) 1 and 2 only — The correct answer is 1 and 2 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५७१. (E) 1 and 3 only — The correct answer is 1 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५७२. (F) 2 and 3 only — The correct answer is 2 and 3 only . The true statement(s) match the book's placement, chronology or evidence; the incorrect statement(s) distort the chapter context.

५७३. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५७४. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५७५. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५७६. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This is a UPSC-style check of precise chapter placement, author-work relation or historical role.

५७७. (C) Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. — The incorrect statement is: Udayanācārya is treated as irrelevant to the emergence of Navya-Nyāya. The book's actual treatment is more precise and chapter-bound than this option suggests.

५७८. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. — Answer: Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५७९. (C) A is true but R is false. — Answer: A is true but R is false. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५८०. (D) A is false but R is true. — Answer: A is false but R is true. The option is decided by testing both the factual truth of A/R and whether R actually explains A.

५८१. (D) Chapter III is the pivot around Gaṅgeśa, his family, date, Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna. — The best inference is: Chapter III is the pivot around Gaṅgeśa, his family, date, Tattvacintāmaṇi and Vardhamāna. The other options either reverse the chronology, confuse chapters or deny the evidence-based method.

५८२. (C) Because the book reconstructs authorship, chronology, commentary relations and intellectual transmission through such evidence. — The correct option recognizes the book's method: author, date, work, commentary and transmission are often inferred through textual and manuscript evidence.

५८३. (A) 1-2-3-4 — The correct order is 1-2-3-4 . The book moves through a periodized history rather than a random list of names.

५८४. (D) Chapter I — This cluster belongs to Chapter I . The question tests chapter-location, not isolated name recognition.

५८५. (D) Chapter II — This cluster belongs to Chapter II . The question tests chapter-location, not isolated name recognition.

५८६. (D) Chapter III — This cluster belongs to Chapter III . The question tests chapter-location, not isolated name recognition.

५८७. (A) Chapter IV — This cluster belongs to Chapter IV . The question tests chapter-location, not isolated name recognition.

५८८. (A) Chapter V — This cluster belongs to Chapter V . The question tests chapter-location, not isolated name recognition.

५८९. (A) Chapter VI — This cluster belongs to Chapter VI . The question tests chapter-location, not isolated name recognition.

५९०. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

५९१. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

५९२. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৫৯৩. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৫৯৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৫৯৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৫৯৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৫৯৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৫৯৮. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৫৯৯. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০০. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০১. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০২. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০৩. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০৮. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬০৯. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১০. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১১. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১২. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১৩. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১৮. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬১৯. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২০. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২১. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২২. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২৩. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২৮. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬২৯. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩০. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩১. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩২. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩৩. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩৮. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৩৯. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪০. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪১. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪২. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪৩. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪৪. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪৫. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪৬. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪৭. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪৮. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 2, 3 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

৬৪৯. (C) Only two — Correctly matched pair number(s): 1, 2 . This tests full-book chapter placement.

अध्याय ३ : History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila — Videha English UPSC Prelims Standard Quiz

१. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors' placed?

(A) Chapter VI
(B) Chapter I
(C) Chapter II
(D) Chapter IV

२. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Pre-Gangesa Writers' placed?

(A) Chapter II
(B) Chapter I
(C) Chapter IV
(D) Chapter III

३. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana' placed?

(A) Chapter III
(B) Chapter V
(C) Chapter I
(D) Chapter VI

४. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'The Age of Expansion' placed?

(A) Chapter III
(B) Chapter II
(C) Chapter VI
(D) Chapter IV

५. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'The Age of Four M's' placed?

(A) Chapter VI
(B) Chapter V
(C) Chapter I
(D) Chapter III

६. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Modern Scholars' placed?

(A) Chapter I
(B) Chapter III
(C) Chapter VI
(D) Chapter V

७. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Udayana belonged to Mithila' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers
(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors
(C) The Age of Four M's
(D) Modern Scholars

८. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Aniruddha' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

९. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Kandalikara' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Kasikakara' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Modern Scholars

११. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Vyomasivacarya' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Modern Scholars

१२. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Jnanasri' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

१३. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Trilocana' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१४. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Ratnakirti' placed?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

१५. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Rajakulpada' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Modern Scholars

१६. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Sanatani' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) The Age of Expansion

१७. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Srivatsa' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१८. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Vacaspati' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१९. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Jinendra' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

२०. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Dharmottara' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

२१. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Prajnakara' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

२२. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Mahavrata' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Modern Scholars

२३. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Sankaracarya' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

२४. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Salikanatha' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

२५. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Bhaskara' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Modern Scholars

२६. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Bhugapakcika' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

२७. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Udayana's pre-eminence' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Modern Scholars

२८. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Udayana and Gangesa' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

२९. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Udayana and Sriharsa' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) The Age of Four M's

३०. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Date of Udayana' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

३१. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Srivallabhacarya' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Modern Scholars

३२. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Sivaditya Misra' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

३३. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Kesavamisra' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

३४. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'M. M. Candra' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

३५. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Divakaropadhyaya' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

३६. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Prabhakaropadhyaya' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

३७. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Tarani Misra' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

३८. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Sondadopadhyaya' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) The Age of Four M's

३९. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Manikantha Misra' placed?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Expansion

४०. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Sasadharacarya' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

४१. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Narayana Sarvajna' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Expansion

४२. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Murari Misra' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Modern Scholars

४३. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Jagadguru' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

४४. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Gangesa's family' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

४५. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Date of Gangesa' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

४६. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'The Tattvacintamani' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Expansion

४७. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Vardhamana Upadhyaya' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

४८. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Jivanatha Misra' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

४९. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Gangaditya' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

५०. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Ghatesopadhyaya' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

५१. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Nyayalocanakara' placed?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Expansion

५२. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Jayadeva-Paksadhara' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Four M's

५३. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Tvanta Upadhyaya' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

५४. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Sankara Misra' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

५५. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Vacaspati II' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Modern Scholars

५६. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Yajnapati Upadhyaya' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

५७. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Vatesvaropadhyaya' placed?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Modern Scholars

५८. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Four M's

५९. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

६०. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Bhagiratha Thakkura' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

६१. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Mahesa Thakkura' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Modern Scholars

६२. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Madhusudana Thakkura' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

६३. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Madhava Misra, son of Khantara' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

६४. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Kesava Misra Tarkacarya' placed?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

६५. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Devanatha Thakkura' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) The Age of Four M's

६६. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Gokulanathopadhyaya' placed?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

६७. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Giridharopadhyaya' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Modern Scholars

६८. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Rupanatha Thakkura' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

६९. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Visvanatha Jha' placed?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) The Age of Four M's

७०. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Kaviratna' placed?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Four M's

७१. According to the contents of History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila, where is 'Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha' placed?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Four M's

৬২. Which of the following topics is listed in the contents under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors?

(A) Srivallabhacarya

(B) Devanatha Thakkura

(C) Udayana belonged to Mithila

(D) Kesava Misra Tarkacarya

৬৩. Which one of the following is NOT placed under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors in the contents?

(A) Jinendra

(B) Srivatsa

(C) Vacaspati II

(D) Udayana and Gangesa

৬৪. Which of the following topics is listed in the contents under Pre-Gangesa Writers?

(A) Jnanasri

(B) Jivanatha Misra

(C) Srivallabhacarya

(D) Salikanatha

৬৫. Which one of the following is NOT placed under Pre-Gangesa Writers in the contents?

(A) Divakaropadhyaya

(B) Kesavamisra

(C) Devanatha Thakkura

(D) Manikantha Misra

৬৬. Which of the following topics is listed in the contents under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana?

(A) Kasikakara

(B) Srivatsa

(C) Gangesa's family

(D) Mahesa Thakkura

৬৭. Which one of the following is NOT placed under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana in the contents?

(A) Gangaditya

(B) The Tattvacintamani

(C) Vardhamana Upadhyaya

(D) Gangesa's family

৬৮. Which of the following topics is listed in the contents under The Age of Expansion?

(A) Kesavamisra

(B) Mahesa Thakkura

(C) Jivanatha Misra

(D) Sondadopadhyaya

৬৯. Which one of the following is NOT placed under The Age of Expansion in the contents?

(A) Jayadeva-Paksadhara

(B) Vatesvaropadhyaya

(C) Yajnapati Upadhyaya

(D) Sondadopadhyaya

৫০. Which of the following topics is listed in the contents under The Age of Four M's?

(A) Vardhamana Upadhyaya

(B) Udayana's pre-eminence

(C) Jayadeva-Paksadhara

(D) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva

৫১. Which one of the following is NOT placed under The Age of Four M's in the contents?

(A) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva

(B) Madhusudana Thakkura

(C) Madhava Misra, son of Khantara

(D) Prabhakaropadhyaya

৫২. Which of the following topics is listed in the contents under Modern Scholars?

(A) Date of Udayana

(B) Gokulanathopadhyaya

(C) Kandalikara

(D) Gangesa's family

৫৩. Which one of the following is NOT placed under Modern Scholars in the contents?

(A) Jnanasri

(B) Rupanatha Thakkura

(C) Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) Visvanatha Jha

৫৪. According to the book, what is associated with History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila in the context of author?

(A) Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(B) index entry connected with Nyaya tradition

(C) born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain

(D) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha

৫৫. According to the book, what is associated with History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila in the context of institutional publication context?

(A) Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga

(B) Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion

(C) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

(D) published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915

৫৬. According to the book, what is associated with History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila in the context of publication year shown on title page?

(A) Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal

(B) maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha

(C) calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara

(D) 1958

৫৭. According to the book, what is associated with Copies of the volume in the context of price stated in the preliminary pages?

(A) Rs. 13-50 N.P.

(B) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

(C) gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building

(D) summarised the Tattvacintamani

८८. According to the book, what is associated with The Government of Bihar in the context of institutional foundation?

(A) established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951

(B) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

(C) Chapter IV

(D) Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya

८९. According to the book, what is associated with The Mithila Institute in the context of object of establishment?

(A) Chapter I

(B) promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning

(C) Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga

(D) Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra

९०. According to the book, what is associated with The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga in the context of institutional support?

(A) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

(B) gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building

(C) wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion

(D) bringing traditional Pandits and modern scholars together

९१. According to the book, what is associated with P. L. Vaidya in the context of preface responsibility?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society

(C) Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58

(D) publishing works of permanent value to scholars

९२. According to the book, what is associated with Dineshchandra Bhattacharya in the context of scholarly profile in the Preface?

(A) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79

(B) Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(C) donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta

(D) specialist in the study of manuscripts

९३. According to the book, what is associated with Dineshchandra Bhattacharya in the context of fields of contribution noted in the Preface?

(A) maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha

(B) probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others

(C) Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal

(D) History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar

९४. According to the book, what is associated with Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca in the context of recognition noted in the Preface?

(A) Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal

(B) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa

(C) helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index

(D) index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context

९५. According to the book, what is associated with Dineshchandra Bhattacharya in the context of research visit described in the Preface?

(A) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

(B) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

(C) the author's name preferred over Vallabha

(D) examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga

९६. According to the book, what is associated with Bhattacharya's manuscript collection in the context of posthumous note in the Preface?

(A) 1958

(B) donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta

(C) has 46 broad sections according to the chapter

(D) descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique

९७. According to the book, what is associated with Anantalal Thakur in the context of acknowledged assistance?

(A) Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(B) helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index

(C) Bibliotheca Indica

(D) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

९८. According to the book, what is associated with Raj Library, Darbhanga in the context of acknowledgement?

(A) wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism

(B) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa

(C) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha

(D) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

९९. According to the book, what is associated with Asiatic Society, Bengal in the context of acknowledgement?

(A) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana

(B) gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations

(C) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

(D) index entry among older Nyaya authorities

१००. According to the book, what is associated with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona in the context of acknowledgement?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana

(C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(D) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

१०१. According to the book, what is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana, Banaras in the context of acknowledgement?

(A) History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar

(B) a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra

(C) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

(D) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama

१०२. According to the book, what is associated with B.I. or Bibl. Ind. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal

(B) index entry connected with Nyaya tradition

(C) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila

(D) Bibliotheca Indica

१०३. According to the book, what is associated with B.O.R.I. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

(B) established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951

(C) the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work

(D) 1958

१०४. According to the book, what is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals

(B) donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta

(C) Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society

(D) Tanjore Catalogue

१०५. According to the book, what is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript

(B) the author's name preferred over Vallabha

(C) index entry and Chapter V figure

(D) Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts

१०६. According to the book, what is associated with G.J.R.I. Journal in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(B) Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal

(C) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

(D) unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies

१०७. According to the book, what is associated with G.O.S. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) father of Sankara Misra

(B) Gaekwad Oriental Series

(C) Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts

(D) index entry with references in the book

१०८. According to the book, what is associated with I.A. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion

(B) wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals

(C) Indian Antiquary

(D) specialist in the study of manuscripts

१०९. According to the book, what is associated with I.C. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Indian Culture

(B) born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain

(C) elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India

(D) covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya

११०. According to the book, what is associated with I.H.Q. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Indian Culture

(B) Indian Historical Quarterly

(C) Journal of the Bihar Research Society

(D) printed pp. 171-192

१११. According to the book, what is associated with I.O. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Journal of the Bihar Research Society

(B) Bibliotheca Indica

(C) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

(D) India Office

११२. According to the book, what is associated with J.A.S.B. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada

(B) established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951

(C) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

(D) Indian Culture

११३. According to the book, what is associated with J.B.R.S. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) has 46 broad sections according to the chapter

(B) Journal of the Bihar Research Society

(C) the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable

(D) Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal

११४. According to the book, what is associated with J.B.O.R.S. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College

(B) 1958

(C) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society

(D) father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya

११५. According to the book, what is associated with Proc. A.I.O.C. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference

(B) index entry among older Nyaya authorities

(C) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society

(D) published work of Dharmadatta Jha

११६. According to the book, what is associated with R.A.S.B. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika

(B) the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter

(C) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion

(D) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

११७. According to the book, what is associated with S.B.S. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Sarasvati Bhavana Studies

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion

(D) specialist in the study of manuscripts

११८. According to the book, what is associated with Tanjore Cat. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) printed pp. 193-205

(B) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana

(C) born in March 1860

(D) Tanjore Catalogue

११९. According to the book, what is associated with Z.D.M.G. in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Chapter I

(B) a specific concluding topic of Chapter I

(C) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft

(D) Journal of the Bihar Research Society

१२०. According to the book, what is associated with Nepal Catalogue in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) the real founder of the modern school according to the book

(B) H. P. Sastri

(C) Jha Commemoration Volume

(D) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

१२१. According to the book, what is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list?

(A) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

(B) maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records

(C) History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar

(D) Jha Commemoration Volume

१२२. According to the book, what is associated with Chapter I in the context of chapter title in the contents?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers

(C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(D) printed pp. 193-205

१२३. According to the book, what is associated with Chapter II in the context of chapter title in the contents?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

(C) promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१२४. According to the book, what is associated with Chapter III in the context of chapter title in the contents?

(A) commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa

(B) father of Sankara Misra

(C) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१२५. According to the book, what is associated with Chapter IV in the context of chapter title in the contents?

(A) single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Indian Culture

(D) Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya

१२६. According to the book, what is associated with Chapter V in the context of chapter title in the contents?

(A) calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion

(D) index entry among older Nyaya authorities

१२७. According to the book, what is associated with Chapter VI in the context of chapter title in the contents?

(A) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

(B) commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya

(C) a form listed under the Aloka cluster

(D) Modern Scholars

१२८. According to the book, what is associated with Mithila's greatest contribution to philosophical literature according to the opening chapter in the context of opening assessment?

(A) a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I

(B) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama

(C) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

(D) available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi

१२९. According to the book, what is associated with The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter in the context of broad division?

(A) donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta

(B) Indian Culture

(C) ancient and modern schools

(D) Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra

१३०. According to the book, what is associated with Navya-Nyaya in the context of definition in the opening chapter?

(A) Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal

(B) Sarasvati Bhavana Studies

(C) the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila

(D) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

१३१. According to the book, what is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya in the context of role in the opening argument?

(A) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891

(B) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(C) commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya

(D) Rs. 13-50 N.P.

१३२. According to the book, what is associated with Udayanacarya in the context of role in the opening argument?

(A) surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist

(B) index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context

(C) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha

(D) the real founder of the modern school according to the book

१३३. According to the book, what is associated with Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote?

(A) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

(B) Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana

(C) index entry among older Nyaya authorities

(D) published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915

१३४. According to the book, what is associated with M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote?

(A) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana

(B) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

(C) unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies

(D) a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion

१३५. According to the book, what is associated with S. N. Sinha in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote?

(A) author of the Nyayalilavati

(B) History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila

(C) greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI

(D) History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar

१३६. According to the book, what is associated with Dr. Vidyabhusana in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote?

(A) publishing works of permanent value to scholars

(B) History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III

(C) 1958

(D) calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara

१३७. According to the book, what is associated with Laksanavali in the context of Udayana-related work?

(A) has 46 broad sections according to the chapter

(B) Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra

(C) belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis

(D) a Vaisesika manual of Udayana

१३८. According to the book, what is associated with Laksanamala in the context of Udayana-related work?

(A) author of the Nyayalilavati

(B) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(C) a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published

(D) son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara

१३९. According to the book, what is associated with Atmatattvaviveka in the context of Udayana-related work?

(A) the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work

(B) bringing traditional Pandits and modern scholars together

(C) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama

(D) also called Bauddhadhikara

१४०. According to the book, what is associated with Nyaya-Kusumanjali in the context of Udayana-related work?

(A) a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya

(B) has 46 broad sections according to the chapter

(C) Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika

(D) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

१४१. According to the book, what is associated with Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi in the context of Udayana-related work?

(A) index entry with references in the book

(B) Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III

(C) a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra

(D) described as the professor of Udayana himself

१४२. According to the book, what is associated with Parisuddhi in the context of Udayana-related work?

(A) a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable

(D) its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali

१४३. According to the book, what is associated with Kiranavali in the context of Udayana-related work?

(A) Chapter VI

(B) Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya

(C) died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College

(D) renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences

१४४. According to the book, what is associated with Udayana's Parisuddhi in the context of state of preservation?

(A) a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion

(B) Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion

(C) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa

(D) also called Bauddhadhikara

१४५. According to the book, what is associated with Laksanavali in the context of date note?

(A) a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I

(B) a form listed under the Aloka cluster

(C) its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript

(D) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials

१४६. According to the book, what is associated with Laksanamala in the context of authorship argument?

(A) an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions

(B) teachers of Dharmadatta Jha

(C) maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha

(D) its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali

१४७. According to the book, what is associated with Laksanamala in the context of authorship evidence?

(A) central figure in the Age of Expansion

(B) Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana

(C) Chapter IV

(D) a Vaisesika manual of Udayana

१४८. According to the book, what is associated with Kiranavali in the context of textual condition?

(A) available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi

(B) published work of Dharmadatta Jha

(C) died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College

(D) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila

१४९. According to the book, what is associated with Udayana in the context of chronological inference?

(A) wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion

(B) Chapter I

(C) promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning

(D) examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga

१५०. According to the book, what is associated with Kariyona near Kamataula in the context of local tradition?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila

(C) Tanjore Catalogue

(D) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

१५१. According to the book, what is associated with Acarya in the context of local tradition?

(A) surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist

(B) one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha

(C) born in March 1860

(D) public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya

१५२. According to the book, what is associated with Masironi in the context of correction of tradition?

(A) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

(B) Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika

(C) index entry connected with Nyaya tradition

(D) birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion

१५३. According to the book, what is associated with Parisuuddhi in the context of teacher reference?

(A) donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta

(B) each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa

(C) public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) a form listed under the Aloka cluster

१५४. According to the book, what is associated with Sriharsa in the context of teacher-disciple relation?

(A) father of Sankara Misra

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) described as the professor of Udayana himself

(D) a Vaisesika manual of Udayana

१५५. According to the book, what is associated with Srivallabhacarya in the context of Chapter II opening claim?

(A) Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion

(B) born in March 1860

(C) author of the Nyayalilavati

(D) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

१५६. According to the book, what is associated with Nyayalilavati in the context of description in Chapter II?

(A) Bibliotheca Indica

(B) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa

(C) History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila

(D) one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya

१५७. According to the book, what is associated with Nyayalilavati in the context of short name?

(A) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama

(B) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha

(C) a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published

(D) commonly known as the Lilavati

१५८. According to the book, what is associated with Srivallabha in the context of name correction in Chapter II?

(A) the author's name preferred over Vallabha

(B) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(C) Indian Antiquary

(D) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

१५९. According to the book, what is associated with Vadindra in the context of name evidence?

(A) Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society

(B) calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara

(C) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(D) cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha

१६०. According to the book, what is associated with Chitsukhi-tika in the context of name evidence?

(A) maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records

(B) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft

(C) cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha

(D) History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila

१६१. According to the book, what is associated with Prasastapada-Bhasya in the context of textual naming?

(A) the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila

(B) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion

(C) a specific concluding topic of Chapter I

(D) Indian Culture

१६२. According to the book, what is associated with Srivallabha's Lilavati in the context of scope of work?

(A) History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III

(B) the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable

(C) covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya

(D) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama

१६३. According to the book, what is associated with Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda in the context of structure of work?

(A) the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work

(B) Indian Historical Quarterly

(C) History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III

(D) a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion

१६४. According to the book, what is associated with Sivaditya Misra in the context of contents topic?

(A) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(B) Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(C) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891

(D) maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records

१६५. According to the book, what is associated with Kesavamisra in the context of contents topic?

(A) a specific concluding topic of Chapter I

(B) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila

(C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(D) pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada

१६६. According to the book, what is associated with Divakaropadhyaya in the context of contents topic?

(A) Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga

(B) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

(C) Journal of the Bihar Research Society

(D) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

१६७. According to the book, what is associated with Narayana Sarvajna in the context of contents topic?

(A) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(D) Indian Antiquary

१६८. According to the book, what is associated with Murari Misra in the context of contents topic?

(A) each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa

(B) greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI

(C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(D) father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya

१६९. According to the book, what is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya in the context of Chapter III subject?

(A) authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani

(B) index entry connected with logical topics

(C) Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(D) died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College

१७०. According to the book, what is associated with Tattvacintamani in the context of extent of work?

(A) a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III

(B) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila

(C) printed pp. 55-95

(D) a Vaisesika manual of Udayana

१७१. According to the book, what is associated with Tattvacintamani in the context of historical importance?

(A) laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter

(B) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891

(C) published work of Dharmadatta Jha

(D) helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index

१७२. According to the book, what is associated with Tattvacintamani in the context of structure of work?

(A) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama

(B) refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana

(C) Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III

(D) a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III

१७३. According to the book, what is associated with Pramana in the context of subject of work?

(A) single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter

(B) commonly known as the Lilavati

(C) a specific concluding topic of Chapter I

(D) Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal

१७४. According to the book, what is associated with Vyaptipancaka in the context of later development?

(A) Chapter VI

(B) a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length

(C) wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism

(D) index entry connected with Nyaya tradition

१७५. According to the book, what is associated with Vidyabhusana in the context of secondary scholarship?

(A) born in March 1860

(B) birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) summarised the Tattvacintamani

१७६. According to the book, what is associated with Relevancy in the context of methodological topic?

(A) described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book

(B) Chapter II

(C) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society

(D) index entry connected with Nyaya tradition

१७७. According to the book, what is associated with Vardhamana Upadhyaya in the context of chapter subject?

(A) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft

(B) specialist in the study of manuscripts

(C) Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III

(D) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

१७८. According to the book, what is associated with Jivanatha Misra in the context of genealogical relation in Chapter IV?

(A) printed pp. 1-54

(B) Chapter I

(C) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion

(D) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha

१७९. According to the book, what is associated with Bhavanatha in the context of genealogical relation in Chapter IV?

(A) Indian Antiquary

(B) index entry and Chapter V figure

(C) father of Sankara Misra

(D) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

१८०. According to the book, what is associated with Jivanatha Misra in the context of intellectual influence?

(A) the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter

(B) father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya

(C) father of Sankara Misra

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१८१. According to the book, what is associated with Vadivinoda in the context of citation evidence?

(A) each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa

(B) birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion

(C) Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya

(D) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

१८२. According to the book, what is associated with Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda in the context of argument noted in Chapter IV?

(A) refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana

(B) authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani

(C) public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) born in March 1860

१८३. According to the book, what is associated with Narahari in the context of genealogical/scholarly relation?

(A) Chapter II

(B) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

(C) descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique

(D) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

१८४. According to the book, what is associated with Dvaitanirnaya in the context of work?

(A) greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI

(B) a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion

१८५. According to the book, what is associated with Jayadeva-Paksadhara in the context of contents topic?

(A) printed pp. 113-170

(B) its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali

(C) central figure in the Age of Expansion

(D) Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III

१८६. According to the book, what is associated with Aloka in the context of work association?

(A) Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion

(B) grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers

(C) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion

(D) Chapter I

१८७. According to the book, what is associated with Tvanta Upadhyaya in the context of contents topic?

(A) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(B) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana

(C) ancient and modern schools

(D) authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani

१८८. According to the book, what is associated with Sankara Misra in the context of contents topic?

(A) one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha

(B) available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi

(C) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(D) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79

१८९. According to the book, what is associated with Vacaspati II in the context of contents topic?

(A) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(B) Indian Antiquary

(C) gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations

(D) ancient and modern schools

१९०. According to the book, what is associated with Yajnapati Upadhyaya in the context of contents topic?

(A) refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

(B) one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha

(C) 1958

(D) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

१९१. According to the book, what is associated with Vatesvaropadhyaya in the context of contents topic?

(A) wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion

(B) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(C) maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records

(D) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

१९२. According to the book, what is associated with Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva in the context of Chapter V opening identification?

(A) printed pp. 1-54

(B) son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara

(C) published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915

(D) Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra

१९३. According to the book, what is associated with Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva in the context of work/inference?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) 1958

(C) wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals

(D) probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others

१९४. According to the book, what is associated with Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara in the context of work association?

(A) History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III

(B) wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism

(C) descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique

(D) History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila

१९५. According to the book, what is associated with Bhedadipika in the context of work description?

(A) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(B) Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society

(C) refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

(D) a form listed under the Aloka cluster

१९६. According to the book, what is associated with Ramanatha Tarkaratna in the context of manuscript history?

(A) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter

(D) refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana

१९७. According to the book, what is associated with Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi in the context of work contents?

(A) works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary

(B) ancient and modern schools

(C) index entry with references in the book

(D) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891

१९८. According to the book, what is associated with Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara in the context of genealogical note?

(A) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa

(B) H. P. Sastri

(C) belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis

(D) pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada

१९९. According to the book, what is associated with Bhagiratha Thakkura in the context of contents topic?

(A) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891

(B) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(C) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

(D) donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta

२००. According to the book, what is associated with Mahesa Thakkura in the context of contents topic?

(A) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

(B) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic

(C) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha

(D) maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records

२०१. According to the book, what is associated with Madhusudana Thakkura in the context of contents topic?

(A) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79

(B) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

(C) son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara

(D) central figure in the Age of Expansion

२०२. According to the book, what is associated with Kesava Misra Tarkacarya in the context of contents topic?

(A) a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya

(B) a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra

(C) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

(D) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama

२०३. According to the book, what is associated with Devanatha Thakkura in the context of contents topic?

(A) public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya

(B) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(C) surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist

(D) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

२०४. According to the book, what is associated with Gokulanathopadhyaya in the context of assessment in Chapter VI?

(A) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

(B) greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI

(C) renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences

(D) a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length

२०५. According to the book, what is associated with Gokulanathopadhyaya in the context of range of works?

(A) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

(B) born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain

(C) wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals

(D) specialist in the study of manuscripts

२०६. According to the book, what is associated with Gokulanathopadhyaya in the context of birth period?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist

(C) born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain

(D) Chapter VI

२०७. According to the book, what is associated with Gokulanatha's family in the context of genealogical note?

(A) Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra

(B) Indian Antiquary

(C) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(D) Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58

२०८. According to the book, what is associated with Pitambara Vidyanidhi in the context of genealogical/teacher relation?

(A) father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya

(B) probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others

(C) belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis

(D) a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III

२०९. According to the book, what is associated with Sarayantri in the context of scholarly status?

(A) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana

(B) Chapter I

(C) public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) index entry with references in the book

२१०. According to the book, what is associated with Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha in the context of source of intellectual lineage?

(A) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(B) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II

(C) gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations

(D) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha

२११. According to the book, what is associated with Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha in the context of Chapter VI assessment?

(A) renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences

(B) a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published

(C) father of Sankara Misra

(D) index entry

२१२. According to the book, what is associated with Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha in the context of genealogical note?

(A) greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI

(B) belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra

(C) a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I

(D) Jha Commemoration Volume

२१३. According to the book, what is associated with Ratnapani Jha in the context of genealogical note?

(A) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(B) available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi

(C) grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers

(D) H. P. Sastri

२१४. According to the book, what is associated with Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha in the context of date?

(A) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(B) described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book

(C) born in March 1860

(D) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79

२१५. According to the book, what is associated with Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha in the context of date and office?

(A) author of the Nyayalilavati

(B) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila

(C) wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion

(D) died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College

२१६. According to the book, what is associated with Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar in the context of teacher relation?

(A) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(B) described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book

(C) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion

(D) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

२१७. According to the book, what is associated with Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi in the context of teacher relation?

(A) maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha

(B) Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana

(C) father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

२१८. According to the book, what is associated with Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar in the context of teacher relation?

(A) Tanjore Catalogue

(B) the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila

(C) father of Sankara Misra

(D) one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha

२१९. According to the book, what is associated with Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi in the context of teacher relation?

(A) the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter

(B) teachers of Dharmadatta Jha

(C) printed pp. 55-95

(D) pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada

२२०. According to the book, what is associated with Mahesa Nyayaratna in the context of visit note?

(A) commonly known as the Lilavati

(B) surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist

(C) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion

(D) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891

२२१. According to the book, what is associated with Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka in the context of work association?

(A) Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion

(B) Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya

(C) the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable

(D) published work of Dharmadatta Jha

२२२. According to the book, what is associated with Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana in the context of work association?

(A) published work of Dharmadatta Jha

(B) one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya

(C) published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915

(D) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79

२२३. According to the book, what is associated with Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti in the context of work association?

(A) commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa

(B) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's

(C) one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha

(D) published work of Dharmadatta Jha

२२४. According to the book, what is associated with Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada in the context of work association?

(A) published work of Dharmadatta Jha

(B) surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist

(C) elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India

(D) 1958

२२५. According to the book, what is associated with Dharmadatta Jha in the context of unpublished works noted?

(A) unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies

(B) each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa

(C) a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion

(D) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa

२२६. According to the book, what is associated with Dharmadatta Jha in the context of commentarial work noted?

(A) commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa

(B) Chapter II

(C) maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records

(D) published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915

२२७. According to the book, what is associated with Sasinath Jha in the context of pupil note?

(A) single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter

(B) Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference

(C) pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada

(D) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana

২২৮. According to the book, what is associated with Aloka in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa

(B) Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani

(C) one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya

(D) a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion

২২৯. According to the book, what is associated with Alokadarpana in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara

(B) the author's name preferred over Vallabha

(C) a form listed under the Aloka cluster

(D) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891

২৩০. According to the book, what is associated with Anumana-cintamani in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya

(B) the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter

(C) Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts

(D) an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions

২৩১. According to the book, what is associated with Advaitasiddhicandrika in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra

(B) also called Bauddhadhikara

(C) a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha

(D) elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India

২৩২. According to the book, what is associated with Anupalabdhirahasya in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha

(B) a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion

(C) figure listed under the Age of Expansion

(D) index entry connected with logical topics

২৩৩. According to the book, what is associated with Acaradarsa in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) index entry connected with logical topics

(B) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

(C) index entry with references in the book

(D) each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa

২৩৪. According to the book, what is associated with Adhikaranakaumudi in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) index entry with references in the book

(B) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons

(C) a Vaisesika manual of Udayana

(D) the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work

२३५. According to the book, what is associated with Bhamati in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) born in March 1860

(D) index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context

२३६. According to the book, what is associated with Bhagiratha Thakkura in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy

(B) Journal of the Bihar Research Society

(C) died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College

(D) index entry and Chapter V figure

२३७. According to the book, what is associated with Annambhatta in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga

(B) index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context

(C) index entry and Chapter V figure

(D) belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra

२३८. According to the book, what is associated with Bhasarvajna in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work

(B) a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published

(C) Indian Antiquary

(D) index entry among older Nyaya authorities

२३९. According to the book, what is associated with Anandapurna in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion

(B) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion

(C) elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India

(D) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana

२४०. According to the book, what is associated with Abhinavagupta in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) Gaekwad Oriental Series

(B) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79

(C) index entry

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

२४१. According to the book, what is associated with Amarakhandana in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis

(B) a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya

(C) index entry

(D) a specific concluding topic of Chapter I

२४२. According to the book, what is associated with Anviksikitattvavivarana in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra

(B) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila

(C) index entry

(D) Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika

२४३. According to the book, what is associated with Aksapada in the context of index-supported association or topic?

(A) index entry connected with Nyaya tradition

(B) printed pp. 113-170

(C) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft

(D) ancient and modern schools

२४४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya?

(A) Divakaropadhyaya

(B) Rajakulpada

(C) Anandapurna

(D) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila

२४५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga?

(A) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila

(B) Nyayalocanakara

(C) Vidyabhusana

(D) Aksapada

२४६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: 1958?

(A) Vyaptipancaka

(B) Vadindra

(C) Dharmadatta Jha

(D) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila

२४७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Rs. 13-50 N.P.?

(A) Dharmottara

(B) Copies of the volume

(C) I.H.Q.

(D) Abhinavagupta

२४८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951?

(A) M. M. Candra

(B) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

(C) The Government of Bihar

(D) Aloka

२४९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Chapter III

(C) The Mithila Institute

(D) Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi

२५०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: bringing traditional Pandits and modern scholars together?

(A) The Mithila Institute

(B) Vidyabhusana

(C) I.H.Q.

(D) B.I. or Bibl. Ind.

२५१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: publishing works of permanent value to scholars?

(A) The Mithila Institute

(B) Chapter VI

(C) Sarayantri

(D) Atmatattvaviveka

२५२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building?

(A) Date of Udayana

(B) Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti

(C) Nyayalocanakara

(D) The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga

२५३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58?

(A) The Government of Bihar

(B) Parisuddhi

(C) J.B.R.S.

(D) P. L. Vaidya

२५४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: specialist in the study of manuscripts?

(A) Kaviratna

(B) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(C) Bhedadipika

(D) Chapter III

२५५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar?

(A) Copies of the volume

(B) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(C) Amarakhandana

(D) Aloka

२५६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal?

(A) Dharmadatta Jha

(B) Advaitasiddhicandrika

(C) Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca

(D) Laksanamala

२५७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga?

(A) Gangaditya

(B) Anantalal Thakur

(C) Nepal Catalogue

(D) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

२५८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta?

(A) Bhattacharya's manuscript collection

(B) Mahavrata

(C) The Mithila Institute

(D) Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca

२५९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index?

(A) Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi

(B) Vatesvara Upadhyaya

(C) Madhusudana Thakkura

(D) Anantalal Thakur

२६०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: one of the institutions thanked for access to materials?

(A) Raj Library, Darbhanga

(B) Chapter I

(C) Rajakulpada

(D) Sarasvati Bhavana, Banaras

२६१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Bibliotheca Indica?

(A) Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss.

(B) B.I. or Bibl. Ind.

(C) S.B.S.

(D) Devanatha Thakkura

२६२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute?

(A) Kandalikara

(B) Chapter V

(C) Narayana Sarvajna

(D) B.O.R.I.

२६३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society?

(A) Descriptive Catalogue of A.S.

(B) Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana

(C) Masironi

(D) Dharmottara

२६४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts?

(A) Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss.

(B) Tanjore Cat.

(C) Chapter V

(D) Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha

२६५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal?

(A) The Tattvacintamani

(B) I.H.Q.

(C) G.J.R.I. Journal

(D) Pitambara Vidyanidhi

२६६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Gaekwad Oriental Series?

(A) G.O.S.

(B) Tarani Misra

(C) Relevancy

(D) Vacaspati

२६७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Indian Antiquary?

(A) Devanatha Thakkura

(B) I.A.

(C) I.C.

(D) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

२६८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Indian Culture?

(A) I.C.

(B) Aloka

(C) Anupalabdhirahasya

(D) Dr. Vidyabhusana

२६९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Indian Historical Quarterly?

(A) Vatesvaropadhyaya

(B) I.H.Q.

(C) Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur

(D) M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja

२७०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: India Office?

(A) I.O.

(B) Tanjore Cat.

(C) Mithila's greatest contribution to philosophical literature according to the opening chapter

(D) Atmatattvaviveka

२७१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal?

(A) Bhugapakcika

(B) Udayanacarya

(C) I.O.

(D) J.A.S.B.

२७२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Journal of the Bihar Research Society?

(A) J.B.R.S.

(B) Masironi

(C) Rupanatha Thakkura

(D) Mahesa Nyayaratna

२७३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society?

(A) B.I. or Bibl. Ind.

(B) S.B.S.

(C) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

(D) J.B.O.R.S.

२७४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference?

(A) Mahesa Thakkura

(B) Parisuddhi

(C) Proc. A.I.O.C.

(D) Ramanatha Tarkaratna

२७५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal?

(A) R.A.S.B.

(B) Gangesa's family

(C) B.I. or Bibl. Ind.

(D) Aniruddha

२७६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Sarasvati Bhavana Studies?

(A) Nyayalocanakara

(B) S.B.S.

(C) Srivallabhacarya

(D) J.B.R.S.

२७७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Tanjore Catalogue?

(A) Tanjore Cat.

(B) Nepal Catalogue

(C) Madhava Misra, son of Khantara

(D) I.H.Q.

२७८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft?

(A) Bhamati

(B) Bhavanatha

(C) B.O.R.I.

(D) Z.D.M.G.

२७९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: H. P. Sastri?

(A) Vatesvaropadhyaya

(B) Nepal Catalogue

(C) Copies of the volume

(D) Manikantha Misra

२८०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Jha Commemoration Volume?

(A) J.B.O.R.S.

(B) Asiatic Society, Bengal

(C) Dr. Vidyabhusana

(D) Jha Commemoration Volume

२८१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors?

(A) Chapter I

(B) Chapter II

(C) Ratnakirti

(D) Abhinavagupta

२८२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Chapter I?

(A) Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti

(B) Bhasarvajna

(C) Srivallabha

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

२८३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Pre-Gangesa Writers?

(A) Chapter II

(B) Dharmottara

(C) Rajakulpada

(D) Navya-Nyaya

२८४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Chapter II?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Anandapurna

(C) I.O.

(D) Chapter VI

२८५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana?

(A) Chapter III

(B) Vacaspati

(C) Bhedadipika

(D) Chapter VI

२८६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Chapter III?

(A) The Mithila Institute

(B) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda

२८७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: The Age of Expansion?

(A) Chapter IV

(B) Sanatani

(C) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

(D) Visvanatha Jha

२८८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Chapter IV?

(A) Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi

(B) Srivallabhacarya

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Sanatani

२८९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: The Age of Four M's?

(A) Srivatsa

(B) Z.D.M.G.

(C) Chapter V

(D) M. M. Candra

२९०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Chapter V?

(A) Udayana's pre-eminence

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Prasastapada-Bhasya

(D) Raj Library, Darbhanga

२९१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Modern Scholars?

(A) Prasastapada-Bhasya

(B) Atmatattvaviveka

(C) Chapter VI

(D) Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca

२९२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Chapter VI?

(A) Advaitasiddhicandrika

(B) Acarya

(C) Sondadopadhyaya

(D) Modern Scholars

२९३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Nyayadarsana, or applied logic?

(A) Vyaptipancaka

(B) Manikantha Misra

(C) Vacaspati

(D) Mithila's greatest contribution to philosophical literature according to the opening chapter

२९४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: ancient and modern schools?

(A) The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter

(B) Gangaditya

(C) Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda

(D) J.A.S.B.

२९५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila?

(A) Vadindra

(B) Dharmadatta Jha

(C) Copies of the volume

(D) Navya-Nyaya

२९६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya

(B) Jha Commemoration Volume

(C) Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi

(D) Sivaditya Misra

२९७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: the real founder of the modern school according to the book?

(A) Chapter II

(B) Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar

(C) Udayanacarya

(D) Atmatattvaviveka

२९८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915?

(A) Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur

(B) Ghatesopadhyaya

(C) Madhusudana Thakkura

(D) Adhikaranakaumudi

२९९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies?

(A) Yajnapati Upadhyaya

(B) Vyaptipancaka

(C) Acarya

(D) M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja

३००. Which item/person is correctly associated with: History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila?

(A) Anumana-cintamani

(B) Masironi

(C) S. N. Sinha

(D) The Tattvacintamani

३०१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III?

(A) Dr. Vidyabhusana

(B) Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi

(C) Gangesa's family

(D) Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi

३०२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a Vaisesika manual of Udayana?

(A) The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter

(B) Pramana

(C) Nyayalilavati

(D) Laksanavali

३०३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published?

(A) Nyaya-Kusumanjali

(B) Laksanamala

(C) Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada

(D) Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana

३०४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: also called Bauddhadhikara?

(A) Salikanatha

(B) Jagadguru

(C) Udayana and Sriharsa

(D) Atmatattvaviveka

३०५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya?

(A) Nyaya-Kusumanjali

(B) Jayadeva-Paksadhara

(C) Udayana's Parisuddhi

(D) Srivatsa

३०६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra?

(A) Vadivinoda

(B) Anandapurna

(C) Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi

(D) Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada

३०७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable?

(A) Sanatani

(B) Parisuddhi

(C) Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada

(D) Date of Gangesa

३०८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya?

(A) Jinendra

(B) Nyayalocanakara

(C) Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi

(D) Kiranavali

३०९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion?

(A) Tattvacintamani

(B) Udayana's Parisuddhi

(C) Chapter VI

(D) Kasikakara

३१०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript?

(A) Gangesa's family

(B) Laksanavali

(C) Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi

(D) Copies of the volume

३११. Which item/person is correctly associated with: its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali?

(A) Laksanamala

(B) Ratnapani Jha

(C) Madhava Misra, son of Khantara

(D) Nepal Catalogue

३१२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana?

(A) Sasadharacarya

(B) Navya-Nyaya

(C) Rajakulpada

(D) Laksanamala

३१३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi?

(A) Sriharsa

(B) Masironi

(C) Descriptive Catalogue of A.S.

(D) Kiranavali

३१४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion?

(A) Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda

(B) Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur

(C) Anantalal Thakur

(D) Udayana

३१५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila?

(A) Annambhatta

(B) Kariyona near Kamataula

(C) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva

(D) Masironi

३१६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist?

(A) B.I. or Bibl. Ind.

(B) Acarya

(C) Bhavanatha

(D) Annambhatta

३१७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion?

(A) Kandalikara

(B) Murari Misra

(C) Jayadeva-Paksadhara

(D) Masironi

३१८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa?

(A) Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda

(B) Sankara Misra

(C) Parisuuddhi

(D) Kesava Misra Tarkacarya

३१९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: described as the professor of Udayana himself?

(A) Sriharsa

(B) Kaviratna

(C) Dharmottara

(D) Udayanacarya

३२०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I?

(A) Aloka

(B) Udayana and Gangesa

(C) Vacaspati II

(D) Trilocana

३२१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a specific concluding topic of Chapter I?

(A) Sankara Misra

(B) Date of Udayana

(C) Jivanatha Misra

(D) Sasinath Jha

३२२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: author of the Nyayalilavati?

(A) J.B.O.R.S.

(B) Srivallabhacarya

(C) Sondadopadhyaya

(D) Vacaspati

३२३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya?

(A) P. L. Vaidya

(B) Bhaskara

(C) Vadivinoda

(D) Nyayalilavati

३२४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: commonly known as the Lilavati?

(A) Sondadopadhyaya

(B) Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur

(C) Nyayalilavati

(D) Udayana and Gangesa

३२५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: the author's name preferred over Vallabha?

(A) Copies of the volume

(B) Srivallabha

(C) Madhusudana Thakkura

(D) Date of Gangesa

३२६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara?

(A) Aloka

(B) Vadindra

(C) Visvanatha Jha

(D) M. M. Candra

३२७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha?

(A) M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja

(B) Proc. A.I.O.C.

(C) Chapter V

(D) Chitsukhi-tika

३२८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion?

(A) Kesavamisra

(B) Vidyabhusana

(C) Sankara Misra

(D) Prasastapada-Bhasya

३२९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya?

(A) Vadivinoda

(B) Raj Library, Darbhanga

(C) Srivallabha's Lilavati

(D) Sankara Misra

३३०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work?

(A) Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda

(B) Chapter III

(C) Laksanamala

(D) J.B.R.S.

३३१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II?

(A) Narahari

(B) Devanatha Thakkura

(C) Pitambara Vidyanidhi

(D) Sivaditya Misra

३३२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani?

(A) Srivatsa

(B) Kasikakara

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya

(D) Aksapada

३३३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III?

(A) Tattvacintamani

(B) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(C) Sarasvati Bhavana, Banaras

(D) Udayana

३३४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter?

(A) Prajnakara

(B) Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur

(C) Tattvacintamani

(D) Rupanatha Thakkura

३३५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama?

(A) Ratnakirti

(B) Aloka

(C) Tattvacintamani

(D) Modern Scholars

३३६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: has 46 broad sections according to the chapter?

(A) Bhasarvajna

(B) Relevancy

(C) Tattvacintamani

(D) Madhava Misra, son of Khantara

३३७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter?

(A) Pramana

(B) Raj Library, Darbhanga

(C) Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar

(D) Bhugapakcika

३३८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length?

(A) Vyaptipancaka

(B) P. L. Vaidya

(C) Z.D.M.G.

(D) Dvaitanirnaya

३३९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: summarised the Tattvacintamani?

(A) S. N. Sinha

(B) S.B.S.

(C) Vidyabhusana

(D) Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda

३४०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book?

(A) Relevancy

(B) B.I. or Bibl. Ind.

(C) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha

(D) Jayadeva-Paksadhara

३४१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III?

(A) Chitsukhi-tika

(B) Ratnakirti

(C) Anviksikitattvavivarana

(D) Vardhamana Upadhyaya

३४२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha?

(A) Jivanatha Misra

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya

(C) Amarakhandana

(D) Kaviratna

३४३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: father of Sankara Misra?

(A) Bhavanatha

(B) Kariyona near Kamataula

(C) Laksanamala

(D) Chitsukhi-tika

३४४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter?

(A) B.O.R.I.

(B) Alokadarpana

(C) Jivanatha Misra

(D) Date of Udayana

३४५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy?

(A) Anandapurna

(B) Vyomasivacarya

(C) Vadivinoda

(D) Chapter IV

३४६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana?

(A) Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi

(B) Jivanatha Misra

(C) Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda

(D) Vidyabhusana

३४७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records?

(A) Ratnapani Jha

(B) Advaitasiddhicandrika

(C) Dr. Vidyabhusana

(D) Vatesvara Upadhyaya

३४८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique?

(A) Sivaditya Misra

(B) Sasinath Jha

(C) Annambhatta

(D) Narahari

३४९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion?

(A) Dvaitanirnaya

(B) Vidyabhusana

(C) G.O.S.

(D) Copies of the volume

३५०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: central figure in the Age of Expansion?

(A) Jayadeva-Paksadhara

(B) Udayana's Parisuddhi

(C) Bhagiratha Thakkura

(D) Jnanasri

३५१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion?

(A) Aloka

(B) Raj Library, Darbhanga

(C) Nyayalilavati

(D) Prasastapada-Bhasya

३५२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: figure listed under the Age of Expansion?

(A) Bhedadipika

(B) Relevancy

(C) Tvanta Upadhyaya

(D) Srivallabha's Lilavati

३५३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara?

(A) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Kesava Misra Tarkacarya

(D) Ratnakirti

३५४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others?

(A) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva

(B) Dharmadatta Jha

(C) Tanjore Cat.

(D) Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar

३५५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism?

(A) Chapter III

(B) Bhedadipika

(C) Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar

(D) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

३५६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara?

(A) Udayana

(B) Ratnapani Jha

(C) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(D) Bhedadipika

३५७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79?

(A) G.J.R.I. Journal

(B) Ramanatha Tarkaratna

(C) Kandalikara

(D) B.O.R.I.

३५८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary?

(A) Kandalikara

(B) Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi

(C) Vacaspati

(D) Sondadopadhyaya

३५९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis?

(A) Vatesvaropadhyaya

(B) Parisuddhi

(C) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

(D) I.H.Q.

३६०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: one of the figures in the Age of Four M's?

(A) Acaradarsa

(B) Bhagiratha Thakkura

(C) Adhikaranakaumudi

(D) Udayana

३६१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI?

(A) Sasadharacarya

(B) Pitambara Vidyanidhi

(C) Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi

३६२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals?

(A) Jnanasri

(B) Salikanatha

(C) Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara

३६३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain?

(A) Kiranavali

(B) Pitambara Vidyanidhi

(C) Date of Udayana

(D) Gokulanathopadhyaya

३६४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya?

(A) Ghatesopadhyaya

(B) Pitambara Vidyanidhi

(C) Chapter III

(D) Yajnapati Upadhyaya

३६५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya?

(A) Sarayantri

(B) Pitambara Vidyanidhi

(C) Relevancy

(D) Yajnapati Upadhyaya

३६६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations?

(A) Acaradarsa

(B) I.A.

(C) Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha

(D) Relevancy

३६७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences?

(A) Tarani Misra

(B) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha

(C) Gokulanathopadhyaya

(D) Sivaditya Misra

३६८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra?

(A) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha

(B) Gokulanatha's family

(C) Pramana

(D) Sriharsa

३६९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers?

(A) Ratnapani Jha

(B) Vardhamana Upadhyaya

(C) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila

(D) Aniruddha

३७०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: born in March 1860?

(A) Aksapada

(B) Bhugapakcika

(C) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha

(D) S.B.S.

३७१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College?

(A) Parisuuddhi

(B) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha

(C) Udayana's pre-eminence

(D) Giridharopadhyaya

३७२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons?

(A) Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar

(B) Prabhakaropadhyaya

(C) Vardhamana Upadhyaya

(D) Ghatesopadhyaya

३७३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha?

(A) Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi

(B) Devanatha Thakkura

(C) Annambhatta

(D) Copies of the volume

३७४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha?

(A) Madhusudana Thakkura

(B) Gokulanathopadhyaya

(C) Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar

(D) Gokulanatha's family

३७५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: teachers of Dharmadatta Jha?

(A) Annambhatta

(B) Bhasarvajna

(C) Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi

(D) Jivanatha Misra

३७६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891?

(A) Mahesa Nyayaratna

(B) Vacaspati

(C) Sasadharacarya

(D) Trilocana

३७७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: published work of Dharmadatta Jha?

(A) Narahari

(B) Advaitasiddhicandrika

(C) Kaviratna

(D) Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka

३७८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India?

(A) Parisuuddhi

(B) Mahesa Thakkura

(C) Advaitasiddhicandrika

(D) Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada

३७९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa?

(A) Dharmadatta Jha

(B) Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Kandalikara

३८०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa?

(A) Atmatattvaviveka

(B) Salikanatha

(C) Dharmadatta Jha

(D) I.A.

३८१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada?

(A) Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda

(B) I.C.

(C) S. N. Sinha

(D) Sasinath Jha

३८२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani?

(A) Aloka

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Amarakhandana

(D) Anviksikitattvavivarana

३८३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a form listed under the Aloka cluster?

(A) Bhamati

(B) Ghatesopadhyaya

(C) Alokadarpana

(D) Chapter VI

३८४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions?

(A) Srivallabhacarya

(B) Aloka

(C) Bhasarvajna

(D) Anumana-cintamani

३८५. Which item/person is correctly associated with: a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha?

(A) Asiatic Society, Bengal

(B) Laksanavali

(C) Advaitasiddhicandrika

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

३८६. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry connected with logical topics?

(A) I.C.

(B) Anupalabdhirahasya

(C) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila

(D) Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana

३८७. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry with references in the book?

(A) Acaradarsa

(B) Chapter VI

(C) S. N. Sinha

(D) Nyayalocanakara

३८८. Which item/person is correctly associated with: Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika?

(A) Acarya

(B) Bhamati

(C) Vadindra

(D) The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga

३८९. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry and Chapter V figure?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Bhagiratha Thakkura

(C) Dharmottara

(D) Jnanasri

३९०. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context?

(A) Annambhatta

(B) Rajakulpada

(C) Udayana's pre-eminence

(D) Mahesa Thakkura

३९१. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry among older Nyaya authorities?

(A) Aksapada

(B) Amarakhandana

(C) Bhasarvajna

(D) G.O.S.

३९२. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana?

(A) Anandapurna

(B) Proc. A.I.O.C.

(C) Mahesa Thakkura

(D) Devanatha Thakkura

३९३. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry?

(A) Atmatattvaviveka

(B) Amarakhandana

(C) Abhinavagupta

(D) Tarani Misra

३९४. Which item/person is correctly associated with: index entry connected with Nyaya tradition?

(A) I.H.Q.

(B) Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana

(C) Aksapada

(D) Bhattacharya's manuscript collection

३९५. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila?

(A) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya

(B) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali

(C) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index

(D) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion

३९६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Khantara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Khantara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

३९७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja is associated with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 3. M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

३९८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Abhinavagupta is associated with index entry. 2. Sasinath Jha is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. 3. Abhinavagupta is associated with a form listed under the Aloka cluster. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

३९९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda is associated with the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work. 3. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

४००. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Dharmottara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४०१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. 2. Vacaspati II is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४०२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 2. Laksanavali is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४०३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. 3. Laksanavali is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४०४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 2. Udayana belonged to Mithila is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Relevancy is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪০৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪০৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. 2. Kesava Misra Tarkacarya is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with H. P. Sastri. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪০৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. 2. Udayana is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. 3. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪০৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Udayana is associated with a specific concluding topic of Chapter I. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Date of Udayana is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪০৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vatesvara Upadhyaya is associated with maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records. 2. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Vatesvara Upadhyaya is associated with the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Parisuuddhi is associated with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४११. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sriharsa is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. 2. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. 3. Sriharsa is associated with father of Sankara Misra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangaditya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 3. Gangaditya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. 2. Jinendra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 2. Jagadguru is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 2. S.B.S. is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 3. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Alokadarpana is associated with a form listed under the Aloka cluster. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 3. Alokadarpana is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Trilocana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Pitambara Vidyanidhi is associated with father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya. 2. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Pitambara Vidyanidhi is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४१९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. G.O.S. is associated with Gaekwad Oriental Series. 2. Kandalikara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. G.O.S. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Sarayantri is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. 3. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ratnapani Jha is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. 2. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 3. Ratnapani Jha is associated with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion. 2. Narahari is associated with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique. 3. Aloka is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 2. Sankara Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ratnapani Jha is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 3. Ratnapani Jha is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayanacarya is associated with the real founder of the modern school according to the book. 2. Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda is associated with the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work. 3. Udayanacarya is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. 2. Raj Library, Darbhanga is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. is associated with India Office. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vyomasivacarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Gangaditya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Vyomasivacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kesavamisra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. P. L. Vaidya is associated with Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58. 3. Kesavamisra is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४२९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Laksanavali is associated with 1958. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. 2. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 2. Laksanamala is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 2. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter VI. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with born in March 1860. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter V. 2. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building. 3. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Parisuddhi is associated with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable. 2. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 3. Parisuddhi is associated with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Pre-Gangesa Writers is associated with Chapter II. 3. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Sanatani is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya. 2. Chapter I is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४३९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhaskara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Gokulanatha's family is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. 3. Bhaskara is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Gangesa is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter. 3. Date of Gangesa is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Chitsukhi-tika is associated with cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 2. Copies of the volume is associated with Rs. 13-50 N.P.. 3. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aksapada is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 3. Aksapada is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others. 3. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anviksikitattvavivarana is associated with index entry. 2. Vadindra is associated with calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara. 3. Anviksikitattvavivarana is associated with index entry with references in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jagadguru is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. 3. Jagadguru is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jnanasri is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Kesavamisra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Jnanasri is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४४९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. 2. Prajnakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi is associated with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 2. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 3. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Udayana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Murari Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Date of Udayana is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ratnapani Jha is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. 2. Kiranavali is associated with Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya. 3. Ratnapani Jha is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. 2. Udayana is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. 3. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences. 2. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. 2. Rupanatha Thakkura is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Udayana is associated with a specific concluding topic of Chapter I. 2. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. 3. Date of Udayana is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४५९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vatesvara Upadhyaya is associated with maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records. 2. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 3. Vatesvara Upadhyaya is associated with one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. 2. The Mithila Institute is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. 3. Aloka is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.O. is associated with India Office. 2. Prajnakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. I.O. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama. 3. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vyomasivacarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda is associated with refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana. 3. Vyomasivacarya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Gangesa is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 3. Date of Gangesa is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 2. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with born in March 1860. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 2. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sarasvati Bhavana, Banaras is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 2. Parisuuddhi is associated with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa. 3. Sarasvati Bhavana, Banaras is associated with promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४६९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kasikakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. 3. Kasikakara is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sankaracarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Chapter IV is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Sankaracarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. 2. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 3. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rajakulpada is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 3. Rajakulpada is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Advaitasiddhicandrika is associated with a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha. 2. Mahavrata is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Advaitasiddhicandrika is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Trilocana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter VI. 3. Trilocana is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Murari Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana is associated with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. 2. Gokulanatha's family is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. 3. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.A.S.B. is associated with Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. Aksapada is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. 3. J.A.S.B. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४७९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda is associated with refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. 3. Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४८०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. 3. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४८१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 2. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa. 3. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४८२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ghatesopadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Murari Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Ghatesopadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४८३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. 2. Annambhatta is associated with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context. 3. Laksanamala is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४८४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana. 2. Chapter IV is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Laksanavali is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪৫৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Vyomasivacarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪৫৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 2. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪৫৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. 3. Laksanamala is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪৫৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja is associated with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 2. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. 3. M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৪৫৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. 2. Jagadguru is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. 2. Narahari is associated with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique. 3. Aloka is associated with index entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter III is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 3. Chapter III is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion. 2. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 3. Aloka is associated with elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 3. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Copies of the volume is associated with Rs. 13-50 N.P.. 2. Vadivinoda is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. 3. Copies of the volume is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Srivallabha is associated with the author's name preferred over Vallabha. 3. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. 2. Prajnakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Aloka is associated with a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 2. Mahavrata is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Masironi is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

४९९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sankaracarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Udayanacarya is associated with the real founder of the modern school according to the book. 3. Sankaracarya is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५००. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Murari Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Murari Misra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Khantara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. 2. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kaviratna is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Chapter IV is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Kaviratna is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference. 2. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 3. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Indian Culture. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. 2. G.O.S. is associated with Gaekwad Oriental Series. 3. Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ratnapani Jha is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. 2. Rajakulpada is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Ratnapani Jha is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Sasinath Jha is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. 3. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५०९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter VI is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Z.D.M.G. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. 3. Chapter VI is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with born in March 1860. 3. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५११. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter III. 2. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. 3. R.A.S.B. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kiranavali is associated with available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. 3. Kiranavali is associated with a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sarayantri is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. 2. Dr. Vidyabhusana is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. 3. Sarayantri is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jinendra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 3. Jinendra is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. 2. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with bringing traditional Pandits and modern scholars together. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 2. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 3. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kasikakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. 3. Kasikakara is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५१९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 2. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. G.J.R.I. Journal is associated with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal. 2. Kaviratna is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. G.J.R.I. Journal is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Prajnakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. Prajnakara is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 2. Sriharsa is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. 3. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jagadguru is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. The Mithila Institute is associated with promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning. 3. Jagadguru is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.B.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. 2. Gangesa's family is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. J.B.R.S. is associated with Indian Antiquary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 2. Vidyabhusana is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanatha's family is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. 2. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Gokulanatha's family is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Vadivinoda is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. 3. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dr. Vidyabhusana is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. 3. Dr. Vidyabhusana is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५२९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Visvanatha Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Bhamati is associated with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika. 3. Visvanatha Jha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Navya-Nyaya is associated with the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. 3. Navya-Nyaya is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anumana-cintamani is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. 2. Chapter II is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Anumana-cintamani is associated with index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with born in March 1860. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa. 2. Abhinavagupta is associated with index entry. 3. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. 2. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 3. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Trilocana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Trilocana is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 2. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Relevancy is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५३९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sivaditya Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Vyaptipancaka is associated with a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length. 3. Sivaditya Misra is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Salikanatha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Bhamati is associated with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika. 3. Salikanatha is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanatha's family is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. 2. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. 3. Gokulanatha's family is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Chitsukhi-tika is associated with cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kaviratna is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Kaviratna is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter IV. 2. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. 3. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter I. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 3. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Indian Culture. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jivanatha Misra is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. 2. Jinendra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Jivanatha Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aniruddha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Chapter II is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Aniruddha is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.A. is associated with Indian Antiquary. 2. G.J.R.I. Journal is associated with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal. 3. I.A. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५४९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. 2. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 3. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga. 2. The Mithila Institute is associated with bringing traditional Pandits and modern scholars together. 3. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 2. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. Laksanamala is associated with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.A. is associated with Indian Antiquary. 2. Mahavrata is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. I.A. is associated with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. B.O.R.I. is associated with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. 2. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 3. B.O.R.I. is associated with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. M. M. Candra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Trilocana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. M. M. Candra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 2. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. 2. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 2. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Laksanamala is associated with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Mithila Institute is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. 2. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building. 3. The Mithila Institute is associated with helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५५९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. 2. Anviksikitattvavivarana is associated with index entry. 3. Aloka is associated with index entry with references in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Alokadarpana is associated with a form listed under the Aloka cluster. 2. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 3. Alokadarpana is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anumana-cintamani is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. 2. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. 3. Anumana-cintamani is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Salikanatha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 3. Salikanatha is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion. 3. R.A.S.B. is associated with H. P. Sastri. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter III. 2. Prasastapada-Bhasya is associated with called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama. 2. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 3. Laksanamala is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Abhinavagupta is associated with index entry. 2. Jagadguru is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Abhinavagupta is associated with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५६९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. 2. Trilocana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rupanatha Thakkura is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Kesavamisra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Rupanatha Thakkura is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Prajnakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sivaditya Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 3. Sivaditya Misra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. 2. Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. 3. Laksanavali is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jagadguru is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Jagadguru is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kiranavali is associated with available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 3. Kiranavali is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja is associated with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 3. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. 2. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५७९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ratnakirti is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences. 3. Ratnakirti is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 2. Ghatesopadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Masironi is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Acaradarsa is associated with index entry with references in the book. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 2. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Mahesa Nyayaratna is associated with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891. 2. Nyayalocanakara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Mahesa Nyayaratna is associated with maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Mahavrata is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. 3. Mahavrata is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. 2. Sanatani is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Vidyabhusana is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. 3. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. 2. Sankaracarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with born in March 1860. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५८९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter V is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. 3. Chapter V is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter IV is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. Chapter IV is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.H.Q. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 3. I.H.Q. is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Murari Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Kaviratna is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Murari Misra is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. 3. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter V is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Tarani Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Chapter V is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nepal Catalogue is associated with H. P. Sastri. 2. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. 3. Nepal Catalogue is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Mithila Institute is associated with promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning. 2. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter IV. 3. The Mithila Institute is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. 2. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

५९९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 2. Nepal Catalogue is associated with H. P. Sastri. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६००. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. 2. Kasikakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Laksanamala is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. M. M. Candra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. 2. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Navya-Nyaya is associated with the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila. 2. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion. 3. Navya-Nyaya is associated with ancient and modern schools. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Manikantha Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. 3. Manikantha Misra is associated with a specific concluding topic of Chapter I. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Z.D.M.G. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. 3. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sankaracarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. 3. Sankaracarya is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 2. Acarya is associated with surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist. 3. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter IV is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter V. 3. Chapter IV is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६०९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.B.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 3. J.B.R.S. is associated with Indian Culture. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६११. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals. 3. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vacaspati is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 3. Vacaspati is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter VI is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 3. Chapter VI is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. 2. Bhavanatha is associated with father of Sankara Misra. 3. Laksanavali is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 2. Sankara Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter I is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. 3. Chapter I is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. 2. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.B.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. 2. Jinendra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. J.B.R.S. is associated with Tanjore Catalogue. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६१९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 2. Srivallabhacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Bhamati is associated with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Alokadarpana is associated with a form listed under the Aloka cluster. 2. Bhavanatha is associated with father of Sankara Misra. 3. Alokadarpana is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.H.Q. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. 2. Rajakulpada is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. I.H.Q. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Copies of the volume is associated with Rs. 13-50 N.P.. 3. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences. 2. Bhaskara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.A.S.B. is associated with Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. J.A.S.B. is associated with Indian Culture. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 2. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya. 3. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ghatesopadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals. 3. Ghatesopadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६२९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 3. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kesava Misra Tarkacarya is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. 3. Kesava Misra Tarkacarya is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anantalal Thakur is associated with helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index. 2. The Tattvacintamani is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. Anantalal Thakur is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Udayana is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. 3. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. 2. Dr. Vidyabhusana is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. 3. J.B.O.R.S. is associated with Indian Culture. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Sriharsa is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. 3. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vyaptipancaka is associated with a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length. 2. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. Vyaptipancaka is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with born in March 1860. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhedadipika is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. 2. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter V. 3. Bhedadipika is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 2. Nyayalocanakara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६३९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others. 2. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhasarvajna is associated with index entry among older Nyaya authorities. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 3. Bhasarvajna is associated with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sankara Misra is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Giridharopadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Sankara Misra is associated with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Udayana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. 3. Date of Udayana is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter V is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Srivallabhacarya is associated with author of the Nyayalilavati. 3. Chapter V is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Acarya is associated with surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist. 2. Gangesa's family is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. Acarya is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhedadipika is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. 2. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya. 3. Bhedadipika is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anumana-cintamani is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. 2. Mahesa Nyayaratna is associated with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891. 3. Anumana-cintamani is associated with index entry among older Nyaya authorities. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anviksikitattvavivarana is associated with index entry. 2. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. 3. Anviksikitattvavivarana is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 2. Asiatic Society, Bengal is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 3. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६४९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. 2. Kaviratna is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with India Office. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Mahavrata is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jivanatha Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Jivanatha Misra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhedadipika is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. 2. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter IV. 3. Bhedadipika is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Murari Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Sasinath Jha is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. 3. Murari Misra is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. 2. Murari Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tarani Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. 3. Tarani Misra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 2. Udayana is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter V is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 3. Chapter V is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६५९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 2. Parisuuddhi is associated with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Pramana is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.H.Q. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. 2. G.J.R.I. Journal is associated with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal. 3. I.H.Q. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 2. Asiatic Society, Bengal is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference. 3. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka is associated with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Advaitasiddhicandrika is associated with a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha. 2. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building. 3. Advaitasiddhicandrika is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.C. is associated with Indian Culture. 2. Dr. Vidyabhusana is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. 3. I.C. is associated with Indian Antiquary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. G.O.S. is associated with Gaekwad Oriental Series. 2. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building. 3. G.O.S. is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Pramana is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. 2. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Pramana is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६६९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 2. Laksanavali is associated with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. 2. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kesavamisra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Kesavamisra is associated with the author's name preferred over Vallabha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Copies of the volume is associated with Rs. 13-50 N.P.. 2. Aksapada is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. 3. Copies of the volume is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 2. Laksanavali is associated with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana. 3. Relevancy is associated with ancient and modern schools. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya. 2. Ratnapani Jha is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anantalal Thakur is associated with helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. Anantalal Thakur is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Gangaditya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६७९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 3. Laksanamala is associated with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Sivaditya Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kasikakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 3. Kasikakara is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. G.O.S. is associated with Gaekwad Oriental Series. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others. 3. G.O.S. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kiranavali is associated with available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi. 2. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Kiranavali is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter V. 2. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 3. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivallabhacarya is associated with author of the Nyayalilavati. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. 3. Srivallabhacarya is associated with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sriharsa is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. Sriharsa is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६८९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Tattvacintamani is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Vadivinoda is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. 3. The Tattvacintamani is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Bhavanatha is associated with father of Sankara Misra. 3. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Adhikaranakaumudi is associated with index entry with references in the book. 2. I.A. is associated with Indian Antiquary. 3. Adhikaranakaumudi is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha is associated with gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations. 2. Chapter IV is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi is associated with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra. 3. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 2. Chapter I is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda is associated with the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work. 2. Rupanatha Thakkura is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anandapurna is associated with index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Anandapurna is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada is associated with elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India. 3. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

६९९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi is associated with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

७००. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tarani Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Kesavamisra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Tarani Misra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

७०१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Udayana is associated with a specific concluding topic of Chapter I. 2. Acarya is associated with surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist. 3. Date of Udayana is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalocanakara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 3. Nyayalocanakara is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. 2. Dharmottara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya. 3. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building. 2. Udayana's pre-eminence is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with Rs. 13-50 N.P.. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 2. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. 2. Srivallabhacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kandalikara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Sasinath Jha is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. 3. Kandalikara is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬০৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Mithila Institute is associated with promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals. 3. The Mithila Institute is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬১০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aksapada is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. 2. Parisuuddhi is associated with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa. 3. Aksapada is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬১১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sriharsa is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. 2. Nyayalilavati is associated with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya. 3. Sriharsa is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬১২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. 2. G.J.R.I. Journal is associated with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal. 3. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬১৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 2. The Tattvacintamani is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬১৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. S.B.S. is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 2. Mahavrata is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. S.B.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬১৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhamati is associated with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika. 2. Vadindra is associated with calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara. 3. Bhamati is associated with a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬১৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. 2. Srivallabhacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with 1958. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭১৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya. 2. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭১৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhedadipika is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. 2. Sarasvati Bhavana, Banaras is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 3. Bhedadipika is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭১৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha is associated with gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations. 2. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. 3. Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭২০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dr. Vidyabhusana is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. 2. Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi is associated with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Dr. Vidyabhusana is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭২১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 3. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya. 2. Pramana is associated with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter. 3. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. P. L. Vaidya is associated with Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58. 2. Bhedadipika is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. 3. P. L. Vaidya is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. 2. Gokulanatha's family is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. 3. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aksapada is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals. 3. Aksapada is associated with index entry with references in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa's family is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Acaradarsa is associated with index entry with references in the book. 3. Gangesa's family is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anumana-cintamani is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. 2. J.A.S.B. is associated with Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. Anumana-cintamani is associated with index entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals. 2. Trilocana is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with author of the Nyayalilavati. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama. 2. Gokulanatha's family is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩২৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga. 2. Kesavamisra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. 3. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nepal Catalogue is associated with H. P. Sastri. 2. Sondadopadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Nepal Catalogue is associated with Tanjore Catalogue. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion. 2. Vyomasivacarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Aloka is associated with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. 2. Vadivinoda is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. 3. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Visvanatha Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. Visvanatha Jha is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 2. Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi is associated with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vyomasivacarya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Vyomasivacarya is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sarayantri is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. 2. Vacaspati II is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Sarayantri is associated with the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৩৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 2. Nyayalilavati is associated with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya. 3. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. 2. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 3. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Mahavrata is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. B.O.R.I. is associated with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. 3. Mahavrata is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 2. Chapter VI is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Vidyabhusana is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. 3. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter VI is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 3. Chapter VI is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৪৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 2. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 3. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivatsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 3. Srivatsa is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. 2. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in March 1860. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Narahari is associated with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique. 2. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 3. Narahari is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭৫৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.H.Q. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter. 3. I.H.Q. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭৫৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Khantara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Khantara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭৫৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter V is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Tarani Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Chapter V is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭৫৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya. 2. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 3. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৭৫৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals. 2. Kesavamisra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa's family is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Gangesa's family is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ratnapani Jha is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. 2. Rupanatha Thakkura is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Ratnapani Jha is associated with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Z.D.M.G. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. 2. Giridharopadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Z.D.M.G. is associated with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Ratnakirti is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with father of Sankara Misra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Narahari is associated with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique. 2. Ghatesopadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Narahari is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৬৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 3. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৬৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.H.Q. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. 2. Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi is associated with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary. 3. I.H.Q. is associated with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৬৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivatsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Murari Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Srivatsa is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৬৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anumana-cintamani is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. 2. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Anumana-cintamani is associated with index entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৩৬৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Copies of the volume is associated with Rs. 13-50 N.P.. 3. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. 2. Ratnapani Jha is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. 3. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kesavamisra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Kaviratna is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Kesavamisra is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Mithila Institute is associated with promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning. 2. Manikantha Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. The Mithila Institute is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi is associated with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary. 2. Udayana is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. 3. Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana belonged to Mithila is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Acarya is associated with surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist. 3. Udayana belonged to Mithila is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Prajnakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. 2. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. 3. S. N. Sinha is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tanjore Cat. is associated with Tanjore Catalogue. 2. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. 3. Tanjore Cat. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalocanakara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Vadindra is associated with calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara. 3. Nyayalocanakara is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar. 3. Laksanamala is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Pre-Gangesa Writers is associated with Chapter II. 2. Anantalal Thakur is associated with helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index. 3. Pre-Gangesa Writers is associated with Chapter IV. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৬৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter VI. 2. Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha is associated with gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations. 3. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Salikanatha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga. 3. Salikanatha is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with 1958. 3. Relevancy is associated with ancient and modern schools. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sankara Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. 3. Sankara Misra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jivanatha Misra is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. 2. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. 3. Jivanatha Misra is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Alokadarpana is associated with a form listed under the Aloka cluster. 2. I.C. is associated with Indian Culture. 3. Alokadarpana is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Anumana-cintamani is associated with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions. 3. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Ratnakirti is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Tvanta Upadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৫৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Parisuddhi is associated with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable. 2. Vacaspati II is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৮৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anandapurna is associated with index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Anandapurna is associated with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৮৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Alokadarpana is associated with a form listed under the Aloka cluster. 2. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya. 3. Alokadarpana is associated with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৯০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. 2. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter IV. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. is associated with Indian Culture. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৯১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. 2. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 3. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৯২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 2. Vacaspati is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sasadharacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Laksanavali is associated with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana. 3. Sasadharacarya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. 2. Chapter I is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with the real founder of the modern school according to the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jagadguru is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Narahari is associated with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique. 3. Jagadguru is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Date of Gangesa is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. 3. Date of Gangesa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৭৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Rajakulpada is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. 3. Rajakulpada is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৯৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. 2. Anantalal Thakur is associated with helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৬৯৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. 2. Sankara Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. 2. The Mithila Institute is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. 3. Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nepal Catalogue is associated with H. P. Sastri. 2. Murari Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Nepal Catalogue is associated with Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 2. S.B.S. is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 2. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Sanatani is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. 2. Kesava Misra Tarkacarya is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with India Office. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Abhinavagupta is associated with index entry. 2. Sivaditya Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Abhinavagupta is associated with index entry with references in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Visvanatha Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. 3. Visvanatha Jha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana belonged to Mithila is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 3. Udayana belonged to Mithila is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫০৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivallabha is associated with the author's name preferred over Vallabha. 2. Kariyona near Kamataula is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. 3. Srivallabha is associated with the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. 2. S.B.S. is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 3. Aloka is associated with index entry with references in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 2. Sankara Misra is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Abhinavagupta is associated with index entry. 3. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫১৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Z.D.M.G. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. 2. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 3. Z.D.M.G. is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫১৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Anviksikitattvavivarana is associated with index entry. 2. Chapter I is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Anviksikitattvavivarana is associated with index entry with references in the book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫১৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Asiatic Society, Bengal is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 2. Sriharsa is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. 3. Asiatic Society, Bengal is associated with History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫১৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. 2. J.A.S.B. is associated with Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫১৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८१८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 2. The Mithila Institute is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८१९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Acaradarsa is associated with index entry with references in the book. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Acaradarsa is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८२०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sivaditya Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Rupanatha Thakkura is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Sivaditya Misra is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८२१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. 3. Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८२२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi is associated with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary. 2. Bhaskara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi is associated with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫২৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanatha's family is associated with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra. 2. Chapter V is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Gokulanatha's family is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫২৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference. 2. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter IV. 3. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫২৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫২৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kesavamisra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Srivallabhacarya is associated with author of the Nyayalilavati. 3. Kesavamisra is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫২৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya. 2. Ratnakirti is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫২৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Narahari is associated with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique. 2. The Mithila Institute is associated with bringing traditional Pandits and modern scholars together. 3. Narahari is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫২৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. 2. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 3. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Tanjore Catalogue. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. Nyaya-Kusumanjali is associated with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya. 3. R.A.S.B. is associated with Tanjore Catalogue. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Vidyabhusana is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. 3. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter IV. 2. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. 3. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana. 2. Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur is associated with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915. 3. Laksanavali is associated with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 2. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter V. 3. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is associated with Rs. 13-50 N.P.. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Salikanatha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Salikanatha is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with father of Sankara Misra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Udayana belonged to Mithila is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with the author's name preferred over Vallabha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৩৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter III. 2. Giridharopadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana. 2. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 3. Laksanavali is associated with a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Alokadarpana is associated with a form listed under the Aloka cluster. 2. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 3. Alokadarpana is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vacaspati is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Kesava Misra Tarkacarya is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Vacaspati is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. 3. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya. 2. Udayana is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. 3. Srivallabha's Lilavati is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanavali is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. 2. I.C. is associated with Indian Culture. 3. Laksanavali is associated with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi is associated with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৪৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 2. Anupalabdhirahasya is associated with index entry connected with logical topics. 3. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 2. Udayana is associated with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion. 3. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with specialist in the study of manuscripts. 3. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sankara Misra is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 3. Sankara Misra is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. 2. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Giridharopadhyaya is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Adhikaranakaumudi is associated with index entry with references in the book. 2. Sivaditya Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Adhikaranakaumudi is associated with index entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi is associated with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৭৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chapter II is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Khantara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Chapter II is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Aksapada is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. 3. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. 2. Udayana's Parisuddhi is associated with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion. 3. Dvaitanirnaya is associated with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Navya-Nyaya is associated with the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila. 2. Mahesa Nyayaratna is associated with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891. 3. Navya-Nyaya is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.H.Q. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. 2. Chapter IV is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. I.H.Q. is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. 2. Aloka is associated with Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. R.A.S.B. is associated with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. Vacaspati II is associated with The Age of Expansion. 3. R.A.S.B. is associated with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tarani Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Kaviratna is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Tarani Misra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter III. 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter VI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Annambhatta is associated with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context. 2. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Annambhatta is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter VI. 2. Acaradarsa is associated with index entry with references in the book. 3. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter IV. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৮৬৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 2. Jinendra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৮৭০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. 2. Vidyabhusana is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. 3. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৮৭১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Bhedadipika is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. 3. Vatesvaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৮৭২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts. 2. I.O. is associated with India Office. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. is associated with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৮৭৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 2. Vacaspati II is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 3. Laksanamala is associated with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 2. Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha is associated with gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalocanakara is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 3. Nyayalocanakara is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 3. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Amarakhandana is associated with index entry. 2. Sasadharacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Amarakhandana is associated with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৬৯. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Advaitasiddhicandrika is associated with a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 3. Advaitasiddhicandrika is associated with index entry. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫০. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nepal Catalogue is associated with H. P. Sastri. 2. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 3. Nepal Catalogue is associated with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫১. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter III. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana is associated with Chapter I. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫২. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Kesavamisra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Madhusudana Thakkura is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৩. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 2. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. 3. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.A.S.B. is associated with Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 2. Bhasarvajna is associated with index entry among older Nyaya authorities. 3. J.A.S.B. is associated with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter VI. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya. 3. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter V. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 2. Jinendra is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Devanatha Thakkura is associated with commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৫৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 2. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. 3. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८८९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Acarya is associated with surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist. 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with born in March 1860. 3. Acarya is associated with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८९०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kesavamisra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Acaradarsa is associated with index entry with references in the book. 3. Kesavamisra is associated with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८९१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Chitsukhi-tika is associated with cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha. 2. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III. 3. Chitsukhi-tika is associated with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८९२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८९३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Bibliotheca Indica. 2. Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda is associated with the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work. 3. B.I. or Bibl. Ind. is associated with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৯৪. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivatsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Acaradarsa is associated with index entry with references in the book. 3. Srivatsa is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৯৫. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhugapakcika is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Murari Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Bhugapakcika is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৯৬. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sriharsa is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. 2. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. 3. Sriharsa is associated with maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৯৭. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal. 2. The Age of Expansion is associated with Chapter IV. 3. Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

৫৯৮. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhattacharya's manuscript collection is associated with donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta. 2. Relevancy is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. 3. Bhattacharya's manuscript collection is associated with helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

८९९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. P. L. Vaidya is associated with Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58. 2. Z.D.M.G. is associated with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. 3. P. L. Vaidya is associated with established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९००. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhavanatha is associated with father of Sankara Misra. 2. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 3. Bhavanatha is associated with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९०१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Aksapada is associated with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. is associated with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society. 3. Aksapada is associated with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९०२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. I.C. is associated with Indian Culture. 2. Mahesa Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 3. I.C. is associated with Gaekwad Oriental Series. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९०३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter I. 2. Vadivinoda is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. 3. Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors is associated with Chapter IV. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१०४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Jivanatha Misra is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. 3. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१०५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sarayantri is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 3. Sarayantri is associated with the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१०६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Modern Scholars. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१०७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. P. L. Vaidya is associated with Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58. 3. Vardhamana Upadhyaya is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

१०८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 2. Srivallabhacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९०९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangaditya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Annambhatta is associated with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context. 3. Gangaditya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Asiatic Society, Bengal is associated with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials. 3. Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९११. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti is associated with published work of Dharmadatta Jha. 2. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 3. Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Udayanacarya is associated with the real founder of the modern school according to the book. 3. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. J.B.R.S. is associated with Journal of the Bihar Research Society. 2. Jayadeva-Paksadhara is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. 3. J.B.R.S. is associated with Indian Historical Quarterly. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Manikantha Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 3. Manikantha Misra is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali. 2. Aniruddha is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Laksanamala is associated with called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Bhattacharya's manuscript collection is associated with donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta. 3. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others. 3. S. N. Sinha is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९१९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Sivaditya Misra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. Sarayantri is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. 3. Sivaditya Misra is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Kesava Misra Tarkacarya is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Kesavamisra is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Kesava Misra Tarkacarya is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Prajnakara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Prabhakaropadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayalilavati is associated with commonly known as the Lilavati. 2. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani. 3. Nyayalilavati is associated with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Proc. A.I.O.C. is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with also called Bauddhadhikara. 2. Laksanavali is associated with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript. 3. Atmatattvaviveka is associated with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Laksanamala is associated with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published. 2. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with born in March 1860. 3. Laksanamala is associated with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Adhikaranakaumudi is associated with index entry with references in the book. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Adhikaranakaumudi is associated with a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vacaspati II is associated with figure listed under the Age of Expansion. 2. Udayana and Sriharsa is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Vacaspati II is associated with father of Sankara Misra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya. 2. J.A.S.B. is associated with Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 3. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९२९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya. 2. Tattvacintamani is associated with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III. 3. Gangesa Upadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79. 2. Dharmadatta Jha is associated with wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa. 3. Ramanatha Tarkaratna is associated with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. 2. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with The Age of Four M's. 2. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya is associated with History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar. 3. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gangesa's family is associated with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana. 2. Udayana and Gangesa is associated with a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I. 3. Gangesa's family is associated with The Age of Four M's. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 2. Kandalikara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Tattvacintamani is associated with has 46 broad sections according to the chapter. 2. Modern Scholars is associated with Chapter VI. 3. Tattvacintamani is associated with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmottara is associated with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors. 2. Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha is associated with gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations. 3. Dharmottara is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi is associated with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra. 2. Masironi is associated with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion. 3. Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi is associated with a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI. 2. History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila is associated with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga. 3. Gokulanathopadhyaya is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९३९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Narahari is associated with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique. 2. Sasadharacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Narahari is associated with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with The Age of Expansion. 2. Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva is associated with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others. 3. Yajnapati Upadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४१. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. 2. The Mithila Institute is associated with publishing works of permanent value to scholars. 3. Narayana Sarvajna is associated with central figure in the Age of Expansion. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४२. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter V. 2. Manikantha Misra is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. The Age of Four M's is associated with Chapter III. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४३. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Vadivinoda is associated with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy. 2. M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja is associated with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies. 3. Vadivinoda is associated with wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४४. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. 2. P. L. Vaidya is associated with Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58. 3. Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha is associated with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४५. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. S. N. Sinha is associated with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila. 2. Jha Commemoration Volume is associated with Jha Commemoration Volume. 3. S. N. Sinha is associated with summarised the Tattvacintamani. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४६. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with ancient and modern schools. 2. Bhagiratha Thakkura is associated with index entry and Chapter V figure. 3. The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter is associated with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४७. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Navya-Nyaya is associated with the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila. 2. Pitambara Vidyanidhi is associated with father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya. 3. Navya-Nyaya is associated with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४८. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis. 2. Bhattacharya's manuscript collection is associated with donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta. 3. Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara is associated with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९४९. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Srivallabhacarya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 2. Date of Udayana is associated with a specific concluding topic of Chapter I. 3. Srivallabhacarya is associated with Modern Scholars. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९५०. Consider the following statements about the book's account of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila: 1. Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda is associated with refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana. 2. Divakaropadhyaya is associated with Pre-Gangesa Writers. 3. Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda is associated with described as the professor of Udayana himself. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

९५१. For source-based study, the item 'Udayana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors
(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers
(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana
(D) Modern Scholars

९५२. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Nepal Catalogue' primarily located?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors
(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana
(C) Index
(D) Front Matter

९५३. For source-based study, the item 'Nyayalilavati' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers
(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana
(C) The Age of Four M's
(D) Modern Scholars

९५४. For source-based study, the item 'Vacaspati II' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's
(B) The Age of Expansion
(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana
(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

९५५. For source-based study, the item 'Ghatesopadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana
(B) The Age of Expansion
(C) The Age of Four M's
(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

९५६. For source-based study, the item 'Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

९५७. For source-based study, the item 'Bhedadipika' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Index

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

९५८. For source-based study, the item 'Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Front Matter

९५९. For source-based study, the item 'The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Front Matter

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

९६०. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Dineshchandra Bhattacharya' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

९६१. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'I.A.' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Four M's

९६२. For source-based study, the item 'Tattvacintamani' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Index

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Expansion

९६३. For source-based study, the item 'Kiranavali' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

९६४. For source-based study, the item 'Bhaskara' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Index

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

९६५. For source-based study, the item 'Masironi' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

९६६. For source-based study, the item 'Pre-Gangesa Writers' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Modern Scholars

९६७. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca' primarily located?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Front Matter

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

९६८. For source-based study, the item 'Narayana Sarvajna' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Front Matter

(D) Index

९६९. For source-based study, the item 'Madhusudana Thakkura' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Index

(D) The Age of Expansion

९७०. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'G.J.R.I. Journal' primarily located?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Index

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Front Matter

९७१. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Tanjore Cat.' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Index

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

৭৩২. For source-based study, the item 'Tvanta Upadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) Front Matter

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Expansion

৭৩৩. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Raj Library, Darbhanga' primarily located?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Front Matter

৭৩৪. For source-based study, the item 'Udayana's pre-eminence' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Index

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

৭৩৫. For source-based study, the item 'Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Index

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

৭৩৬. For source-based study, the item 'Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Modern Scholars

৭৩৭. For source-based study, the item 'Sanatani' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Index

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

৭৩৮. For source-based study, the item 'Acarya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Index

(D) Front Matter

৭৩৯. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'I.O.' primarily located?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Front Matter

(D) The Age of Expansion

৭৫০. For source-based study, the item 'Narahari' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Index

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

৭৫১. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss.' primarily located?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Front Matter

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

৭৫২. For source-based study, the item 'Kaviratna' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Modern Scholars

৭৫৩. For source-based study, the item 'Vatesvara Upadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Index

(D) Modern Scholars

৭৫৪. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Descriptive Catalogue of A.S.' primarily located?

(A) Index

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Front Matter

৭৫৫. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Anantalal Thakur' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

৭৫৬. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'I.H.Q.' primarily located?

(A) Index

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Front Matter

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

৭৫৭. For source-based study, the item 'Sriharsa' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Expansion

৭৮৮. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'R.A.S.B.' primarily located?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Front Matter

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Index

৭৮৯. For source-based study, the item 'Vardhamana Upadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

৭৯০. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Aloka' primarily located?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Index

৭৯১. For source-based study, the item 'Jnanasri' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

৭৯২. For source-based study, the item 'Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) The Age of Four M's

৭৯৩. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Expansion

৭৯৪. For source-based study, the item 'Dvaitanirnaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Modern Scholars

৭৯৫. For source-based study, the item 'Laksanavali' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

৯৯৬. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Anandapurna' primarily located?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Index

৯৯৭. For source-based study, the item 'Chapter II' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Front Matter

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Modern Scholars

৯৯৮. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'B.O.R.I.' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

৯৯৯. For source-based study, the item 'Sivaditya Misra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

১০০০. For source-based study, the item 'Prajnakara' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Index

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

১০০১. For source-based study, the item 'Murari Misra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

১০০২. For source-based study, the item 'Gokulanathopadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

১০০৩. For source-based study, the item 'Vatesvaropadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Index

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१००४. For source-based study, the item 'Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१००५. For source-based study, the item 'Ratnapani Jha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Modern Scholars

१००६. For source-based study, the item 'Divakaropadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Modern Scholars

१००७. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'G.O.S.' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) The Age of Expansion

१००८. For source-based study, the item 'Jinendra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Front Matter

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१००९. For source-based study, the item 'Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Index

(D) Front Matter

१०१०. For source-based study, the item 'Nyayalocanakara' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Front Matter

(D) Index

१०११. For source-based study, the item 'Jayadeva-Paksadhara' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Front Matter

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०१२. For source-based study, the item 'Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०१३. For source-based study, the item 'Kasikakara' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Front Matter

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०१४. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Annambhatta' primarily located?

(A) Index

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०१५. For source-based study, the item 'Sankaracarya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०१६. For source-based study, the item 'Kariyona near Kamataula' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०१७. For source-based study, the item 'Sasadharacarya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Front Matter

१०१८. For source-based study, the item 'Jivanatha Misra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०१९. For source-based study, the item 'Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०२०. For source-based study, the item 'Ramanatha Tarkaratna' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Index

१०२१. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'The Government of Bihar' primarily located?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Front Matter

(D) Index

१०२२. For source-based study, the item 'Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Modern Scholars

१०२३. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Copies of the volume' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०२४. For source-based study, the item 'Srivallabha's Lilavati' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Index

१०२५. For source-based study, the item 'Tarani Misra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Index

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०२६. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'J.A.S.B.' primarily located?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Front Matter

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०२७. For source-based study, the item 'Parisuuddhi' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Index

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०२८. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Acaradarsa' primarily located?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Index

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०२९. For source-based study, the item 'Sankara Misra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०३०. For source-based study, the item 'Bhagiratha Thakkura' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०३१. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila' primarily located?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Front Matter

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०३२. For source-based study, the item 'Atmatattvaviveka' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Index

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०३३. For source-based study, the item 'Dr. Vidyabhusana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Front Matter

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०३४. For source-based study, the item 'Prasastapada-Bhasya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०३५. For source-based study, the item 'Trilocana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Index

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०३६. For source-based study, the item 'Vadindra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०३७. For source-based study, the item 'Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) Modern Scholars

१०३८. For source-based study, the item 'Vacaspati' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०३९. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Amarakhandana' primarily located?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Index

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०४०. For source-based study, the item 'M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Index

(C) Front Matter

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०४१. For source-based study, the item 'Date of Udayana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Front Matter

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०४२. For source-based study, the item 'Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Front Matter

१०४३. For source-based study, the item 'Laksanamala' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०४४. For source-based study, the item 'Sarayantri' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Front Matter

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०४५. For source-based study, the item 'Gangesa Upadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०४६. For source-based study, the item 'Udayana and Gangesa' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Front Matter

(D) Index

१०४७. For source-based study, the item 'Vidyabhusana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Front Matter

१०४८. For source-based study, the item 'Udayanacarya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Index

१०४९. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'B.I. or Bibl. Ind.' primarily located?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Front Matter

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०५०. For source-based study, the item 'Relevancy' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०५१. For source-based study, the item 'Srivallabhacarya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Index

१०५२. For source-based study, the item 'The Age of Expansion' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०५३. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Bhattacharya's manuscript collection' primarily located?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Front Matter

(D) Modern Scholars

१०५४. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'The Mithila Institute' primarily located?

(A) Front Matter

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०५५. For source-based study, the item 'The Age of Four M's' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०५६. For source-based study, the item 'Yajnapati Upadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Front Matter

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०५७. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'J.B.R.S.' primarily located?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Index

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Front Matter

१०५८. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Abhinavagupta' primarily located?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Front Matter

(C) Index

(D) Modern Scholars

१०५९. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Anumana-cintamani' primarily located?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Index

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०६०. For source-based study, the item 'Navya-Nyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Front Matter

(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

१०६१. For source-based study, the item 'Devanatha Thakkura' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०६२. For source-based study, the item 'Salikanatha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Index

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Front Matter

१०६३. For source-based study, the item 'Mahesa Nyayaratna' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Front Matter

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०६४. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Anviksikitattvavivarana' primarily located?

(A) Index

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Front Matter

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०६५. For source-based study, the item 'M. M. Candra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०६६. For source-based study, the item 'Chapter III' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Front Matter

१०६७. For source-based study, the item 'Sasinath Jha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Front Matter

(D) Index

१०६८. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Proc. A.I.O.C.' primarily located?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Front Matter

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०६९. For source-based study, the item 'Srivallabha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Index

१०७०. For source-based study, the item 'Chapter IV' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Index

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०७१. For source-based study, the item 'Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Index

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०७२. For source-based study, the item 'Chapter V' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Index

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०७३. For source-based study, the item 'Vadivinoda' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Front Matter

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०७४. For source-based study, the item 'Kesava Misra Tarkacarya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Front Matter

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०७५. For source-based study, the item 'Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) The Age of Expansion

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०७६. For source-based study, the item 'The Tattvacintamani' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०७७. For source-based study, the item 'Vyaptipancaka' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०७८. For source-based study, the item 'Aloka' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०७९. For source-based study, the item 'Modern Scholars' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Modern Scholars

१०८०. For source-based study, the item 'Kandalikara' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Index

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०८१. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Z.D.M.G.' primarily located?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Index

(D) Front Matter

१०८२. For source-based study, the item 'Pramana' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Index

१०८३. For source-based study, the item 'Rajakulpada' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Modern Scholars

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०८४. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'I.C.' primarily located?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Index

(D) Front Matter

१०८५. For source-based study, the item 'Prabhakaropadhyaya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०८६. For source-based study, the item 'Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Index

१०८७. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Anupalabdhirahasya' primarily located?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Front Matter

(C) Index

(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers

१०८८. For source-based study, the item 'Date of Gangesa' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Front Matter

१०८९. For source-based study, the item 'Gangaditya' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Front Matter

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) The Age of Four M's

१०९०. For source-based study, the item 'Mahavrata' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Front Matter

(B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०९१. For source-based study, the item 'Kesavamisra' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) Front Matter

१०९२. For source-based study, the item 'Udayana belonged to Mithila' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Index

(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०९३. For source-based study, the item 'Mahesa Thakkura' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०९४. For source-based study, the item 'Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(C) The Age of Four M's

(D) Modern Scholars

१०९५. For source-based study, the item 'Udayana and Sriharsa' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) The Age of Four M's

(C) Index

(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

१०९६. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'J.B.O.R.S.' primarily located?

(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(D) Front Matter

१०९७. For source-based study, the item 'Visvanatha Jha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors

(B) Front Matter

(C) Modern Scholars

(D) The Age of Expansion

१०९८. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Aksapada' primarily located?

(A) The Age of Four M's

(B) The Age of Expansion

(C) Index

(D) Modern Scholars

१०९९. For source-based study, the item 'Dharmadatta Jha' should primarily be read with which section of the book?

(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana

(B) Modern Scholars

(C) Front Matter

(D) The Age of Four M's

११००. In the quiz source map, where is the item 'Bhamati' primarily located?

(A) The Age of Expansion

(B) Front Matter

(C) Index

(D) Modern Scholars

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ३ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) Chapter I — The contents place 'Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors' under Chapter I.

२. (A) Chapter II — The contents place 'Pre-Gangesa Writers' under Chapter II.

३. (A) Chapter III — The contents place 'Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana' under Chapter III.

४. (D) Chapter IV — The contents place 'The Age of Expansion' under Chapter IV.

५. (B) Chapter V — The contents place 'The Age of Four M's' under Chapter V.

६. (C) Chapter VI — The contents place 'Modern Scholars' under Chapter VI.

७. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Udayana belonged to Mithila' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

८. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Aniruddha' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

९. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Kandalikara' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१०. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Kasikakara' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

११. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Vyomasivacarya' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१२. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Jnanasri' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१३. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Trilocana' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१४. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Ratnakirti' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१५. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Rajakulpada' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१६. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Sanatani' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१७. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Srivatsa' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१८. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Vacaspati' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

१९. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The contents place 'Jinendra' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२०. **(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Dharmottara' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२१. **(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Prajnakara' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२२. **(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Mahavrata' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२३. **(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Sankaracarya' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२४. **(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Salikanatha' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२५. **(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Bhaskara' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२६. **(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Bhugapakcika' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२७. **(C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Udayana's pre-eminence' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२८. **(A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Udayana and Gangesa' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२९. **(B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Udayana and Sriharsa' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

३०. **(D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors** — The contents place 'Date of Udayana' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

३१. **(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Srivallabhacarya' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३२. **(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Sivaditya Misra' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३३. **(A) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Kesavamisra' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३४. **(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'M. M. Candra' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३५. **(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Divakaropadhyaya' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३६. **(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Prabhakaropadhyaya' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३७. **(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Tarani Misra' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३८. **(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Sondadopadhyaya' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

३९. **(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Manikantha Misra' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

४०. **(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Sasadharacarya' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

४१. **(B) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Narayana Sarvajna' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

४२. **(C) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Murari Misra' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

४३. **(D) Pre-Gangesa Writers** — The contents place 'Jagadguru' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

४४. **(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana** — The contents place 'Gangesa's family' under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana.

४५. **(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana** — The contents place 'Date of Gangesa' under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana.

४६. **(A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana —** The contents place 'The Tattvacintamani' under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana.

४७. **(D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana —** The contents place 'Vardhamana Upadhyaya' under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana.

४८. **(B) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Jivanatha Misra' under The Age of Expansion.

४९. **(A) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Gangaditya' under The Age of Expansion.

५०. **(A) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Ghatesopadhyaya' under The Age of Expansion.

५१. **(D) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Nyayalocanakara' under The Age of Expansion.

५२. **(B) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Jayadeva-Paksadhara' under The Age of Expansion.

५३. **(A) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Tvanta Upadhyaya' under The Age of Expansion.

५४. **(A) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Sankara Misra' under The Age of Expansion.

५५. **(A) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Vacaspati II' under The Age of Expansion.

५६. **(C) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Yajnapati Upadhyaya' under The Age of Expansion.

५७. **(B) The Age of Expansion —** The contents place 'Vatesvaropadhyaya' under The Age of Expansion.

५८. **(D) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva' under The Age of Four M's.

५९. **(C) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara' under The Age of Four M's.

६०. **(D) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Bhagiratha Thakkura' under The Age of Four M's.

६१. **(B) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Mahesa Thakkura' under The Age of Four M's.

६२. **(C) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Madhusudana Thakkura' under The Age of Four M's.

६३. **(B) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Madhava Misra, son of Khantara' under The Age of Four M's.

६४. **(D) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Kesava Misra Tarkacarya' under The Age of Four M's.

६५. **(D) The Age of Four M's —** The contents place 'Devanatha Thakkura' under The Age of Four M's.

६६. **(C) Modern Scholars —** The contents place 'Gokulanathopadhyaya' under Modern Scholars.

६७. **(D) Modern Scholars —** The contents place 'Giridharopadhyaya' under Modern Scholars.

६८. **(A) Modern Scholars —** The contents place 'Rupanatha Thakkura' under Modern Scholars.

६९. **(A) Modern Scholars —** The contents place 'Visvanatha Jha' under Modern Scholars.

७०. **(B) Modern Scholars —** The contents place 'Kaviratna' under Modern Scholars.

७१. **(B) Modern Scholars —** The contents place 'Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha' under Modern Scholars.

७२. **(C) Udayana belonged to Mithila —** The contents list 'Udayana belonged to Mithila' under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

७३. **(C) Vacaspati II —** 'Vacaspati II' belongs elsewhere in the contents, not under Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

७४. **(C) Srivallabhacarya —** The contents list 'Srivallabhacarya' under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

७५. **(C) Devanatha Thakkura —** 'Devanatha Thakkura' belongs elsewhere in the contents, not under Pre-Gangesa Writers.

७६. **(C) Gangesa's family —** The contents list 'Gangesa's family' under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana.

७७. **(A) Gangaditya —** 'Gangaditya' belongs elsewhere in the contents, not under Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana.

৭৮. **(C) Jivanatha Misra** — The contents list 'Jivanatha Misra' under The Age of Expansion.

৭৯. **(D) Sondadopadhyaya** — 'Sondadopadhyaya' belongs elsewhere in the contents, not under The Age of Expansion.

৮০. **(D) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva** — The contents list 'Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva' under The Age of Four M's.

৮১. **(D) Prabhakaropadhyaya** — 'Prabhakaropadhyaya' belongs elsewhere in the contents, not under The Age of Four M's.

৮২. **(B) Gokulanathopadhyaya** — The contents list 'Gokulanathopadhyaya' under Modern Scholars.

৮৩. **(A) Jnanasri** — 'Jnanasri' belongs elsewhere in the contents, not under Modern Scholars.

৮৪. **(A) Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya** — The source associates History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila with Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya in the context of author.

৮৫. **(A) Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga** — The source associates History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila with Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga in the context of institutional publication context.

৮৬. **(D) 1958** — The source associates History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila with 1958 in the context of publication year shown on title page.

৮৭. **(A) Rs. 13-50 N.P.** — The source associates Copies of the volume with Rs. 13-50 N.P. in the context of price stated in the preliminary pages.

৮৮. **(A) established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951** — The source associates The Government of Bihar with established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951 in the context of institutional foundation.

৮৯. **(B) promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning** — The source associates The Mithila Institute with promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning in the context of object of establishment.

৯০. **(B) gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building** — The source associates The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga with gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building in the context of institutional support.

৯১. **(C) Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58** — The source associates P. L. Vaidya with Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58 in the context of preface responsibility.

৯২. **(D) specialist in the study of manuscripts** — The source associates Dineshchandra Bhattacharya with specialist in the study of manuscripts in the context of scholarly profile in the Preface.

৯৩. **(D) History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar** — The source associates Dineshchandra Bhattacharya with History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar in the context of fields of contribution noted in the Preface.

৯৪. **(A) Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal** — The source associates Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca with Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal in the context of recognition noted in the Preface.

৯৫. **(D) examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga** — The source associates Dineshchandra Bhattacharya with examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga in the context of research visit described in the Preface.

৯৬. **(B) donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta** — The source associates Bhattacharya's manuscript collection with donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta in the context of posthumous note in the Preface.

৯৭. **(B) helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index** — The source associates Anantalal Thakur with helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index in the context of acknowledged assistance.

৯৮. **(D) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials** — The source associates Raj Library, Darbhanga with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials in the context of acknowledgement.

৯৯. (C) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials — The source associates Asiatic Society, Bengal with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials in the context of acknowledgement.

১০০. (D) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials — The source associates Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials in the context of acknowledgement.

১০১. (C) one of the institutions thanked for access to materials — The source associates Sarasvati Bhavana, Banaras with one of the institutions thanked for access to materials in the context of acknowledgement.

১০২. (D) Bibliotheca Indica — The source associates B.I. or Bibl. Ind. with Bibliotheca Indica in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১০৩. (A) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute — The source associates B.O.R.I. with Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১০৪. (C) Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society — The source associates Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. with Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১০৫. (D) Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts — The source associates Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. with Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১০৬. (B) Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal — The source associates G.J.R.I. Journal with Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১০৭. (B) Gaekwad Oriental Series — The source associates G.O.S. with Gaekwad Oriental Series in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১০৮. (C) Indian Antiquary — The source associates I.A. with Indian Antiquary in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১০৯. (A) Indian Culture — The source associates I.C. with Indian Culture in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১০. (B) Indian Historical Quarterly — The source associates I.H.Q. with Indian Historical Quarterly in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১১. (D) India Office — The source associates I.O. with India Office in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১২. (C) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal — The source associates J.A.S.B. with Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১৩. (B) Journal of the Bihar Research Society — The source associates J.B.R.S. with Journal of the Bihar Research Society in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১৪. (C) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society — The source associates J.B.O.R.S. with Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১৫. (A) Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference — The source associates Proc. A.I.O.C. with Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১৬. (D) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal — The source associates R.A.S.B. with Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১৭. (A) Sarasvati Bhavana Studies — The source associates S.B.S. with Sarasvati Bhavana Studies in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

১১৮. (D) Tanjore Catalogue — The source associates Tanjore Cat. with Tanjore Catalogue in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

११९. (C) Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft — The source associates Z.D.M.G. with Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

१२०. (B) H. P. Sastri — The source associates Nepal Catalogue with H. P. Sastri in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

१२१. (D) Jha Commemoration Volume — The source associates Jha Commemoration Volume with Jha Commemoration Volume in the context of abbreviation expansion from the preliminary abbreviation list.

१२२. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The source associates Chapter I with Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors in the context of chapter title in the contents.

१२३. (D) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The source associates Chapter II with Pre-Gangesa Writers in the context of chapter title in the contents.

१२४. (D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The source associates Chapter III with Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana in the context of chapter title in the contents.

१२५. (B) The Age of Expansion — The source associates Chapter IV with The Age of Expansion in the context of chapter title in the contents.

१२६. (B) The Age of Four M's — The source associates Chapter V with The Age of Four M's in the context of chapter title in the contents.

१२७. (D) Modern Scholars — The source associates Chapter VI with Modern Scholars in the context of chapter title in the contents.

१२८. (C) Nyayadarsana, or applied logic — The source associates Mithila's greatest contribution to philosophical literature according to the opening chapter with Nyayadarsana, or applied logic in the context of opening assessment.

१२९. (C) ancient and modern schools — The source associates The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter with ancient and modern schools in the context of broad division.

१३०. (C) the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila — The source associates Navya-Nyaya with the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila in the context of definition in the opening chapter.

१३१. (C) commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya — The source associates Gangesa Upadhyaya with commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya in the context of role in the opening argument.

१३२. (D) the real founder of the modern school according to the book — The source associates Udayanacarya with the real founder of the modern school according to the book in the context of role in the opening argument.

१३३. (D) published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915 — The source associates Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur with published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915 in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote.

१३४. (C) unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies — The source associates M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja with unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote.

१३५. (B) History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila — The source associates S. N. Sinha with History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote.

१३६. (B) History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III — The source associates Dr. Vidyabhusana with History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III in the context of earlier scholarship noted in the footnote.

१३७. (D) a Vaisesika manual of Udayana — The source associates Laksanavali with a Vaisesika manual of Udayana in the context of Udayana-related work.

१३८. (C) a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published — The source associates Laksanamala with a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published in the context of Udayana-related work.

१३९. (D) also called Bauddhadhikara — The source associates Atmatattvaviveka with also called Bauddhadhikara in the context of Udayana-related work.

१४०. (A) a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya — The source associates Nyaya-Kusumanjali with a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya in the context of Udayana-related work.

१४१. (C) a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra — The source associates Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi with a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra in the context of Udayana-related work.

१४२. (C) the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable — The source associates Parisuddhi with the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable in the context of Udayana-related work.

१४३. (B) Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya — The source associates Kiranavali with Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya in the context of Udayana-related work.

१४४. (A) a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion — The source associates Udayana's Parisuddhi with a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion in the context of state of preservation.

१४५. (C) its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript — The source associates Laksanavali with its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript in the context of date note.

१४६. (D) its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali — The source associates Laksanamala with its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali in the context of authorship argument.

१४७. (B) Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana — The source associates Laksanamala with Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana in the context of authorship evidence.

१४८. (A) available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi — The source associates Kiranavali with available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi in the context of textual condition.

१४९. (A) wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion — The source associates Udayana with wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion in the context of chronological inference.

१५०. (B) traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila — The source associates Kariyona near Kamataula with traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila in the context of local tradition.

१५१. (A) surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist — The source associates Acarya with surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist in the context of local tradition.

१५२. (D) birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion — The source associates Masironi with birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion in the context of correction of tradition.

१५३. (B) each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa — The source associates Parisuuddhi with each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa in the context of teacher reference.

१५४. (C) described as the professor of Udayana himself — The source associates Sriharsa with described as the professor of Udayana himself in the context of teacher-disciple relation.

१५५. (C) author of the Nyayalilavati — The source associates Srivallabhacarya with author of the Nyayalilavati in the context of Chapter II opening claim.

१५६. (D) one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya — The source associates Nyayalilavati with one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya in the context of description in Chapter II.

१५७. (D) commonly known as the Lilavati — The source associates Nyayalilavati with commonly known as the Lilavati in the context of short name.

१५८. (A) the author's name preferred over Vallabha — The source associates Srivallabha with the author's name preferred over Vallabha in the context of name correction in Chapter II.

१५९. (B) calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara — The source associates Vadindra with calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara in the context of name evidence.

१६०. (C) cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha — The source associates Chitsukhi-tika with cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha in the context of name evidence.

१६१. (B) called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion — The source associates Prasastapada-Bhasya with called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion in the context of textual naming.

१६२. (C) covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya — The source associates Srivallabha's Lilavati with covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya in the context of scope of work.

१६३. (A) the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work — The source associates Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda with the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work in the context of structure of work.

१६४. (A) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II — The source associates Sivaditya Misra with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II in the context of contents topic.

१६५. (C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II — The source associates Kesavamisra with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II in the context of contents topic.

१६६. (D) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II — The source associates Divakaropadhyaya with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II in the context of contents topic.

१६७. (C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II — The source associates Narayana Sarvajna with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II in the context of contents topic.

१६८. (C) a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II — The source associates Murari Misra with a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II in the context of contents topic.

१६९. (A) authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani — The source associates Gangesa Upadhyaya with authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani in the context of Chapter III subject.

१७०. (A) a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III — The source associates Tattvacintamani with a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III in the context of extent of work.

१७१. (A) laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter — The source associates Tattvacintamani with laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter in the context of historical importance.

१७२. (A) divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama — The source associates Tattvacintamani with divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama in the context of structure of work.

१७३. (A) single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter — The source associates Pramana with single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter in the context of subject of work.

१७४. (B) a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length — The source associates Vyaptipancaka with a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length in the context of later development.

१७५. (D) summarised the Tattvacintamani — The source associates Vidyabhusana with summarised the Tattvacintamani in the context of secondary scholarship.

१७६. (A) described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book — The source associates Relevancy with described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book in the context of methodological topic.

१७७. (C) Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III — The source associates Vardhamana Upadhyaya with Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III in the context of chapter subject.

१७८. (D) eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha — The source associates Jivanatha Misra with eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha in the context of genealogical relation in Chapter IV.

१७९. (C) father of Sankara Misra — The source associates Bhavanatha with father of Sankara Misra in the context of genealogical relation in Chapter IV.

१८०. (A) the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter — The source associates Jivanatha Misra with the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter in the context of intellectual influence.

१८१. (D) cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy — The source associates Vadivinoda with cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy in the context of citation evidence.

१८२. (A) refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana — The source associates Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda with refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana in the context of argument noted in Chapter IV.

१८३. (C) descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique — The source associates Narahari with descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique in the context of genealogical/scholarly relation.

१८४. (D) Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion — The source associates Dvaitanirnaya with Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion in the context of work.

१८५. (C) central figure in the Age of Expansion — The source associates Jayadeva-Paksadhara with central figure in the Age of Expansion in the context of contents topic.

१८६. (A) Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion — The source associates Aloka with Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion in the context of work association.

१८७. (A) figure listed under the Age of Expansion — The source associates Tvanta Upadhyaya with figure listed under the Age of Expansion in the context of contents topic.

१८८. (C) figure listed under the Age of Expansion — The source associates Sankara Misra with figure listed under the Age of Expansion in the context of contents topic.

१८९. (A) figure listed under the Age of Expansion — The source associates Vacaspati II with figure listed under the Age of Expansion in the context of contents topic.

१९०. (D) figure listed under the Age of Expansion — The source associates Yajnapati Upadhyaya with figure listed under the Age of Expansion in the context of contents topic.

१९१. (B) figure listed under the Age of Expansion — The source associates Vatesvaropadhyaya with figure listed under the Age of Expansion in the context of contents topic.

१९२. (B) son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara — The source associates Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva with son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara in the context of Chapter V opening identification.

१९३. (D) probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others — The source associates Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva with probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others in the context of work/inference.

१९४. (B) wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism — The source associates Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara with wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism in the context of work association.

१९५. (C) refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara — The source associates Bhedadipika with refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara in the context of work description.

१९६. (A) visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79 — The source associates Ramanatha Tarkaratna with visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79 in the context of manuscript history.

१९७. (A) works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary — The source associates Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi with works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary in the context of work contents.

१९८. (C) belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis — The source associates Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara with belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis in the context of genealogical note.

१९९. (C) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's — The source associates Bhagiratha Thakkura with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's in the context of contents topic.

२००. (A) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's — The source associates Mahesa Thakkura with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's in the context of contents topic.

२०१. (B) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's — The source associates Madhusudana Thakkura with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's in the context of contents topic.

२०२. (C) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's — The source associates Kesava Misra Tarkacarya with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's in the context of contents topic.

२०३. (D) one of the figures in the Age of Four M's — The source associates Devanatha Thakkura with one of the figures in the Age of Four M's in the context of contents topic.

२०४. (B) greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI — The source associates Gokulanathopadhyaya with greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI in the context of assessment in Chapter VI.

२०५. (C) wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals — The source associates Gokulanathopadhyaya with wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals in the context of range of works.

२०६. (C) born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain — The source associates Gokulanathopadhyaya with born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain in the context of birth period.

२०७. (A) Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra — The source associates Gokulanatha's family with Phanandaba/Phannahavara milagrama and Sandilya gotra in the context of genealogical note.

२०८. (A) father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya — The source associates Pitambara Vidyanidhi with father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya in the context of genealogical/teacher relation.

२०९. (C) public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya — The source associates Sarayantri with public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya in the context of scholarly status.

२१०. (C) gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations — The source associates Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha with gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations in the context of source of intellectual lineage.

२११. (A) renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences — The source associates Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha with renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences in the context of Chapter VI assessment.

२१२. (B) belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra — The source associates Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha with belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra in the context of genealogical note.

२१३. (C) grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers — The source associates Ratnapani Jha with grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers in the context of genealogical note.

२१४. (C) born in March 1860 — The source associates Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha with born in March 1860 in the context of date.

२१५. (D) died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College — The source associates Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha with died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College in the context of date and office.

२१६. (A) one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons — The source associates Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar with one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons in the context of teacher relation.

२१७. (A) maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha — The source associates Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi with maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha in the context of teacher relation.

२१८. (D) one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha — The source associates Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar with one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha in the context of teacher relation.

२१९. (B) teachers of Dharmadatta Jha — The source associates Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi with teachers of Dharmadatta Jha in the context of teacher relation.

२२०. (D) Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891 — The source associates Mahesa Nyayaratna with Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891 in the context of visit note.

२२१. (D) published work of Dharmadatta Jha — The source associates Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka with published work of Dharmadatta Jha in the context of work association.

२२२. (A) published work of Dharmadatta Jha — The source associates Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana with published work of Dharmadatta Jha in the context of work association.

२२३. (D) published work of Dharmadatta Jha — The source associates Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti with published work of Dharmadatta Jha in the context of work association.

२२४. (C) elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India — The source associates Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada with elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India in the context of work association.

२२५. (D) wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa — The source associates Dharmadatta Jha with wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa in the context of unpublished works noted.

२२६. (A) commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa — The source associates Dharmadatta Jha with commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa in the context of commentarial work noted.

२२७. (C) pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada — The source associates Sasinath Jha with pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada in the context of pupil note.

२२८. (B) Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani — The source associates Aloka with Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२२९. (C) a form listed under the Aloka cluster — The source associates Alokadarpana with a form listed under the Aloka cluster in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३०. (D) an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions — The source associates Anumana-cintamani with an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३१. (C) a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha — The source associates Advaitasiddhicandrika with a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३२. (D) index entry connected with logical topics — The source associates Anupalabdhirahasya with index entry connected with logical topics in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३३. (C) index entry with references in the book — The source associates Acaradarsa with index entry with references in the book in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३४. (A) index entry with references in the book — The source associates Adhikaranakaumudi with index entry with references in the book in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३५. (A) Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika — The source associates Bhamati with Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३६. (D) index entry and Chapter V figure — The source associates Bhagiratha Thakkura with index entry and Chapter V figure in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३७. (B) index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context — The source associates Annambhatta with index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३८. (D) index entry among older Nyaya authorities — The source associates Bhasarvajna with index entry among older Nyaya authorities in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२३९. (D) index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana — The source associates Anandapurna with index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२४०. (C) index entry — The source associates Abhinavagupta with index entry in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२४१. (C) index entry — The source associates Amarakhandana with index entry in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२४२. (C) index entry — The source associates Anviksikitattvavivarana with index entry in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२४३. (A) index entry connected with Nyaya tradition — The source associates Aksapada with index entry connected with Nyaya tradition in the context of index-supported association or topic.

२४४. (D) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila — The source association is: History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya.

२४५. (A) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila — The source association is: History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga.

२४६. (D) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila — The source association is: History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - 1958.

२४७. (B) Copies of the volume — The source association is: Copies of the volume - Rs. 13-50 N.P..

२४८. (C) The Government of Bihar — The source association is: The Government of Bihar - established the Mithila Institute at Darbhanga in 1951.

२४९. (C) The Mithila Institute — The source association is: The Mithila Institute - promoting advanced studies and research in Sanskrit learning.

२५०. (A) The Mithila Institute — The source association is: The Mithila Institute - bringing traditional Pandits and modern scholars together.

२५१. (A) The Mithila Institute — The source association is: The Mithila Institute - publishing works of permanent value to scholars.

२५२. (D) The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga — The source association is: The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga - gave a generous donation and land for the Mithila Institute building.

२५३. (D) P. L. Vaidya — The source association is: P. L. Vaidya - Director who signed the Preface at Darbhanga on 22-4-58.

२५४. (B) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya — The source association is: Dineshchandra Bhattacharya - specialist in the study of manuscripts.

२५५. (B) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya — The source association is: Dineshchandra Bhattacharya - History of Vaidyaka, Dharmasastra, Navya-Nyaya and Sanskrit Grammar.

२५६. (C) Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca — The source association is: Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca - Rabindra Prize from the Government of West Bengal.

२५७. (D) Dineshchandra Bhattacharya — The source association is: Dineshchandra Bhattacharya - examined the manuscript libraries of the Mithila Institute and Raj Darbhanga.

२५८. (A) Bhattacharya's manuscript collection — The source association is: Bhattacharya's manuscript collection - donated to Sanskrit Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta.

२५९. (D) Anantalal Thakur — The source association is: Anantalal Thakur - helped carry the work through the press and prepared the index.

२६०. (A) Raj Library, Darbhanga — The source association is: Raj Library, Darbhanga - one of the institutions thanked for access to materials.

२६१. (B) B.I. or Bibl. Ind. — The source association is: B.I. or Bibl. Ind. - Bibliotheca Indica.

२६२. (D) B.O.R.I. — The source association is: B.O.R.I. - Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

२६३. (A) Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. — The source association is: Descriptive Catalogue of A.S. - Descriptive Catalogue of Asiatic Society.

२६४. (A) Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. — The source association is: Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss. - Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Manuscripts.

२६५. (C) G.J.R.I. Journal — The source association is: G.J.R.I. Journal - Ganganatha Jha Research Institute Journal.

२६६. (A) G.O.S. — The source association is: G.O.S. - Gaekwad Oriental Series.

२६७. (B) I.A. — The source association is: I.A. - Indian Antiquary.

२६८. (A) I.C. — The source association is: I.C. - Indian Culture.

२६९. (B) I.H.Q. — The source association is: I.H.Q. - Indian Historical Quarterly.

२७०. (A) I.O. — The source association is: I.O. - India Office.

२७१. (D) J.A.S.B. — The source association is: J.A.S.B. - Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

२७२. (A) J.B.R.S. — The source association is: J.B.R.S. - Journal of the Bihar Research Society.

२७३. (D) J.B.O.R.S. — The source association is: J.B.O.R.S. - Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.

२७४. (C) Proc. A.I.O.C. — The source association is: Proc. A.I.O.C. - Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference.

२७५. (A) R.A.S.B. — The source association is: R.A.S.B. - Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

२७६. (B) S.B.S. — The source association is: S.B.S. - Sarasvati Bhavana Studies.

२७७. (A) Tanjore Cat. — The source association is: Tanjore Cat. - Tanjore Catalogue.

२७८. (D) Z.D.M.G. — The source association is: Z.D.M.G. - Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft.

२७९. (B) Nepal Catalogue — The source association is: Nepal Catalogue - H. P. Sastri.

२८०. (D) Jha Commemoration Volume — The source association is: Jha Commemoration Volume - Jha Commemoration Volume.

२८१. (A) Chapter I — The source association is: Chapter I - Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors.

२८२. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The source association is: Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors - Chapter I.

२८३. (A) Chapter II — The source association is: Chapter II - Pre-Gangesa Writers.

२८४. (A) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The source association is: Pre-Gangesa Writers - Chapter II.

२८५. (A) Chapter III — The source association is: Chapter III - Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana.

२८६. (C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The source association is: Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana - Chapter III.

२८७. (A) Chapter IV — The source association is: Chapter IV - The Age of Expansion.

२८८. (C) The Age of Expansion — The source association is: The Age of Expansion - Chapter IV.

२८९. (C) Chapter V — The source association is: Chapter V - The Age of Four M's.

२९०. (B) The Age of Four M's — The source association is: The Age of Four M's - Chapter V.

२९१. (C) Chapter VI — The source association is: Chapter VI - Modern Scholars.

२९२. (D) Modern Scholars — The source association is: Modern Scholars - Chapter VI.

२९३. (D) Mithila's greatest contribution to philosophical literature according to the opening chapter — The source association is: Mithila's greatest contribution to philosophical literature according to the opening chapter - Nyayadarsana, or applied logic.

२९४. (A) The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter — The source association is: The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter - ancient and modern schools.

२९५. (D) Navya-Nyaya — The source association is: Navya-Nyaya - the modern school of Indian Logic in Mithila.

२९६. (A) Gangesa Upadhyaya — The source association is: Gangesa Upadhyaya - commonly believed founder whom the book says consolidated Navya-Nyaya.

२९७. (C) Udayanacarya — The source association is: Udayanacarya - the real founder of the modern school according to the book.

२९८. (A) Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur — The source association is: Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur - published an early paper on the history of Navya-Nyaya in Bengal and Mithila in JASB, 1915.

२९९. (D) M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja — The source association is: M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja - unravelled many new facts in Sarasvati Bhavana Studies.

३००. (C) S. N. Sinha — The source association is: S. N. Sinha - History of Tirhut, 1922, Appendix A on Sanskrit writers of Mithila.

३०१. (A) Dr. Vidyabhusana — The source association is: Dr. Vidyabhusana - History of Indian Logic, 1921, Part III.

३०२. (D) Laksanavali — The source association is: Laksanavali - a Vaisesika manual of Udayana.

३०३. (B) Laksanamala — The source association is: Laksanamala - a long-lost Nyaya manual of Udayana later discovered and published.

३०४. (D) Atmatattvaviveka — The source association is: Atmatattvaviveka - also called Bauddhadhikara.

३०५. (A) Nyaya-Kusumanjali — The source association is: Nyaya-Kusumanjali - a work that remained a textbook of Navya-Nyaya.

३०६. (C) Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi — The source association is: Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi - a commentary on the fifth chapter of the Nyayasutra.

३०७. (B) Parisuddhi — The source association is: Parisuddhi - the last part of the surviving classics of older Nyaya and partly unavailable.

३०८. (D) Kiranavali — The source association is: Kiranavali - Udayana's celebrated commentary on the Prasastapada-Bhasya.

३०९. (B) Udayana's Parisuddhi — The source association is: Udayana's Parisuddhi - a major portion was not available in print according to the discussion.

३१०. (B) Laksanavali — The source association is: Laksanavali - its composition is recorded as 906 Saka in one manuscript.

३११. (A) Laksanamala — The source association is: Laksanamala - its first verse is stated to be identical with that of the Gunakiranavali.

३१२. (D) Laksanamala — The source association is: Laksanamala - Mallinatha is cited as clearly ascribing it to Udayana.

३१३. (D) Kiranavali — The source association is: Kiranavali - available text ends abruptly in the section on Buddhi.

३१४. (D) Udayana — The source association is: Udayana - wrote independent treatises before commentaries according to the chronological discussion.

३१५. (B) Kariyona near Kamataula — The source association is: Kariyona near Kamataula - traditional village associated with Udayana in Mithila.

३१६. (B) Acarya — The source association is: Acarya - surname with which Udayana's descendants are said to exist.

३१७. (D) Masironi — The source association is: Masironi - birthplace attribution rejected as wrong in the discussion.

३१८. (C) Parisuuddhi — The source association is: Parisuuddhi - each chapter begins by paying respects to an unnamed teacher identified in the discussion as Sriharsa.

३१९. (A) Sriharsa — The source association is: Sriharsa - described as the professor of Udayana himself.

३२०. (B) Udayana and Gangesa — The source association is: Udayana and Gangesa - a specific topic listed near the end of Chapter I.

३२१. (B) Date of Udayana — The source association is: Date of Udayana - a specific concluding topic of Chapter I.

३२२. (B) Srivallabhacarya — The source association is: Srivallabhacarya - author of the Nyayalilavati.

३२३. (D) Nyayalilavati — The source association is: Nyayalilavati - one of the few original classics of Navya-Nyaya.

३२४. (C) Nyayalilavati — The source association is: Nyayalilavati - commonly known as the Lilavati.

३२५. (B) Srivallabha — The source association is: Srivallabha - the author's name preferred over Vallabha.

३२६. (B) Vadindra — The source association is: Vadindra - calls the author Srivallabha in the Rasasara.

३२७. (D) Chitsukhi-tika — The source association is: Chitsukhi-tika - cites Srivallabha repeatedly and not as Vallabha.

३२८. (D) Prasastapada-Bhasya — The source association is: Prasastapada-Bhasya - called Padarthapravesa by Sridhara at the end of six chapters according to the discussion.

३२९. (C) Srivallabha's Lilavati — The source association is: Srivallabha's Lilavati - covers the same ground as the Prasastapada-Bhasya.

३३०. (A) Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda — The source association is: Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda - the first chapter forming the bulk of Srivallabha's work.

३३१. (D) Sivaditya Misra — The source association is: Sivaditya Misra - a pre-Gangesa writer listed in Chapter II.

३३२. (C) Gangesa Upadhyaya — The source association is: Gangesa Upadhyaya - authorial figure behind the Tattvacintamani.

३३३. (A) Tattvacintamani — The source association is: Tattvacintamani - a treatise of about 12,000 granthas according to Chapter III.

३३४. (C) Tattvacintamani — The source association is: Tattvacintamani - laid the solid foundation of Indian dialectics according to the chapter.

३३५. (C) Tattvacintamani — The source association is: Tattvacintamani - divided into four grand parts after the four means of valid knowledge propounded by Gotama.

३३६. (C) Tattvacintamani — The source association is: Tattvacintamani - has 46 broad sections according to the chapter.

३३७. (A) Pramana — The source association is: Pramana - single topic exclusively dealt with in the Tattvacintamani according to the chapter.

३३८. (A) Vyaptipancaka — The source association is: Vyaptipancaka - a single sentence/topic of Gangesa that developed into a separate work of considerable length.

३३९. (C) Vidyabhusana — The source association is: Vidyabhusana - summarised the Tattvacintamani.

३४०. (A) Relevancy — The source association is: Relevancy - described as a favourite topic of modern scholars in relation to Gangesa's book.

३४१. (D) Vardhamana Upadhyaya — The source association is: Vardhamana Upadhyaya - Gangesa's son discussed at the end of Chapter III.

३४२. (A) Jivanatha Misra — The source association is: Jivanatha Misra - eldest brother of Sankara Misra's father Bhavanatha.

३४३. (A) Bhavanatha — The source association is: Bhavanatha - father of Sankara Misra.

३४४. (C) Jivanatha Misra — The source association is: Jivanatha Misra - the great genius behind the eminence achieved by Sankara according to the chapter.

३४५. (C) Vadivinoda — The source association is: Vadivinoda - cites an important passage of Jivanatha on the section of fallacy.

३४६. (C) Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda — The source association is: Jivanatha's passage in Vadivinoda - refutation of Gangesa on Badha in Anumana.

३४७. (D) Vatesvara Upadhyaya — The source association is: Vatesvara Upadhyaya - maternal grandfather of Jivanatha according to genealogical records.

३४८. (D) Narahari — The source association is: Narahari - descendant of Vatesvara who cites Jivanatha in a Smrti critique.

३४९. (A) Dvaitanirnaya — The source association is: Dvaitanirnaya - Smrti-related critical treatise associated with the Jivanatha-Vatesvara line in the discussion.

३५०. (A) Jayadeva-Paksadhara — The source association is: Jayadeva-Paksadhara - central figure in the Age of Expansion.

३५१. (A) Aloka — The source association is: Aloka - Paksadhara's work on the Tattvacintamani according to the index and discussion.

३५२. (C) Tvanta Upadhyaya — The source association is: Tvanta Upadhyaya - figure listed under the Age of Expansion.

३५३. (A) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva — The source association is: Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva - son of Jayadeva Misra alias Paksadhara.

३५४. (A) Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva — The source association is: Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva - probably wrote a work defending his father against Narahari and others.

३५५. (D) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara — The source association is: Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara - wrote Bhedadipika in refutation of Vedantic monism.

३५६. (D) Bhedadipika — The source association is: Bhedadipika - refutation of Vedantic monism by Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara.

३५७. (B) Ramanatha Tarkaratna — The source association is: Ramanatha Tarkaratna - visited Tirhut in search of Sanskrit manuscripts and saw a copy of Bhedadipika around 1878-79.

३५८. (B) Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi — The source association is: Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi - works examined and refuted in Bhedadipika according to the summary.

३५९. (C) Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara — The source association is: Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara - belongs to a senior branch of the Sodarapura family according to Panjis.

३६०. (B) Bhagiratha Thakkura — The source association is: Bhagiratha Thakkura - one of the figures in the Age of Four M's.

३६१. (C) Gokulanathopadhyaya — The source association is: Gokulanathopadhyaya - greatest academic figure of Mithila during the last 400 years according to Chapter VI.

३६२. (C) Gokulanathopadhyaya — The source association is: Gokulanathopadhyaya - wrote on Nyaya, Vaisesika, Vedanta, grammar philosophy, rhetoric, poetry, drama, astronomy, astrology, civil law and rituals.

३६३. (D) Gokulanathopadhyaya — The source association is: Gokulanathopadhyaya - born in the decade 1640-50 A.D. as far as the author could ascertain.

३६४. (B) Pitambara Vidyanidhi — The source association is: Pitambara Vidyanidhi - father and teacher of Gokulanathopadhyaya.

३६५. (A) Sarayantri — The source association is: Sarayantri - public test of highest scholarship passed by Gokulanathopadhyaya.

३६६. (C) Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha — The source association is: Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha - gave a succession list of professors through 13 generations.

३६७. (B) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — The source association is: Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha - renowned modern scholar of Mithila called Master of all sciences.

३६८. (A) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — The source association is: Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha - belonged to the Gangouli Srotriya family of Sandilya gotra.

३६९. (A) Ratnapani Jha — The source association is: Ratnapani Jha - grandfather of Dharmadatta Jha who adorned the courts of Darbhanga rulers.

३७०. (C) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — The source association is: Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha - born in March 1860.

३७१. (B) Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha — The source association is: Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha - died in August 1918 while serving as Principal of Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College.

३७२. (A) Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar — The source association is: Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar - one of the teachers from whom Dharmadatta Jha took lessons.

३७३. (A) Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi — The source association is: Visvanatha Jha of Thadhi - maternal uncle and teacher of Dharmadatta Jha.

३७४. (C) Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar — The source association is: Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar - one of the teachers of Dharmadatta Jha.

३७५. (C) Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi — The source association is: Bala Sastri and Visuddhananda Sarasvati of Varanasi - teachers of Dharmadatta Jha.

३७६. (A) Mahesa Nyayaratna — The source association is: Mahesa Nyayaratna - Principal of Calcutta Sanskrit College who visited Bacca Jha's seminary at Nowani in 1891.

३७७. (D) Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka — The source association is: Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka - published work of Dharmadatta Jha.

३७८. (D) Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada — The source association is: Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada - elaborate work that made Dharmadatta Jha's name celebrated throughout India.

३७९. (A) Dharmadatta Jha — The source association is: Dharmadatta Jha - wrote notes on Jagadisa's Avacchedakatvanirukti, Vyaptyanugama, Paksata, Avayava, Savyabhicara and Satpratipaksa.

३८०. (C) Dharmadatta Jha — The source association is: Dharmadatta Jha - commented on the Khandana and Vardhamana's Kusumanjali-prakasa.

३८१. (D) Sasinath Jha — The source association is: Sasinath Jha - pupil of Bacca Jha credited for details and author of an advanced thesis on Tritalavacchedakatavada.

३८२. (A) Aloka — The source association is: Aloka - Paksadhara on Tattvacintamani.

३८३. (C) Alokadarpana — The source association is: Alokadarpana - a form listed under the Aloka cluster.

३८४. (D) Anumana-cintamani — The source association is: Anumana-cintamani - an index entry linked with Tattvacintamani discussions.

३८५. (C) Advaitasiddhicandrika — The source association is: Advaitasiddhicandrika - a work appearing in the index and in the discussion of Bacca Jha.

३८६. (B) Anupalabdhirahasya — The source association is: Anupalabdhirahasya - index entry connected with logical topics.

३८७. (A) Acaradarsa — The source association is: Acaradarsa - index entry with references in the book.

३८८. (B) Bhamati — The source association is: Bhamati - Vedantic work examined in Bhedadipika.

३८९. (B) Bhagiratha Thakkura — The source association is: Bhagiratha Thakkura - index entry and Chapter V figure.

३९०. (A) Annambhatta — The source association is: Annambhatta - index entry connected with later Nyaya-Vaisesika scholastic context.

३९१. (C) Bhasarvajna — The source association is: Bhasarvajna - index entry among older Nyaya authorities.

३९२. (A) Anandapurna — The source association is: Anandapurna - index entry connected with difficult phrases on Isvaranumana.

३९३. (C) Abhinavagupta — The source association is: Abhinavagupta - index entry.

३९४. (C) Aksapada — The source association is: Aksapada - index entry connected with Nyaya tradition.

३९५. (A) History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya — The correct match is History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila - Prof. Dineshchandra Bhattacharya.

३९६. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

३९७. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

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৯২৯. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

৯৩০. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

৯৩১. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

৯৩২. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

৯৩৩. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९३४. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९३५. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९३६. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९३७. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९३८. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९३९. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४०. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४१. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४२. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४३. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४४. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४५. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४६. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४७. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४८. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९४९. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९५०. (A) 1 and 2 only — Statements 1 and 2 follow the source associations. Statement 3 deliberately mismatches a source item.

९५१. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Udayana' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

९५२. (D) Front Matter — 'Nepal Catalogue' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

९५३. (A) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Nyayalilavati' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

९५४. (B) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Vacaspati II' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

९५५. (B) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Ghatesopadhyaya' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

९५६. (C) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Dharmadatta (Bacca) Jha' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

९५७. (B) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Bhedadipika' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

९५८. (A) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Babujana Jha of Pilokhwar' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৫৯. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'The system of Nyaya described in the opening chapter' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৬০. (A) Front Matter — 'Dineshchandra Bhattacharya' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৬১. (A) Front Matter — 'I.A.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৬২. (C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Tattvacintamani' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৬৩. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Kiranavali' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৬৪. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Bhaskara' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৬৫. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Masironi' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৬৬. (C) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Pre-Gangesa Writers' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৬৭. (C) Front Matter — 'Vange Navya-Nyaya-carca' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৬৮. (A) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Narayana Sarvajna' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৬৯. (B) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Madhusudana Thakkura' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৭০. (D) Front Matter — 'G.J.R.I. Journal' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৭১. (A) Front Matter — 'Tanjore Cat.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৭২. (D) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Tvanta Upadhyaya' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৭৩. (D) Front Matter — 'Raj Library, Darbhanga' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৭৪. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Udayana's pre-eminence' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৭৫. (C) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Madhava Misra, son of Jayadeva' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৭৬. (D) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Datta, grandson of Gokulanatha' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৭৭. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Sanatani' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৭৮. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Acarya' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৭৯. (C) Front Matter — 'I.O.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৮০. (A) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Narahari' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৭৮১. (C) Front Matter — 'Descriptive Catalogue of Mithila Mss.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৭৮২. (D) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Kaviratna' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৮৩. (B) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Vatesvara Upadhyaya' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৮৪. (D) Front Matter — 'Descriptive Catalogue of A.S.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৯৮৫. (A) Front Matter — 'Anantalal Thakur' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৯৮৬. (C) Front Matter — 'I.H.Q.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৯৮৭. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Sriharsa' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৮৮. (B) Front Matter — 'R.A.S.B.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৯৮৯. (B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Vardhamana Upadhyaya' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৯০. (D) Index — 'Aloka' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

৯৯১. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Jnanasri' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৯২. (B) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Gadharthatattvaloka on Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৯৩. (A) Front Matter — 'The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৯৯৪. (A) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Dvaitanirnaya' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৯৫. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Laksanavali' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৯৬. (D) Index — 'Anandapurna' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

৯৯৭. (C) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Chapter II' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

৯৯৮. (A) Front Matter — 'B.O.R.I.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

৯৯৯. (D) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Sivaditya Misra' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০০০. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Prajnakara' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০০১. (C) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Murari Misra' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০০২. (B) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Gokulanathopadhyaya' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০০৩. (C) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Vatesvaropadhyaya' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০০৪. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Rai Monomohan Chakravarti Bahadur' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০০৫. (D) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Ratnapani Jha' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০০৬. (C) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Divakaropadhyaya' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१००७. (A) Front Matter — 'G.O.S.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१००८. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Jinendra' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१००९. (B) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Padartha-Vibhaga-pariccheda' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१०. (A) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Nyayalocanakara' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०११. (B) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Jayadeva-Paksadhara' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१२. (B) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Jatadhara Jha of Pilokhwar' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१३. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Kasikakara' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१४. (A) Index — 'Annambhatta' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

१०१५. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Sankaracarya' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१६. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Kariyona near Kamataula' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१७. (B) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Sasadharacarya' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१८. (D) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Jivanatha Misra' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०१९. (C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०२०. (A) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Ramanatha Tarkaratna' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०२१. (C) Front Matter — 'The Government of Bihar' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०२२. (B) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Bhamati, Khandana and Citsukhi' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०२३. (A) Front Matter — 'Copies of the volume' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०२४. (C) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Srivallabha's Lilavati' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०२५. (C) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Tarani Misra' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०२६. (B) Front Matter — 'J.A.S.B.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०२७. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Parisuuddhi' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०२८. (C) Index — 'Acaradarsa' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

१०२९. (D) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Sankara Misra' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३०. (B) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Bhagiratha Thakkura' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३१. (B) Front Matter — 'History of Navya-Nyaya in Mithila' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०३२. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Atmatattvaviveka' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३३. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Dr. Vidyabhusana' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३४. (B) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Prasastapada-Bhasya' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३५. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Trilocana' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३६. (B) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Vadindra' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३७. (D) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Vivrti on Jagadisa's Siddhantalaksana' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३८. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Vacaspati' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०३९. (C) Index — 'Amarakhandana' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

१०४०. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'M. M. Dr. Gopinath Kaviraja' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४१. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Date of Udayana' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४२. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४३. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Laksanamala' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४४. (C) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Sarayantri' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४५. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Gangesa Upadhyaya' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४६. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Udayana and Gangesa' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४७. (A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Vidyabhusana' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४८. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Udayanacarya' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०४९. (C) Front Matter — 'B.I. or Bibl. Ind.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०५०. (D) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Relevancy' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०५१. (A) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Srivallabhacarya' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०५२. (A) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'The Age of Expansion' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०५३. (C) Front Matter — 'Bhattacharya's manuscript collection' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०५४. (A) Front Matter — 'The Mithila Institute' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०५५. (A) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'The Age of Four M's' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०५६. (B) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Yajnapati Upadhyaya' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०५७. (D) Front Matter — 'J.B.R.S.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०५८. (C) Index — 'Abhinavagupta' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

१०५९. (B) Index — 'Anumana-cintamani' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

१०६०. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Navya-Nyaya' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०६१. (B) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Devanatha Thakkura' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०६२. (A) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Salikanatha' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०६३. (A) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Mahesa Nyayaratna' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०६४. (A) Index — 'Anviksikitattvavivarana' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

१०६५. (D) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'M. M. Candra' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०६६. (C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Chapter III' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०६७. (B) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Sasinath Jha' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०६८. (C) Front Matter — 'Proc. A.I.O.C.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०६९. (A) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Srivallabha' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७०. (D) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Chapter IV' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७१. (D) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Madhava Misra, son of Gadadhara' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७२. (B) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Chapter V' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७३. (D) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Vadivinoda' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७४. (D) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Kesava Misra Tarkacarya' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७५. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Nyayaparisista or Prabodhasiddhi' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७६. (A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'The Tattvacintamani' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७७. (B) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Vyaptipancaka' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७८. (B) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Aloka' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०७९. (D) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Modern Scholars' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०८०. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Kandalikara' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०८१. (D) Front Matter — 'Z.D.M.G.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०८२. (C) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Pramana' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०८३. (C) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Rajakulpada' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०८४. (D) Front Matter — 'I.C.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

१०८५. (C) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Prabhakaropadhyaya' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०८६. (C) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Vivrti on Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०८७. (C) Index — 'Anupalabdhirahasya' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

१०८८. (A) Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana — The generated quiz maps 'Date of Gangesa' to Gangesa Upadhyaya and his Son Vardhamana based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०८९. (A) The Age of Expansion — The generated quiz maps 'Gangaditya' to The Age of Expansion based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०९०. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Mahavrata' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०९१. (A) Pre-Gangesa Writers — The generated quiz maps 'Kesavamisra' to Pre-Gangesa Writers based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०९२. (B) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Udayana belonged to Mithila' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०९३. (B) The Age of Four M's — The generated quiz maps 'Mahesa Thakkura' to The Age of Four M's based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

१०९४. (D) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Vivrti on Jagadisa's Vyaptipancaka' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০৯৫. (D) Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors — The generated quiz maps 'Udayana and Sriharsa' to Udayanacarya: His Predecessors and Successors based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০৯৬. (D) Front Matter — 'J.B.O.R.S.' is mapped to Front Matter in the source extraction.

১০৯৭. (C) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Visvanatha Jha' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১০৯৮. (C) Index — 'Aksapada' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.

১০৯৯. (B) Modern Scholars — The generated quiz maps 'Dharmadatta Jha' to Modern Scholars based on the scanned book's contents and discussion.

১১০০. (C) Index — 'Bhamati' is mapped to Index in the source extraction.