

विदेह VIDEHA

मिथिलाक इतिहास ओ संस्कृति (पोथी-आधारित)

Mithila History & Culture (Book-based)

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सम्पादक / लेखक: गजेन्द्र ठाकुर

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१२५० प्रश्न

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.

Sources, evidence, and historiography

१. Which statement best explains source corroboration?

- (A) the book uses only modern newspaper reports
- (B) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy
- (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanarintaka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials
- (D) the book rejects literary evidence completely

२. Which interpretation of source corroboration is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy
- (B) the book rejects literary evidence completely
- (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanarintaka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials
- (D) the book uses only modern newspaper reports

३. A reader is analysing source corroboration. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book rejects literary evidence completely
- (B) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy
- (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanarintaka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials
- (D) the book uses only modern newspaper reports

४. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) source corroboration — the book relies only on a single royal genealogy
- (B) source corroboration — the book rejects literary evidence completely
- (C) source corroboration — the book uses only modern newspaper reports
- (D) source corroboration — Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanarintaka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials

५. Which statement about source corroboration should be rejected?

- (A) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy
- (B) the book uses only modern newspaper reports
- (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanarintaka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials
- (D) the book rejects literary evidence completely

६. Why is source corroboration historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the book rejects literary evidence completely
- (B) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy
- (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanarintaka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials
- (D) the book uses only modern newspaper reports

9. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of source corroboration?

- (A) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy
- (B) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials
- (C) the book uses only modern newspaper reports
- (D) the book rejects literary evidence completely

10. Which conclusion about source corroboration would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanjanataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials
- (B) the book uses only modern newspaper reports
- (C) the book rejects literary evidence completely
- (D) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy

11. Which statement best explains Prakritapaingalam?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila
- (B) Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history
- (C) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandewara and Haribrahma
- (D) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel

12. Which interpretation of Prakritapaingalam is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history
- (B) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel
- (C) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandewara and Haribrahma
- (D) Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila

13. A reader is analysing Prakritapaingalam. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history
- (B) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandewara and Haribrahma
- (C) Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila
- (D) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel

14. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam — Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila
- (B) Prakritapaingalam — Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel
- (C) Prakritapaingalam — Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandewara and Haribrahma
- (D) Prakritapaingalam — Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history

15. Which statement about Prakritapaingalam should be rejected?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history
- (B) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandewara and Haribrahma
- (C) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel
- (D) Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila

16. Why is Prakritapaingalam historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel
- (B) Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history
- (C) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandewara and Haribrahma
- (D) Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila

১৭. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Prakritapaingalam?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel
- (B) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma
- (C) Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila
- (D) Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history

১৮. Which conclusion about Prakritapaingalam would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma
- (B) Prakritapaingalam is used to date British rule in Mithila
- (C) Prakritapaingalam is said to have no relevance to Karnata history
- (D) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel

১৯. Which statement best explains Purusapariksa tales?

- (A) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints
- (B) Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman
- (C) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors
- (D) Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar

২০. Which interpretation of Purusapariksa tales is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar
- (B) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors
- (C) Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman
- (D) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints

২১. A reader is analysing Purusapariksa tales. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors
- (B) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints
- (C) Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman
- (D) Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar

২২. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Purusapariksa tales — Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors
- (B) Purusapariksa tales — Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman
- (C) Purusapariksa tales — Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints
- (D) Purusapariksa tales — Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar

২৩. Which statement about Purusapariksa tales should be rejected?

- (A) Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman
- (B) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints
- (C) Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar
- (D) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors

২৪. Why is Purusapariksa tales historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors
- (B) Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar
- (C) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints
- (D) Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman

२३. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Purusapariksa tales?

- (A) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors
- (B) Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman
- (C) Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar
- (D) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints

२४. Which conclusion about Purusapariksa tales would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Purusapariksa is treated as a Persian farman
- (B) Purusapariksa is used only to explain English grammar
- (C) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors
- (D) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints

२५. Which statement best explains literary source use?

- (A) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism
- (B) literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles
- (C) literary material is always rejected as fiction
- (D) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology

२६. Which interpretation of literary source use is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles
- (B) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology
- (C) literary material is always rejected as fiction
- (D) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism

२७. A reader is analysing literary source use. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles
- (B) literary material is always rejected as fiction
- (C) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology
- (D) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism

२८. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) literary source use — literary material is always rejected as fiction
- (B) literary source use — every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism
- (C) literary source use — literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology
- (D) literary source use — literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles

२९. Which statement about literary source use should be rejected?

- (A) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology
- (B) literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles
- (C) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism
- (D) literary material is always rejected as fiction

३०. Why is literary source use historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology
- (B) literary material is always rejected as fiction
- (C) literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles
- (D) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism

32. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of literary source use?

- (A) literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles
- (B) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology
- (C) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism
- (D) literary material is always rejected as fiction

33. Which conclusion about literary source use would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) literary sources are used only to decorate chapter titles
- (B) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology
- (C) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism
- (D) literary material is always rejected as fiction

34. Which statement best explains epigraphic scarcity?

- (A) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled
- (B) scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely
- (C) scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources
- (D) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less

35. Which interpretation of epigraphic scarcity is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely
- (B) scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources
- (C) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less
- (D) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled

36. A reader is analysing epigraphic scarcity. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled
- (B) scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely
- (C) scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources
- (D) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less

37. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) epigraphic scarcity — scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely
- (B) epigraphic scarcity — scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources
- (C) epigraphic scarcity — scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled
- (D) epigraphic scarcity — scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less

38. Which statement about epigraphic scarcity should be rejected?

- (A) scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely
- (B) scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources
- (C) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled
- (D) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less

39. Why is epigraphic scarcity historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources
- (B) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled
- (C) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less
- (D) scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely

39. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of epigraphic scarcity?

- (A) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less
- (B) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled
- (C) scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely
- (D) scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources

80. Which conclusion about epigraphic scarcity would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) scarcity eliminates the need to read literary sources
- (B) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less
- (C) scarcity allows the author to invent a chronology freely
- (D) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled

81. Which statement best explains numismatic evidence?

- (A) the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history
- (B) coins are the only source category used in the book
- (C) coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate
- (D) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession

82. Which interpretation of numismatic evidence is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history
- (B) coins are the only source category used in the book
- (C) coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate
- (D) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession

83. A reader is analysing numismatic evidence. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession
- (B) the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history
- (C) coins are the only source category used in the book
- (D) coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate

88. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) numismatic evidence — coins are the only source category used in the book
- (B) numismatic evidence — coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate
- (C) numismatic evidence — the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history
- (D) numismatic evidence — limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession

89. Which statement about numismatic evidence should be rejected?

- (A) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession
- (B) coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate
- (C) coins are the only source category used in the book
- (D) the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history

86. Why is numismatic evidence historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history
- (B) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession
- (C) coins are the only source category used in the book
- (D) coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate

89. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of numismatic evidence?

- (A) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession
- (B) the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history
- (C) coins are the only source category used in the book
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80. Which conclusion about numismatic evidence would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the author denies any relevance of numismatics to political history
- (B) coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate
- (C) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession
- (D) coins are the only source category used in the book

89. Which statement best explains Muslim sources?

- (A) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (B) Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila
- (C) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual
- (D) Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin

90. Which interpretation of Muslim sources is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila
- (B) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (C) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual
- (D) Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin

91. A reader is analysing Muslim sources. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (B) Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila
- (C) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual
- (D) Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin

92. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Muslim sources — Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (B) Muslim sources — Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual
- (C) Muslim sources — Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila
- (D) Muslim sources — Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin

93. Which statement about Muslim sources should be rejected?

- (A) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (B) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual
- (C) Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila
- (D) Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin

94. Why is Muslim sources historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (B) Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila
- (C) Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin
- (D) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual

५५. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Muslim sources?

- (A) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual
- (B) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (C) Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila
- (D) Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin

५६. Which conclusion about Muslim sources would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Muslim sources are the sole evidence for Nanyadeva's origin
- (B) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase
- (C) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual
- (D) Muslim sources are rejected as unrelated to Mithila

५७. Which statement best explains source disagreement?

- (A) conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version
- (B) the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true
- (C) conflicts among sources are ignored
- (D) all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation

५८. Which interpretation of source disagreement is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true
- (B) conflicts among sources are ignored
- (C) all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation
- (D) conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version

५९. A reader is analysing source disagreement. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) conflicts among sources are ignored
- (B) the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true
- (C) conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version
- (D) all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation

६०. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) source disagreement — conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version
- (B) source disagreement — the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true
- (C) source disagreement — all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation
- (D) source disagreement — conflicts among sources are ignored

६१. Which statement about source disagreement should be rejected?

- (A) the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true
- (B) all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation
- (C) conflicts among sources are ignored
- (D) conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version

६२. Why is source disagreement historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) conflicts among sources are ignored
- (B) conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version
- (C) the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true
- (D) all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation

৬৩. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of source disagreement?

- (A) conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version
- (B) conflicts among sources are ignored
- (C) the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true
- (D) all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation

৬৪. Which conclusion about source disagreement would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version
- (B) all conflicting traditions are printed without interpretation
- (C) conflicts among sources are ignored
- (D) the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true

৬৫. Which statement best explains secondary sources?

- (A) secondary scholarship is entirely absent
- (B) the book refuses to mention earlier scholars
- (C) secondary works are copied without analysis
- (D) the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it

৬৬. Which interpretation of secondary sources is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book refuses to mention earlier scholars
- (B) secondary scholarship is entirely absent
- (C) the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it
- (D) secondary works are copied without analysis

৬৭. A reader is analysing secondary sources. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) secondary scholarship is entirely absent
- (B) the book refuses to mention earlier scholars
- (C) secondary works are copied without analysis
- (D) the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it

৬৮. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) secondary sources — the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it
- (B) secondary sources — secondary works are copied without analysis
- (C) secondary sources — the book refuses to mention earlier scholars
- (D) secondary sources — secondary scholarship is entirely absent

৬৯. Which statement about secondary sources should be rejected?

- (A) the book refuses to mention earlier scholars
- (B) secondary scholarship is entirely absent
- (C) the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it
- (D) secondary works are copied without analysis

৭০. Why is secondary sources historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the book refuses to mention earlier scholars
- (B) secondary scholarship is entirely absent
- (C) the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it
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७१. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of secondary sources?

- (A) the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it
- (B) the book refuses to mention earlier scholars
- (C) secondary works are copied without analysis
- (D) secondary scholarship is entirely absent

७२. Which conclusion about secondary sources would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) secondary works are copied without analysis
- (B) the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it
- (C) secondary scholarship is entirely absent
- (D) the book refuses to mention earlier scholars

७३. Which statement best explains bibliography?

- (A) the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses
- (B) the bibliography replaces the need for argument
- (C) the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters
- (D) the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila

७४. Which interpretation of bibliography is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the bibliography replaces the need for argument
- (B) the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses
- (C) the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters
- (D) the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila

७५. A reader is analysing bibliography. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the bibliography replaces the need for argument
- (B) the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters
- (C) the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila
- (D) the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses

७६. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) bibliography — the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters
- (B) bibliography — the bibliography replaces the need for argument
- (C) bibliography — the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila
- (D) bibliography — the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses

७७. Which statement about bibliography should be rejected?

- (A) the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters
- (B) the bibliography replaces the need for argument
- (C) the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila
- (D) the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses

७८. Why is bibliography historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the bibliography replaces the need for argument
- (B) the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters
- (C) the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses
- (D) the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila

٥٩. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of bibliography?

- (A) the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters
- (B) the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses
- (C) the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila
- (D) the bibliography replaces the need for argument

٦٠. Which conclusion about bibliography would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the bibliography replaces the need for argument
- (B) the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses
- (C) the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila
- (D) the bibliography is unrelated to the historical chapters

٦١. Which statement best explains select articles?

- (A) select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions
- (B) select articles are used as quiz fillers only
- (C) select articles are a list of modern novels
- (D) select articles are unrelated to the source problem

٦٢. Which interpretation of select articles is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) select articles are a list of modern novels
- (B) select articles are unrelated to the source problem
- (C) select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions
- (D) select articles are used as quiz fillers only

٦٣. A reader is analysing select articles. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) select articles are a list of modern novels
- (B) select articles are used as quiz fillers only
- (C) select articles are unrelated to the source problem
- (D) select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions

٦٤. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) select articles — select articles are a list of modern novels
- (B) select articles — select articles are unrelated to the source problem
- (C) select articles — select articles are used as quiz fillers only
- (D) select articles — select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions

٦٥. Which statement about select articles should be rejected?

- (A) select articles are unrelated to the source problem
- (B) select articles are used as quiz fillers only
- (C) select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions
- (D) select articles are a list of modern novels

٦٦. Why is select articles historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) select articles are used as quiz fillers only
- (B) select articles are a list of modern novels
- (C) select articles are unrelated to the source problem
- (D) select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions

८७. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of select articles?

- (A) select articles are unrelated to the source problem
- (B) select articles are a list of modern novels
- (C) select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions
- (D) select articles are used as quiz fillers only

८८. Which conclusion about select articles would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) select articles are used as quiz fillers only
- (B) select articles are unrelated to the source problem
- (C) select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions
- (D) select articles are a list of modern novels

८९. Which statement best explains index?

- (A) the index is used as evidence only for the publisher
- (B) the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva
- (C) the index is a catalogue of prices
- (D) the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms

९०. Which interpretation of index is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the index is a catalogue of prices
- (B) the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms
- (C) the index is used as evidence only for the publisher
- (D) the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva

९१. A reader is analysing index. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the index is used as evidence only for the publisher
- (B) the index is a catalogue of prices
- (C) the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms
- (D) the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva

९२. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) index — the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms
- (B) index — the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva
- (C) index — the index is used as evidence only for the publisher
- (D) index — the index is a catalogue of prices

९३. Which statement about index should be rejected?

- (A) the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva
- (B) the index is used as evidence only for the publisher
- (C) the index is a catalogue of prices
- (D) the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms

९४. Why is index historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the index is used as evidence only for the publisher
- (B) the index is a catalogue of prices
- (C) the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms
- (D) the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva

१५. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of index?

- (A) the index is a catalogue of prices
- (B) the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms
- (C) the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva
- (D) the index is used as evidence only for the publisher

१६. Which conclusion about index would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms
- (B) the index is used as evidence only for the publisher
- (C) the index is a catalogue of prices
- (D) the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva

१७. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Prakritapaingalam and Purusapariksa tales?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Read Prakritapaingalam through prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about chandeswara and haribrahma, and read Purusapariksa tales through vidyapati's purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on karnata rulers and related political actors.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Prakritapaingalam and use Purusapariksa tales only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat Prakritapaingalam and Purusapariksa tales as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

१८. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding literary source use and epigraphic scarcity?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in literary source use and use epigraphic scarcity only as literary ornament.
- (B) Read literary source use through literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, muslim sources and chronology, and read epigraphic scarcity through scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less.
- (C) Treat literary source use and epigraphic scarcity as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

१९. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding numismatic evidence and Muslim sources?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in numismatic evidence and use Muslim sources only as literary ornament.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Read numismatic evidence through limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession, and read Muslim sources through muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late karnata phase.
- (D) Treat numismatic evidence and Muslim sources as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

१००. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding source disagreement and secondary sources?

- (A) Treat source disagreement and secondary sources as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in source disagreement and use secondary sources only as literary ornament.
- (C) Read source disagreement through conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version, and read secondary sources through the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

१०१. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding bibliography and select articles?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in bibliography and use select articles only as literary ornament.
- (C) Treat bibliography and select articles as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Read bibliography through the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval mithila, and read select articles through select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions.

೨೦೨. Consider the following source categories: 1. Purusapariksa. 2. Prakritapaingalam. 3. Muslim sources. 4. Epigraphic evidence. In the book's method, which of these may be used for reconstructing the Karnata period?
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (B) 1 and 2 only
 - (C) 3 and 4 only
 - (D) 2 only

Land, name, and regional identity of Mithila

೨೦೩. Which statement best explains Mithila and Tirabhukti?

- (A) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward
- (B) Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value
- (C) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (D) Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila

೨೦೪. Which interpretation of Mithila and Tirabhukti is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (B) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward
- (C) Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila
- (D) Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value

೨೦೫. A reader is analysing Mithila and Tirabhukti. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (B) Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila
- (C) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward
- (D) Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value

೨೦೬. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Mithila and Tirabhukti — Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (B) Mithila and Tirabhukti — Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward
- (C) Mithila and Tirabhukti — Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value
- (D) Mithila and Tirabhukti — Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila

೨೦೭. Which statement about Mithila and Tirabhukti should be rejected?

- (A) Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value
- (B) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward
- (C) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (D) Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila

೨೦೮. Why is Mithila and Tirabhukti historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila
- (B) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (C) Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value
- (D) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward

೨೦೯. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Mithila and Tirabhukti?

- (A) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward
- (B) Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value
- (C) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (D) Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila

११०. Which conclusion about Mithila and Tirabhukti would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms
- (B) Tirhut is used only as a poetic metaphor without geographical value
- (C) Tirabhukti is a foreign kingdom with no link to Mithila
- (D) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward

१११. Which statement best explains geography as historical evidence?

- (A) geography is used only for river names and not for politics
- (B) Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions
- (C) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world
- (D) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours

११२. Which interpretation of geography as historical evidence is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world
- (B) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours
- (C) Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions
- (D) geography is used only for river names and not for politics

११३. A reader is analysing geography as historical evidence. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world
- (B) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours
- (C) geography is used only for river names and not for politics
- (D) Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions

११४. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) geography as historical evidence — Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions
- (B) geography as historical evidence — geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world
- (C) geography as historical evidence — geography is used only for river names and not for politics
- (D) geography as historical evidence — geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours

११५. Which statement about geography as historical evidence should be rejected?

- (A) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours
- (B) Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions
- (C) geography is used only for river names and not for politics
- (D) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world

११६. Why is geography as historical evidence historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions
- (B) geography is used only for river names and not for politics
- (C) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world
- (D) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours

११७. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of geography as historical evidence?

- (A) Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions
- (B) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours
- (C) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world
- (D) geography is used only for river names and not for politics

११८. Which conclusion about geography as historical evidence would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours
- (B) Mithila's history is isolated from surrounding regions
- (C) geography is used only for river names and not for politics
- (D) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world

११९. Which statement best explains north-eastern India?

- (A) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy
- (B) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India
- (C) the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan
- (D) the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history

१२०. Which interpretation of north-eastern India is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy
- (B) the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history
- (C) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India
- (D) the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan

१२१. A reader is analysing north-eastern India. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy
- (B) the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history
- (C) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India
- (D) the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan

१२२. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) north-eastern India — the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan
- (B) north-eastern India — the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history
- (C) north-eastern India — the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India
- (D) north-eastern India — Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy

१२३. Which statement about north-eastern India should be rejected?

- (A) the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history
- (B) the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan
- (C) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India
- (D) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy

१२४. Why is north-eastern India historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history
- (B) the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan
- (C) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy
- (D) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India

१२५. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of north-eastern India?

- (A) the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan
- (B) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India
- (C) the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history
- (D) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy

१२६. Which conclusion about north-eastern India would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India
- (B) the Karnatas are discussed only in relation to western Rajasthan
- (C) the author treats the dynasty as outside north-eastern Indian history
- (D) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy

१२७. Which statement best explains regional character?

- (A) regional identity is said to have no historical depth
- (B) regional character is defined only by modern census categories
- (C) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions
- (D) the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan

१२८. Which interpretation of regional character is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) regional identity is said to have no historical depth
- (B) the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan
- (C) regional character is defined only by modern census categories
- (D) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions

१२९. A reader is analysing regional character. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan
- (B) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions
- (C) regional character is defined only by modern census categories
- (D) regional identity is said to have no historical depth

१३०. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) regional character — regional character is defined only by modern census categories
- (B) regional character — regional identity is said to have no historical depth
- (C) regional character — the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan
- (D) regional character — the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions

१३१. Which statement about regional character should be rejected?

- (A) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions
- (B) the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan
- (C) regional character is defined only by modern census categories
- (D) regional identity is said to have no historical depth

१३२. Why is regional character historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions
- (B) the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan
- (C) regional identity is said to have no historical depth
- (D) regional character is defined only by modern census categories

१३३. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of regional character?

- (A) the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan
- (B) regional identity is said to have no historical depth
- (C) regional character is defined only by modern census categories
- (D) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions

१३४. Which conclusion about regional character would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) regional character is defined only by modern census categories
- (B) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions
- (C) the author reduces Mithila to a linguistic slogan
- (D) regional identity is said to have no historical depth

१३५. Which statement best explains Mithila's neglect?

- (A) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery
- (B) the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant
- (C) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning
- (D) the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey

१३६. Which interpretation of Mithila's neglect is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery
- (B) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning
- (C) the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey
- (D) the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant

१३७. A reader is analysing Mithila's neglect. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant
- (B) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery
- (C) the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey
- (D) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning

१३८. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Mithila's neglect — the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning
- (B) Mithila's neglect — the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey
- (C) Mithila's neglect — the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant
- (D) Mithila's neglect — the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery

१३९. Which statement about Mithila's neglect should be rejected?

- (A) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery
- (B) the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant
- (C) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning
- (D) the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey

१४०. Why is Mithila's neglect historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey
- (B) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning
- (C) the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant
- (D) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery

१४१. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Mithila's neglect?

- (A) the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant
- (B) the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey
- (C) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning
- (D) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery

१४३. Which conclusion about Mithila's neglect would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery
- (B) the author's concern is only a modern industrial survey
- (C) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning
- (D) the author says modern neglect proves the past was insignificant

१४३. Which statement best explains records and relics?

- (A) records are discussed only as modern government archives
- (B) the book insists only oral legend matters
- (C) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value
- (D) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past

१४४. Which interpretation of records and relics is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book insists only oral legend matters
- (B) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past
- (C) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value
- (D) records are discussed only as modern government archives

१४५. A reader is analysing records and relics. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book insists only oral legend matters
- (B) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value
- (C) records are discussed only as modern government archives
- (D) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past

१४६. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) records and relics — records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past
- (B) records and relics — the book insists only oral legend matters
- (C) records and relics — stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value
- (D) records and relics — records are discussed only as modern government archives

१४७. Which statement about records and relics should be rejected?

- (A) records are discussed only as modern government archives
- (B) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past
- (C) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value
- (D) the book insists only oral legend matters

१४८. Why is records and relics historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) records are discussed only as modern government archives
- (B) the book insists only oral legend matters
- (C) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past
- (D) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value

१४९. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of records and relics?

- (A) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past
- (B) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value
- (C) records are discussed only as modern government archives
- (D) the book insists only oral legend matters

१५०. Which conclusion about records and relics would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book insists only oral legend matters
- (B) records are discussed only as modern government archives
- (C) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past
- (D) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value

१५१. Which statement best explains Mithila and Nepal?

- (A) Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit
- (B) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology
- (C) the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false
- (D) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions

१५२. Which interpretation of Mithila and Nepal is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions
- (B) the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false
- (C) Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit
- (D) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology

१५३. A reader is analysing Mithila and Nepal. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit
- (B) the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false
- (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions
- (D) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology

१५४. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Mithila and Nepal — Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit
- (B) Mithila and Nepal — Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions
- (C) Mithila and Nepal — the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false
- (D) Mithila and Nepal — Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology

१५५. Which statement about Mithila and Nepal should be rejected?

- (A) Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit
- (B) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions
- (C) the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false
- (D) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology

१५६. Why is Mithila and Nepal historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology
- (B) the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false
- (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions
- (D) Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit

१५७. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Mithila and Nepal?

- (A) Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit
- (B) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology
- (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions
- (D) the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false

१५८. Which conclusion about Mithila and Nepal would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology
- (B) the author treats Nepalese material as automatically false
- (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions
- (D) Nepal appears only as a nineteenth-century administrative unit

१५९. Which statement best explains Mithila and Bihar?

- (A) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history
- (B) the book discusses only modern Bihar politics
- (C) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity
- (D) the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds

१६०. Which interpretation of Mithila and Bihar is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity
- (B) the book discusses only modern Bihar politics
- (C) the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds
- (D) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history

१६१. A reader is analysing Mithila and Bihar. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book discusses only modern Bihar politics
- (B) the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds
- (C) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history
- (D) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity

१६२. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Mithila and Bihar — the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity
- (B) Mithila and Bihar — the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history
- (C) Mithila and Bihar — the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds
- (D) Mithila and Bihar — the book discusses only modern Bihar politics

१६३. Which statement about Mithila and Bihar should be rejected?

- (A) the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds
- (B) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history
- (C) the book discusses only modern Bihar politics
- (D) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity

१६४. Why is Mithila and Bihar historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity
- (B) the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds
- (C) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history
- (D) the book discusses only modern Bihar politics

१६५. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Mithila and Bihar?

- (A) the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds
- (B) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity
- (C) the book discusses only modern Bihar politics
- (D) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history

१६६. Which conclusion about Mithila and Bihar would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history
- (B) the book treats Bihar and Mithila as unrelated historical worlds
- (C) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity
- (D) the book discusses only modern Bihar politics

१६७. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding geography as historical evidence and north-eastern India?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Treat geography as historical evidence and north-eastern India as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in geography as historical evidence and use north-eastern India only as literary ornament.
- (D) Read geography as historical evidence through geography helps explain why mithila interacted with nepal, bengal, magadha and the gangetic world, and read north-eastern India through the karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern india.

१६८. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding regional character and Mithila's neglect?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Treat regional character and Mithila's neglect as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in regional character and use Mithila's neglect only as literary ornament.
- (D) Read regional character through the regional character of mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions, and read Mithila's neglect through the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery.

१६९. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding records and relics and Mithila and Nepal?

- (A) Read records and relics through records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing mithila's past, and read Mithila and Nepal through mithila's history cannot be separated from nepal-side evidence and later traditions.
- (B) Treat records and relics and Mithila and Nepal as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in records and relics and use Mithila and Nepal only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

Mithila before the Karnata advent

१७०. Which statement best explains 1097 A.D.?

- (A) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva
- (B) 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book
- (C) 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date
- (D) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line

१७१. Which interpretation of 1097 A.D. is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date
- (B) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva
- (C) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line
- (D) 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book

१७२. A reader is analysing 1097 A.D.. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date
- (B) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line
- (C) 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book
- (D) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva

१७३. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) 1097 A.D. — 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date
- (B) 1097 A.D. — 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line
- (C) 1097 A.D. — 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva
- (D) 1097 A.D. — 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book

१७४. Which statement about 1097 A.D. should be rejected?

- (A) 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book
- (B) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva
- (C) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line
- (D) 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date

१७५. Why is 1097 A.D. historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line
- (B) 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date
- (C) 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book
- (D) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva

१७६. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of 1097 A.D.?

- (A) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line
- (B) 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date
- (C) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva
- (D) 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book

१७७. Which conclusion about 1097 A.D. would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva
- (B) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line
- (C) 1097 A.D. is used only as a modern printing date
- (D) 1097 A.D. is the date of Vidyapati's birth in this book

१७८. Which statement best explains pre-Karnata survey?

- (A) the survey is included only to list publishers
- (B) the survey ignores all early medieval transitions
- (C) the survey begins after 1325
- (D) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared

१७९. Which interpretation of pre-Karnata survey is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the survey is included only to list publishers
- (B) the survey begins after 1325
- (C) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared
- (D) the survey ignores all early medieval transitions

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१८२. Which statement about pre-Karnata survey should be rejected?

- (A) the survey is included only to list publishers
- (B) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared
- (C) the survey ignores all early medieval transitions
- (D) the survey begins after 1325

१८३. Why is pre-Karnata survey historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the survey ignores all early medieval transitions
- (B) the survey is included only to list publishers
- (C) the survey begins after 1325
- (D) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared

१८४. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of pre-Karnata survey?

- (A) the survey begins after 1325
- (B) the survey ignores all early medieval transitions
- (C) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared
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१८५. Which conclusion about pre-Karnata survey would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the survey begins after 1325
- (B) the survey ignores all early medieval transitions
- (C) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared
- (D) the survey is included only to list publishers

१८६. Which statement best explains Harsha's aftermath?

- (A) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti
- (B) the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (C) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (D) the book denies any political disturbance after Harsha

१८७. Which interpretation of Harsha's aftermath is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book denies any political disturbance after Harsha
- (B) the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (C) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (D) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti

१८८. A reader is analysing Harsha's aftermath. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book denies any political disturbance after Harsha
- (B) the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (C) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (D) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti

१८९. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Harsha's aftermath — Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (B) Harsha's aftermath — the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti
- (C) Harsha's aftermath — the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (D) Harsha's aftermath — the book denies any political disturbance after Harsha

१९०. Which statement about Harsha's aftermath should be rejected?

- (A) the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (B) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (C) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti
- (D) the book denies any political disturbance after Harsha

१९१. Why is Harsha's aftermath historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (B) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti
- (C) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (D) the book denies any political disturbance after Harsha

१९२. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Harsha's aftermath?

- (A) the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (B) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (C) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti
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१९३. Which conclusion about Harsha's aftermath would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty
- (B) the episode is used only as a story of South Indian Cholas
- (C) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti
- (D) the book denies any political disturbance after Harsha

१९४. Which statement best explains Arjuna/Arunasva episode?

- (A) the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event
- (B) the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son
- (C) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict
- (D) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement

१९५. Which interpretation of Arjuna/Arunasva episode is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement
- (B) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict
- (C) the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son
- (D) the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event

१९६. A reader is analysing Arjuna/Arunasva episode. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event
- (B) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict
- (C) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement
- (D) the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son

१९७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Arjuna/ Arunasva episode — the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event
- (B) Arjuna/ Arunasva episode — the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son
- (C) Arjuna/ Arunasva episode — the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict
- (D) Arjuna/ Arunasva episode — the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement

१९८. Which statement about Arjuna/ Arunasva episode should be rejected?

- (A) the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son
- (B) the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event
- (C) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement
- (D) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict

१९९. Why is Arjuna/ Arunasva episode historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict
- (B) the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event
- (C) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement
- (D) the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son

२००. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Arjuna/ Arunasva episode?

- (A) the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event
- (B) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement
- (C) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict
- (D) the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son

२०१. Which conclusion about Arjuna/ Arunasva episode would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the episode is a legend about Nanyadeva's son
- (B) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement
- (C) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict
- (D) the author says all sources agree perfectly on this event

२०२. Which statement best explains Wang mission?

- (A) Wang's mission is cited as a British survey team
- (B) the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti
- (C) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder
- (D) Wang is presented as a Karnata king

२०३. Which interpretation of Wang mission is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder
- (B) the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti
- (C) Wang's mission is cited as a British survey team
- (D) Wang is presented as a Karnata king

२०४. A reader is analysing Wang mission. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Wang is presented as a Karnata king
- (B) Wang's mission is cited as a British survey team
- (C) the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti
- (D) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder

२०५. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Wang mission — Wang’s mission is cited as a British survey team
- (B) Wang mission — Wang is presented as a Karnata king
- (C) Wang mission — the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti
- (D) Wang mission — the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang’s appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder

२०६. Which statement about Wang mission should be rejected?

- (A) Wang’s mission is cited as a British survey team
- (B) the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti
- (C) Wang is presented as a Karnata king
- (D) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang’s appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder

२०७. Why is Wang mission historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti
- (B) Wang is presented as a Karnata king
- (C) Wang’s mission is cited as a British survey team
- (D) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang’s appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder

२०८. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Wang mission?

- (A) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang’s appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder
- (B) Wang’s mission is cited as a British survey team
- (C) Wang is presented as a Karnata king
- (D) the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti

२०९. Which conclusion about Wang mission would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang’s appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder
- (B) Wang is presented as a Karnata king
- (C) Wang’s mission is cited as a British survey team
- (D) the mission is said to have no connection with Tirabhukti

२१०. Which statement best explains P.C. Bagchi?

- (A) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa
- (B) P. C. Bagchi’s view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti
- (C) P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti
- (D) P. C. Bagchi appears only in the publication page

२११. Which interpretation of P.C. Bagchi is most faithful to the book’s argument?

- (A) P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti
- (B) P. C. Bagchi appears only in the publication page
- (C) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa
- (D) P. C. Bagchi’s view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti

२१२. A reader is analysing P.C. Bagchi. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti
- (B) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti
- (C) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa
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२१३. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) P.C. Bagchi — P. C. Bagchi appears only in the publication page
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- (C) P.C. Bagchi — P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti
- (D) P.C. Bagchi — P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti

२१४. Which statement about P.C. Bagchi should be rejected?

- (A) P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti
- (B) P. C. Bagchi appears only in the publication page
- (C) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa
- (D) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti

२१५. Why is P.C. Bagchi historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) P. C. Bagchi appears only in the publication page
- (B) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa
- (C) P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti
- (D) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti

२१६. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of P.C. Bagchi?

- (A) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa
- (B) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti
- (C) P. C. Bagchi appears only in the publication page
- (D) P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti

२१७. Which conclusion about P.C. Bagchi would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti
- (B) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa
- (C) P. C. Bagchi appears only in the publication page
- (D) P. C. Bagchi is used to deny any link with Tirabhukti

२१८. Which statement best explains Smith and Mazumdar?

- (A) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode
- (B) the book uses them only for the index
- (C) both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred
- (D) both are cited as Karnata rulers

२१९. Which interpretation of Smith and Mazumdar is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book uses them only for the index
- (B) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode
- (C) both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred
- (D) both are cited as Karnata rulers

२२०. A reader is analysing Smith and Mazumdar. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book uses them only for the index
- (B) both are cited as Karnata rulers
- (C) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode
- (D) both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred

२२१. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Smith and Mazumdar — both are cited as Karnata rulers
- (B) Smith and Mazumdar — V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode
- (C) Smith and Mazumdar — the book uses them only for the index
- (D) Smith and Mazumdar — both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred

२२२. Which statement about Smith and Mazumdar should be rejected?

- (A) both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred
- (B) the book uses them only for the index
- (C) both are cited as Karnata rulers
- (D) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode

२२३. Why is Smith and Mazumdar historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the book uses them only for the index
- (B) both are cited as Karnata rulers
- (C) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode
- (D) both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred

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- (B) both are cited as Karnata rulers
- (C) the book uses them only for the index
- (D) both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred

२२६. Which statement best explains Adityasena?

- (A) Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court
- (B) Adityasena is Harisimhadeva's minister
- (C) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty
- (D) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans

२२७. Which interpretation of Adityasena is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court
- (B) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty
- (C) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans
- (D) Adityasena is Harisimhadeva's minister

२२८. A reader is analysing Adityasena. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty
- (B) Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court
- (C) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans
- (D) Adityasena is Harisimhadeva's minister

२२९. Which pair is correctly matched?

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- (B) Adityasena — Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court
- (C) Adityasena — Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty
- (D) Adityasena — Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans

२३०. Which statement about Adityasena should be rejected?

- (A) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty
- (B) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans
- (C) Adityasena is Harisimhadeva's minister
- (D) Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court

२३१. Why is Adityasena historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Adityasena is Harisimhadeva's minister
- (B) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty
- (C) Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court
- (D) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans

२३२. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Adityasena?

- (A) Adityasena is Harisimhadeva's minister
- (B) Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court
- (C) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans
- (D) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty

२३३. Which conclusion about Adityasena would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans
- (B) Adityasena is cited only as a poet of Vidyapati's court
- (C) Adityasena is Harisimhadeva's minister
- (D) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty

२३४. Which statement best explains early political flux?

- (A) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097
- (B) the chapter claims only village traditions matter
- (C) the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space
- (D) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence

२३५. Which interpretation of early political flux is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence
- (B) the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space
- (C) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097
- (D) the chapter claims only village traditions matter

२३६. A reader is analysing early political flux. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097
- (B) the chapter claims only village traditions matter
- (C) the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space
- (D) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence

२३७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) early political flux — the chapter claims only village traditions matter
- (B) early political flux — the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space
- (C) early political flux — the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097
- (D) early political flux — the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence

२३८. Which statement about early political flux should be rejected?

- (A) the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space
- (B) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence
- (C) the chapter claims only village traditions matter
- (D) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097

२३९. Why is early political flux historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the chapter claims only village traditions matter
- (B) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097
- (C) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence
- (D) the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space

२४०. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of early political flux?

- (A) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence
- (B) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097
- (C) the chapter claims only village traditions matter
- (D) the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space

२४१. Which conclusion about early political flux would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence
- (B) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097
- (C) the chapter treats pre-Karnata Mithila as a blank space
- (D) the chapter claims only village traditions matter

२४२. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding pre-Karnata survey and Harsha's aftermath?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Read pre-Karnata survey through the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the karnata line appeared, and read Harsha's aftermath through the upheaval after harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north bihar and tirabhukti.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in pre-Karnata survey and use Harsha's aftermath only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat pre-Karnata survey and Harsha's aftermath as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

२४३. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Arjuna/Arunasva episode and Wang mission?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Read Arjuna/Arunasva episode through the arjuna or arunasva episode is presented as difficult because chinese and later traditions conflict, and read Wang mission through the attack on the chinese mission and wang's appeal to tibet and nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-harsha disorder.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Arjuna/Arunasva episode and use Wang mission only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat Arjuna/Arunasva episode and Wang mission as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

२४४. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding P.C. Bagchi and Smith and Mazumdar?

- (A) Treat P.C. Bagchi and Smith and Mazumdar as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Read P.C. Bagchi through p. c. bagchi's view identifies arjuna or arunasva as connected with tirabhukti, and read Smith and Mazumdar through v. a. smith and r. c. mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the tibetan-related episode.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in P.C. Bagchi and use Smith and Mazumdar only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

२४५. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Adityasena and early political flux?

- (A) Treat Adityasena and early political flux as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Read Adityasena through adityasena is placed in the post-harsha context as a ruler associated with magadha and resistance to tibetans, and read early political flux through the pre-karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Adityasena and use early political flux only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila

२४६. Which statement best explains origin problem?

- (A) the book says all scholars give the same origin story
- (B) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion
- (C) the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (D) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories

२४७. Which interpretation of origin problem is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (B) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories
- (C) the book says all scholars give the same origin story
- (D) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion

२४८. A reader is analysing origin problem. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion
- (B) the book says all scholars give the same origin story
- (C) the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (D) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories

२४९. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) origin problem — the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (B) origin problem — the book says all scholars give the same origin story
- (C) origin problem — the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories
- (D) origin problem — the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion

२५०. Which statement about origin problem should be rejected?

- (A) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion
- (B) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories
- (C) the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (D) the book says all scholars give the same origin story

२५१. Why is origin problem historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (B) the book says all scholars give the same origin story
- (C) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories
- (D) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion

२५२. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of origin problem?

- (A) the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (B) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion
- (C) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories
- (D) the book says all scholars give the same origin story

२५३. Which conclusion about origin problem would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories
- (B) the author treats origin as irrelevant to political history
- (C) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion
- (D) the book says all scholars give the same origin story

२५४. Which statement best explains Chola remnant theory?

- (A) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation
- (B) the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor
- (C) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence
- (D) the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive

२५५. Which interpretation of Chola remnant theory is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence
- (B) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation
- (C) the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive
- (D) the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor

२५६. A reader is analysing Chola remnant theory. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation
- (B) the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor
- (C) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence
- (D) the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive

२५७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Chola remnant theory — the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive
- (B) Chola remnant theory — the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence
- (C) Chola remnant theory — the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation
- (D) Chola remnant theory — the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor

२५८. Which statement about Chola remnant theory should be rejected?

- (A) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence
- (B) the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive
- (C) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation
- (D) the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor

२५९. Why is Chola remnant theory historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor
- (B) the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive
- (C) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence
- (D) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation

२६०. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Chola remnant theory?

- (A) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence
- (B) the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor
- (C) the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive
- (D) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation

२६१. Which conclusion about Chola remnant theory would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation
- (B) the theory is used to prove Nanyadeva was a Chola emperor
- (C) the author treats Chola evidence as abundant and decisive
- (D) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence

२६२. Which statement best explains Karna alliance theory?

- (A) Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325
- (B) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (C) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement
- (D) Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son

२६३. Which interpretation of Karna alliance theory is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son
- (B) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (C) Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325
- (D) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement

२६४. A reader is analysing Karna alliance theory. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (B) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement
- (C) Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son
- (D) Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325

२६५. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Karna alliance theory — the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (B) Karna alliance theory — Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son
- (C) Karna alliance theory — Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325
- (D) Karna alliance theory — Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement

२६६. Which statement about Karna alliance theory should be rejected?

- (A) Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son
- (B) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement
- (C) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (D) Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325

२६७. Why is Karna alliance theory historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son
- (B) Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325
- (C) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (D) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement

२६८. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Karna alliance theory?

- (A) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement
- (B) Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325
- (C) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (D) Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son

२६९. Which conclusion about Karna alliance theory would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically
- (B) Karna is identified as Harisimhadeva's son
- (C) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement
- (D) Karna's expedition is treated as occurring after 1325

२७०. Which statement best explains Nagpur Prasasti?

- (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna
- (B) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record
- (C) it is rejected because inscriptions never matter
- (D) it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva

२७१. Which interpretation of Nagpur Prasasti is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva
- (B) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna
- (C) it is rejected because inscriptions never matter
- (D) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record

२७२. A reader is analysing Nagpur Prasasti. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna
- (B) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record
- (C) it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva
- (D) it is rejected because inscriptions never matter

२७३. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Nagpur Prasasti — the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna
- (B) Nagpur Prasasti — it is rejected because inscriptions never matter
- (C) Nagpur Prasasti — the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record
- (D) Nagpur Prasasti — it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva

२७४. Which statement about Nagpur Prasasti should be rejected?

- (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record
- (B) it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva
- (C) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna
- (D) it is rejected because inscriptions never matter

२७५. Why is Nagpur Prasasti historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna
- (B) it is rejected because inscriptions never matter
- (C) it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva
- (D) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record

२७६. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Nagpur Prasasti?

- (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna
- (B) it is rejected because inscriptions never matter
- (C) it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva
- (D) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record

२७७. Which conclusion about Nagpur Prasasti would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) it is used to identify Vidyapati as Nanyadeva
- (B) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record
- (C) it is rejected because inscriptions never matter
- (D) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna

२७८. Which statement best explains Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view?

- (A) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979
- (B) the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links
- (C) the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate
- (D) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival

२७९. Which interpretation of Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979
- (B) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival
- (C) the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links
- (D) the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate

२८०. A reader is analysing Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979
- (B) the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate
- (C) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival
- (D) the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links

२८१. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view — Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979
- (B) Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view — the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate
- (C) Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view — the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links
- (D) Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view — one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival

३८३. Which statement about Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view should be rejected?

- (A) the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links
- (B) the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate
- (C) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival
- (D) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979

३८३. Why is Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate
- (B) the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links
- (C) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival
- (D) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979

३८४. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view?

- (A) the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links
- (B) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979
- (C) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival
- (D) the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate

३८५. Which conclusion about Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book says Dandabhukti has no relation to the origin debate
- (B) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival
- (C) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979
- (D) the Rastrakuta view is used to deny all southern links

३८६. Which statement best explains Chalukya factor?

- (A) Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance
- (B) Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas
- (C) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power
- (D) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers

३८७. Which interpretation of Chalukya factor is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers
- (B) Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance
- (C) Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas
- (D) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power

३८८. A reader is analysing Chalukya factor. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers
- (B) Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance
- (C) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power
- (D) Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas

२८९. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Chalukya factor — Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas
- (B) Chalukya factor — Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power
- (C) Chalukya factor — Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers
- (D) Chalukya factor — Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance

२९०. Which statement about Chalukya factor should be rejected?

- (A) Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance
- (B) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers
- (C) Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas
- (D) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power

२९१. Why is Chalukya factor historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers
- (B) Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas
- (C) Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance
- (D) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power

२९२. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Chalukya factor?

- (A) Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance
- (B) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers
- (C) Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas
- (D) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power

२९३. Which conclusion about Chalukya factor would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Chalukya evidence is used only for music and dance
- (B) Chalukya activity is placed after the fall of the Karnatas
- (C) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power
- (D) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers

२९४. Which statement best explains temporary alliance?

- (A) all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology
- (B) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty
- (C) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin
- (D) temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions

२९५. Which interpretation of temporary alliance is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology
- (B) temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions
- (C) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin
- (D) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty

२९६. A reader is analysing temporary alliance. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin
- (B) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty
- (C) all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology
- (D) temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions

२९७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) temporary alliance — all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology
- (B) temporary alliance — temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions
- (C) temporary alliance — any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty
- (D) temporary alliance — a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin

२९८. Which statement about temporary alliance should be rejected?

- (A) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty
- (B) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin
- (C) temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions
- (D) all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology

२९९. Why is temporary alliance historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty
- (B) temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions
- (C) all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology
- (D) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin

३००. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of temporary alliance?

- (A) temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions
- (B) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin
- (C) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty
- (D) all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology

३०१. Which conclusion about temporary alliance would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin
- (B) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty
- (C) all origin questions can be solved by ignoring chronology
- (D) temporary alliances are stronger evidence than inscriptions

३०२. Which statement best explains modern research?

- (A) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (B) the author refuses to modify older theories
- (C) modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters
- (D) the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views

३०३. Which interpretation of modern research is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters
- (B) the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views
- (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (D) the author refuses to modify older theories

३०४. A reader is analysing modern research. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the author refuses to modify older theories
- (B) the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views
- (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (D) modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters

304. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) modern research — the author refuses to modify older theories
- (B) modern research — modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (C) modern research — the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views
- (D) modern research — modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters

305. Which statement about modern research should be rejected?

- (A) the author refuses to modify older theories
- (B) modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters
- (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (D) the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views

306. Why is modern research historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters
- (B) the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views
- (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (D) the author refuses to modify older theories

307. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of modern research?

- (A) the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views
- (B) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (C) modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters
- (D) the author refuses to modify older theories

308. Which conclusion about modern research would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the origin chapter contains no evaluation of scholarly views
- (B) the author refuses to modify older theories
- (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin
- (D) modern research is treated as irrelevant because only legend matters

309. Which statement best explains Nanya as Karnata warrior?

- (A) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested
- (B) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty
- (C) Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara
- (D) Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva

310. Which interpretation of Nanya as Karnata warrior is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara
- (B) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty
- (C) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested
- (D) Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva

311. A reader is analysing Nanya as Karnata warrior. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested
- (B) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty
- (C) Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva
- (D) Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara

३१३. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Nanya as Karnata warrior — Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva
- (B) Nanya as Karnata warrior — Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested
- (C) Nanya as Karnata warrior — Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty
- (D) Nanya as Karnata warrior — Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara

३१४. Which statement about Nanya as Karnata warrior should be rejected?

- (A) Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara
- (B) Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva
- (C) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested
- (D) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty

३१५. Why is Nanya as Karnata warrior historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty
- (B) Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara
- (C) Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva
- (D) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested

३१६. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Nanya as Karnata warrior?

- (A) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested
- (B) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty
- (C) Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva
- (D) Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara

३१७. Which conclusion about Nanya as Karnata warrior would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty
- (B) Nanya is only a title of Chandeswara
- (C) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested
- (D) Nanya belongs to the decline chapter after Harisimhadeva

३१८. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding origin problem and Chola remnant theory?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in origin problem and use Chola remnant theory only as literary ornament.
- (B) Treat origin problem and Chola remnant theory as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Read origin problem through the origin of the karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories, and read Chola remnant theory through the theory that the karnatas were remnants of the chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

३१९. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Karna alliance theory and Nagpur Prasasti?

- (A) Treat Karna alliance theory and Nagpur Prasasti as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in Karna alliance theory and use Nagpur Prasasti only as literary ornament.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Read Karna alliance theory through the claim that karnata allies of chedi karna later became rulers of mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically, and read Nagpur Prasasti through the nagpur prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between karnatas and chedi king karna.

३२०. Which combination best preserves the book’s method regarding Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view and Chalukya factor?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view and use Chalukya factor only as literary ornament.
- (B) Read Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view through one line of reasoning connects karnatas with eclipsed karnata power in magadha or dandabhukti rather than a simple chola-army survival, and read Chalukya factor through chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of karnata power.
- (C) Treat Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view and Chalukya factor as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

३२१. Which combination best preserves the book’s method regarding temporary alliance and modern research?

- (A) Read temporary alliance through a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin, and read modern research through modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of karnata origin.
- (B) Treat temporary alliance and modern research as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in temporary alliance and use modern research only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

३२२. Which statement best captures the author’s treatment of the Chola-remnant theory of Karnata origin?

- (A) It is accepted without reservation
- (B) It is examined but regarded as lacking concrete authentication
- (C) It is used to date Harisimhadeva’s fall
- (D) It is the only source for Gangadeva’s identity

Nanyadeva and the foundation of Karnata rule

३२३. Which statement best explains Nanyadeva as founder?

- (A) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line
- (C) the dynasty begins only after 1325
- (D) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila

३२४. Which interpretation of Nanyadeva as founder is most faithful to the book’s argument?

- (A) the dynasty begins only after 1325
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line
- (C) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister
- (D) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila

३२५. A reader is analysing Nanyadeva as founder. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the dynasty begins only after 1325
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line
- (C) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila
- (D) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister

३२६. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Nanyadeva as founder — the dynasty begins only after 1325
- (B) Nanyadeva as founder — Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line
- (C) Nanyadeva as founder — Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila
- (D) Nanyadeva as founder — Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister

329. Which statement about Nanyadeva as founder should be rejected?

- (A) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister
- (B) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila
- (C) the dynasty begins only after 1325
- (D) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line

330. Why is Nanyadeva as founder historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the dynasty begins only after 1325
- (B) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister
- (C) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila
- (D) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line

331. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Nanyadeva as founder?

- (A) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line
- (C) the dynasty begins only after 1325
- (D) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila

332. Which conclusion about Nanyadeva as founder would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler of the line
- (B) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister
- (C) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila
- (D) the dynasty begins only after 1325

333. Which statement best explains state formation?

- (A) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation
- (B) Nanyadeva has no political role in the book
- (C) Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet
- (D) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer

334. Which interpretation of state formation is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation
- (B) Nanyadeva has no political role in the book
- (C) Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet
- (D) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer

335. A reader is analysing state formation. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet
- (B) Nanyadeva has no political role in the book
- (C) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer
- (D) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation

336. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) state formation — Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet
- (B) state formation — Nanyadeva has no political role in the book
- (C) state formation — Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer
- (D) state formation — Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation

३३५. Which statement about state formation should be rejected?

- (A) Nanyadeva has no political role in the book
- (B) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer
- (C) Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet
- (D) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation

३३६. Why is state formation historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Nanyadeva has no political role in the book
- (B) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer
- (C) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation
- (D) Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet

३३७. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of state formation?

- (A) Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet
- (B) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer
- (C) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation
- (D) Nanyadeva has no political role in the book

३३८. Which conclusion about state formation would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Nanyadeva is discussed only as a defeated poet
- (B) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer
- (C) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation
- (D) Nanyadeva has no political role in the book

३३९. Which statement best explains Simraon context?

- (A) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast
- (B) Simraon appears only as a modern printing office
- (C) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition
- (D) Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation

३४०. Which interpretation of Simraon context is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Simraon appears only as a modern printing office
- (B) Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation
- (C) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition
- (D) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast

३४१. A reader is analysing Simraon context. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation
- (B) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast
- (C) Simraon appears only as a modern printing office
- (D) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition

३४२. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Simraon context — Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast
- (B) Simraon context — Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition
- (C) Simraon context — Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation
- (D) Simraon context — Simraon appears only as a modern printing office

३४३. Which statement about Simraon context should be rejected?

- (A) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast
- (B) Simraon appears only as a modern printing office
- (C) Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation
- (D) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition

३४४. Why is Simraon context historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition
- (B) Simraon appears only as a modern printing office
- (C) Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation
- (D) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast

३४५. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Simraon context?

- (A) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast
- (B) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition
- (C) Simraon appears only as a modern printing office
- (D) Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation

३४६. Which conclusion about Simraon context would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition
- (B) Simraon is unrelated to Karnata state formation
- (C) Simraon appears only as a modern printing office
- (D) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast

३४७. Which statement best explains founder evaluation?

- (A) the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career
- (B) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva
- (C) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (D) Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official

३४८. Which interpretation of founder evaluation is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official
- (B) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (C) the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career
- (D) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva

३४९. A reader is analysing founder evaluation. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official
- (B) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (C) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva
- (D) the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career

३५०. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) founder evaluation — the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (B) founder evaluation — Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva
- (C) founder evaluation — the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career
- (D) founder evaluation — Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official

३५१. Which statement about founder evaluation should be rejected?

- (A) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva
- (B) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (C) the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career
- (D) Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official

३५२. Why is founder evaluation historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (B) Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official
- (C) the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career
- (D) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva

३५३. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of founder evaluation?

- (A) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva
- (B) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (C) Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official
- (D) the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career

३५४. Which conclusion about founder evaluation would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification
- (B) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva
- (C) the author never evaluates Nanyadeva's career
- (D) Nanyadeva is dismissed as a minor official

३५५. Which statement best explains foundation date?

- (A) 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila
- (B) 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall
- (C) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor
- (D) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication

३५६. Which interpretation of foundation date is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication
- (B) 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall
- (C) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor
- (D) 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila

३५७. A reader is analysing foundation date. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall
- (B) 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila
- (C) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication
- (D) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor

३५८. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) foundation date — the date 1097 is used for the book's publication
- (B) foundation date — the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor
- (C) foundation date — 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall
- (D) foundation date — 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila

३५९. Which statement about foundation date should be rejected?

- (A) 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila
- (B) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor
- (C) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication
- (D) 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall

३६०. Why is foundation date historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor
- (B) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication
- (C) 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila
- (D) 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall

३६१. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of foundation date?

- (A) 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila
- (B) 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall
- (C) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication
- (D) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor

३६२. Which conclusion about foundation date would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor
- (B) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication
- (C) 1097 marks the beginning of British archaeology in Mithila
- (D) 1097 is the date of Harisimhadeva's fall

३६३. Which statement best explains political context of foundation?

- (A) he came to power during British administration
- (B) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes
- (C) his rise is isolated from all regional politics
- (D) his career is explained only by a miracle tale

३६४. Which interpretation of political context of foundation is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes
- (B) his rise is isolated from all regional politics
- (C) his career is explained only by a miracle tale
- (D) he came to power during British administration

३६५. A reader is analysing political context of foundation. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) he came to power during British administration
- (B) his career is explained only by a miracle tale
- (C) his rise is isolated from all regional politics
- (D) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes

३६६. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) political context of foundation — Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes
- (B) political context of foundation — his rise is isolated from all regional politics
- (C) political context of foundation — his career is explained only by a miracle tale
- (D) political context of foundation — he came to power during British administration

३६७. Which statement about political context of foundation should be rejected?

- (A) he came to power during British administration
- (B) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes
- (C) his career is explained only by a miracle tale
- (D) his rise is isolated from all regional politics

३६८. Why is political context of foundation historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) his rise is isolated from all regional politics
- (B) his career is explained only by a miracle tale
- (C) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes
- (D) he came to power during British administration

३६९. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of political context of foundation?

- (A) his career is explained only by a miracle tale
- (B) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes
- (C) his rise is isolated from all regional politics
- (D) he came to power during British administration

३७०. Which conclusion about political context of foundation would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes
- (B) his rise is isolated from all regional politics
- (C) his career is explained only by a miracle tale
- (D) he came to power during British administration

३७१. Which statement best explains dynastic continuity?

- (A) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction
- (B) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (C) the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar
- (D) Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction

३७२. Which interpretation of dynastic continuity is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (B) the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar
- (C) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction
- (D) Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction

३७३. A reader is analysing dynastic continuity. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction
- (B) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (C) the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar
- (D) Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction

३७४. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) dynastic continuity — Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (B) dynastic continuity — the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar
- (C) dynastic continuity — he left no successors in the book's reconstruction
- (D) dynastic continuity — Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction

३७५. Which statement about dynastic continuity should be rejected?

- (A) the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar
- (B) Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction
- (C) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (D) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction

३७६. Why is dynastic continuity historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction
- (B) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (C) the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar
- (D) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction

३७७. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of dynastic continuity?

- (A) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (B) Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction
- (C) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction
- (D) the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar

३७८. Which conclusion about dynastic continuity would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him
- (B) the book jumps directly from Nanyadeva to modern Bihar
- (C) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction
- (D) Nanyadeva's line is treated as a literary fiction

३७९. Which statement best explains military and diplomacy?

- (A) the dynasty's only role is temple poetry
- (B) military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface
- (C) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics
- (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy

३८०. Which interpretation of military and diplomacy is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy
- (B) the dynasty's only role is temple poetry
- (C) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics
- (D) military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface

३८१. A reader is analysing military and diplomacy. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface
- (B) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics
- (C) the dynasty's only role is temple poetry
- (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy

३८२. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) military and diplomacy — the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics
- (B) military and diplomacy — the dynasty's only role is temple poetry
- (C) military and diplomacy — Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy
- (D) military and diplomacy — military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface

३८३. Which statement about military and diplomacy should be rejected?

- (A) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy
- (B) military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface
- (C) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics
- (D) the dynasty's only role is temple poetry

३८४. Why is military and diplomacy historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics
- (B) the dynasty's only role is temple poetry
- (C) military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface
- (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy

३८५. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of military and diplomacy?

- (A) the dynasty's only role is temple poetry
- (B) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics
- (C) military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface
- (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy

३८६. Which conclusion about military and diplomacy would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy
- (B) the dynasty's only role is temple poetry
- (C) military and diplomatic qualities are denied in the preface
- (D) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics

३८७. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding state formation and Simraon context?

- (A) Read state formation through nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation, and read Simraon context through nanyadeva's rule is associated with the karnata political centre at simraon/simraongarh in the mithila tradition.
- (B) Treat state formation and Simraon context as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in state formation and use Simraon context only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

३८८. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding founder evaluation and foundation date?

- (A) Read founder evaluation through the author treats nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification, and read foundation date through the advent of the karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor.
- (B) Treat founder evaluation and foundation date as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in founder evaluation and use foundation date only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

३८९. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding political context of foundation and dynastic continuity?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Treat political context of foundation and dynastic continuity as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Read political context of foundation through nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern india after earlier dynastic changes, and read dynastic continuity through nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in political context of foundation and use dynastic continuity only as literary ornament.

Malladeva, Gangadeva, and succession after Nanyadeva

390. Which statement best explains Malladeva?

- (A) Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty
- (B) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila
- (C) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (D) Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography

391. Which interpretation of Malladeva is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (B) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila
- (C) Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty
- (D) Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography

392. A reader is analysing Malladeva. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty
- (B) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (C) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila
- (D) Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography

393. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Malladeva — Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography
- (B) Malladeva — Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty
- (C) Malladeva — Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (D) Malladeva — Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila

394. Which statement about Malladeva should be rejected?

- (A) Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty
- (B) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (C) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila
- (D) Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography

395. Why is Malladeva historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (B) Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography
- (C) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila
- (D) Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty

396. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Malladeva?

- (A) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila
- (B) Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty
- (C) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (D) Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography

397. Which conclusion about Malladeva would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Malladeva is ignored as outside the dynasty
- (B) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis
- (C) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila
- (D) Malladeva is only a modern historian cited in the bibliography

३९८. Which statement best explains Purusapariksa and Malladeva?

- (A) the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (B) Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page
- (C) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics
- (D) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official

३९९. Which interpretation of Purusapariksa and Malladeva is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official
- (B) Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page
- (C) the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (D) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics

४००. A reader is analysing Purusapariksa and Malladeva. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page
- (B) the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (C) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics
- (D) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official

४०१. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Purusapariksa and Malladeva — Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics
- (B) Purusapariksa and Malladeva — Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official
- (C) Purusapariksa and Malladeva — the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (D) Purusapariksa and Malladeva — Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page

४०२. Which statement about Purusapariksa and Malladeva should be rejected?

- (A) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official
- (B) Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page
- (C) the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (D) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics

४०३. Why is Purusapariksa and Malladeva historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (B) Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page
- (C) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official
- (D) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics

४०४. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Purusapariksa and Malladeva?

- (A) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official
- (B) the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (C) Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page
- (D) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics

४०५. Which conclusion about Purusapariksa and Malladeva would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the tale has no bearing on Malladeva
- (B) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official
- (C) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics
- (D) Malladeva is mentioned only in the publication page

808. Which statement best explains Jayachanda connection?

- (A) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant
- (B) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (C) the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (D) Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts

809. Which interpretation of Jayachanda connection is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (B) Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts
- (C) the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (D) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant

800. A reader is analysing Jayachanda connection. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (B) the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (C) Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts
- (D) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant

809. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Jayachanda connection — Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant
- (B) Jayachanda connection — Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (C) Jayachanda connection — the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (D) Jayachanda connection — Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts

810. Which statement about Jayachanda connection should be rejected?

- (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (B) Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts
- (C) the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (D) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant

811. Why is Jayachanda connection historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts
- (B) the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (C) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (D) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant

812. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Jayachanda connection?

- (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (B) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant
- (C) the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (D) Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts

813. Which conclusion about Jayachanda connection would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers
- (B) the association proves Malladeva ruled after 1325
- (C) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant
- (D) Jayachanda is irrelevant because Mithila had no external contacts

888. Which statement best explains Chikkora/Pithi?

- (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers
- (B) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut
- (C) the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar
- (D) the Chikkoras are modern publishers

889. Which interpretation of Chikkora/Pithi is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar
- (B) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut
- (C) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers
- (D) the Chikkoras are modern publishers

890. A reader is analysing Chikkora/Pithi. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers
- (B) the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar
- (C) the Chikkoras are modern publishers
- (D) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut

891. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Chikkora/Pithi — the Chikkoras are modern publishers
- (B) Chikkora/Pithi — the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar
- (C) Chikkora/Pithi — Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut
- (D) Chikkora/Pithi — the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers

892. Which statement about Chikkora/Pithi should be rejected?

- (A) the Chikkoras are modern publishers
- (B) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut
- (C) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers
- (D) the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar

893. Why is Chikkora/Pithi historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the Chikkoras are modern publishers
- (B) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut
- (C) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers
- (D) the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar

894. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Chikkora/Pithi?

- (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers
- (B) the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar
- (C) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut
- (D) the Chikkoras are modern publishers

895. Which conclusion about Chikkora/Pithi would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers
- (B) the Chikkoras are modern publishers
- (C) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut
- (D) the Chikkora material is used only for linguistic grammar

822. Which statement best explains Kumardevi?

- (A) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text
- (B) the detail is used only for temple architecture
- (C) her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties
- (D) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations

823. Which interpretation of Kumardevi is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations
- (B) the detail is used only for temple architecture
- (C) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text
- (D) her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties

824. A reader is analysing Kumardevi. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text
- (B) the detail is used only for temple architecture
- (C) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations
- (D) her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties

825. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Kumardevi — the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations
- (B) Kumardevi — the detail is used only for temple architecture
- (C) Kumardevi — her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties
- (D) Kumardevi — Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text

826. Which statement about Kumardevi should be rejected?

- (A) the detail is used only for temple architecture
- (B) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations
- (C) her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties
- (D) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text

827. Why is Kumardevi historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations
- (B) her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties
- (C) the detail is used only for temple architecture
- (D) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text

828. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Kumardevi?

- (A) the detail is used only for temple architecture
- (B) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations
- (C) her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties
- (D) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text

829. Which conclusion about Kumardevi would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text
- (B) her marriage proves complete absence of interregional ties
- (C) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations
- (D) the detail is used only for temple architecture

830. Which statement best explains Gangadeva identity?

- (A) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (B) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (C) the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti
- (D) the identity problem is ignored as unimportant

831. Which interpretation of Gangadeva identity is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (B) the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti
- (C) the identity problem is ignored as unimportant
- (D) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila

832. A reader is analysing Gangadeva identity. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (B) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (C) the identity problem is ignored as unimportant
- (D) the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti

833. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Gangadeva identity — Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (B) Gangadeva identity — Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (C) Gangadeva identity — the identity problem is ignored as unimportant
- (D) Gangadeva identity — the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti

834. Which statement about Gangadeva identity should be rejected?

- (A) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (B) the identity problem is ignored as unimportant
- (C) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (D) the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti

835. Why is Gangadeva identity historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (B) the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti
- (C) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (D) the identity problem is ignored as unimportant

836. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Gangadeva identity?

- (A) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (B) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (C) the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti
- (D) the identity problem is ignored as unimportant

837. Which conclusion about Gangadeva identity would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars
- (B) the book says Gangadeva never belonged to Tirabhukti
- (C) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (D) the identity problem is ignored as unimportant

836. Which statement best explains line of descent?

- (A) the chapter uses only place names without rulers
- (B) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty
- (C) the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history
- (D) the chapter refuses to discuss succession

838. Which interpretation of line of descent is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the chapter uses only place names without rulers
- (B) the chapter refuses to discuss succession
- (C) the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history
- (D) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty

880. A reader is analysing line of descent. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history
- (B) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty
- (C) the chapter uses only place names without rulers
- (D) the chapter refuses to discuss succession

881. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) line of descent — the chapter uses only place names without rulers
- (B) line of descent — the chapter refuses to discuss succession
- (C) line of descent — Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty
- (D) line of descent — the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history

882. Which statement about line of descent should be rejected?

- (A) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty
- (B) the chapter refuses to discuss succession
- (C) the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history
- (D) the chapter uses only place names without rulers

883. Why is line of descent historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history
- (B) the chapter refuses to discuss succession
- (C) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty
- (D) the chapter uses only place names without rulers

888. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of line of descent?

- (A) the chapter refuses to discuss succession
- (B) the chapter uses only place names without rulers
- (C) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty
- (D) the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history

889. Which conclusion about line of descent would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the chapter treats descent as irrelevant to political history
- (B) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty
- (C) the chapter refuses to discuss succession
- (D) the chapter uses only place names without rulers

888. Which statement best explains succession problem?

- (A) variant names are ignored because they never affect history
- (B) the book treats succession as purely mythical
- (C) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully
- (D) all successor names are treated as self-evident

889. Which interpretation of succession problem is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully
- (B) the book treats succession as purely mythical
- (C) all successor names are treated as self-evident
- (D) variant names are ignored because they never affect history

890. A reader is analysing succession problem. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) variant names are ignored because they never affect history
- (B) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully
- (C) all successor names are treated as self-evident
- (D) the book treats succession as purely mythical

891. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) succession problem — variant names are ignored because they never affect history
- (B) succession problem — successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully
- (C) succession problem — all successor names are treated as self-evident
- (D) succession problem — the book treats succession as purely mythical

892. Which statement about succession problem should be rejected?

- (A) the book treats succession as purely mythical
- (B) variant names are ignored because they never affect history
- (C) all successor names are treated as self-evident
- (D) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully

893. Why is succession problem historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully
- (B) variant names are ignored because they never affect history
- (C) all successor names are treated as self-evident
- (D) the book treats succession as purely mythical

894. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of succession problem?

- (A) the book treats succession as purely mythical
- (B) all successor names are treated as self-evident
- (C) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully
- (D) variant names are ignored because they never affect history

895. Which conclusion about succession problem would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book treats succession as purely mythical
- (B) variant names are ignored because they never affect history
- (C) all successor names are treated as self-evident
- (D) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully

848. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Purusapariksa and Malladeva and Jayachanda connection?

- (A) Read Purusapariksa and Malladeva through purusapariksa tale material is used to connect malladeva with wider north indian politics, and read Jayachanda connection through malladeva's association with jayachanda of kanauj indicates the karnata world's links with other powers.
- (B) Treat Purusapariksa and Malladeva and Jayachanda connection as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in Purusapariksa and Malladeva and use Jayachanda connection only as literary ornament.

849. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Chikkora/Pithi and Kumardevi?

- (A) Read Chikkora/Pithi through the chikkora or pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers, and read Kumardevi through the buddhist identity of kumardevi, wife of govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Chikkora/Pithi and use Kumardevi only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat Chikkora/Pithi and Kumardevi as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

846. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Gangadeva identity and line of descent?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in Gangadeva identity and use line of descent only as literary ornament.
- (B) Read Gangadeva identity through gangadeva of tirabhukti is argued to be the same as gangeyadeva of mithila, and read line of descent through chapter v follows the line of descent after nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Treat Gangadeva identity and line of descent as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

849. Why is the Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva question important?

- (A) It tests whether territorial labels and name variants refer to one ruler or separate figures
- (B) It proves the book is only a literary anthology
- (C) It eliminates the need to study succession
- (D) It belongs only to the publication record

Political history, c. 1188–1285 A.D.

846. Which statement best explains Narasimhadeva?

- (A) Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor
- (B) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler
- (C) Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter
- (D) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter

849. Which interpretation of Narasimhadeva is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter
- (B) Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor
- (C) Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter
- (D) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler

860. A reader is analysing Narasimhadeva. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter
- (B) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler
- (C) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter
- (D) Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor

४६१. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Narasimhadeva — Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter
- (B) Narasimhadeva — Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler
- (C) Narasimhadeva — Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor
- (D) Narasimhadeva — Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter

४६२. Which statement about Narasimhadeva should be rejected?

- (A) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter
- (B) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler
- (C) Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor
- (D) Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter

४६३. Why is Narasimhadeva historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter
- (B) Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor
- (C) Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter
- (D) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler

४६४. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Narasimhadeva?

- (A) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter
- (B) Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor
- (C) Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter
- (D) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler

४६५. Which conclusion about Narasimhadeva would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler
- (B) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter
- (C) Narasimhadeva is excluded from the political history chapter
- (D) Narasimhadeva appears only as a modern editor

४६६. Which statement best explains Ramasimhadeva?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (B) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface
- (C) Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only
- (D) Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology

४६७. Which interpretation of Ramasimhadeva is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface
- (B) Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology
- (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (D) Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only

४६८. A reader is analysing Ramasimhadeva. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only
- (B) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface
- (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (D) Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology

848. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva — Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (B) Ramasimhadeva — Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface
- (C) Ramasimhadeva — Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology
- (D) Ramasimhadeva — Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only

849. Which statement about Ramasimhadeva should be rejected?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only
- (B) Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology
- (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (D) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface

850. Why is Ramasimhadeva historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (B) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface
- (C) Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology
- (D) Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only

851. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Ramasimhadeva?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology
- (B) Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only
- (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (D) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface

852. Which conclusion about Ramasimhadeva would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Ramasimhadeva is a Chola general in the origin chapter only
- (B) Ramasimhadeva is not connected with Karnata chronology
- (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed
- (D) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface

853. Which statement best explains Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva?

- (A) the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (B) the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems
- (C) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers
- (D) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult

854. Which interpretation of Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult
- (B) the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (C) the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems
- (D) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers

855. A reader is analysing Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems
- (B) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult
- (C) the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (D) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers

899. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva — Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult
- (B) Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva — Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers
- (C) Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva — the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (D) Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva — the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems

900. Which statement about Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva should be rejected?

- (A) the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems
- (B) the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (C) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult
- (D) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers

901. Why is Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems
- (B) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult
- (C) the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (D) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers

902. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva?

- (A) the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (B) the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems
- (C) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers
- (D) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult

903. Which conclusion about Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult
- (B) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers
- (C) the book treats him as the founder before 1097
- (D) the alternative name eliminates all chronological problems

904. Which statement best explains succession after Saktisimha?

- (A) the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (B) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series
- (C) the author says succession after him is entirely known
- (D) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers

905. Which interpretation of succession after Saktisimha is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers
- (B) the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (C) the author says succession after him is entirely known
- (D) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series

906. A reader is analysing succession after Saktisimha. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers
- (B) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series
- (C) the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (D) the author says succession after him is entirely known

804. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) succession after Saktisimha — the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series
- (B) succession after Saktisimha — the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (C) succession after Saktisimha — the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers
- (D) succession after Saktisimha — the author says succession after him is entirely known

805. Which statement about succession after Saktisimha should be rejected?

- (A) the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (B) the author says succession after him is entirely known
- (C) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers
- (D) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series

806. Why is succession after Saktisimha historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author says succession after him is entirely known
- (B) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers
- (C) the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (D) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series

807. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of succession after Saktisimha?

- (A) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers
- (B) the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (C) the author says succession after him is entirely known
- (D) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series

808. Which conclusion about succession after Saktisimha would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the author says succession after him is entirely known
- (B) the problem is ignored because it has no historical importance
- (C) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series
- (D) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers

809. Which statement best explains political continuity?

- (A) the chapter contains no dynastic sequence
- (B) political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (C) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty
- (D) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies

810. Which interpretation of political continuity is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (B) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty
- (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies
- (D) the chapter contains no dynastic sequence

811. A reader is analysing political continuity. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (B) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies
- (C) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty
- (D) the chapter contains no dynastic sequence

893. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) political continuity — the chapter contains no dynastic sequence
- (B) political continuity — each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty
- (C) political continuity — political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (D) political continuity — Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies

898. Which statement about political continuity should be rejected?

- (A) political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (B) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies
- (C) the chapter contains no dynastic sequence
- (D) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty

899. Why is political continuity historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the chapter contains no dynastic sequence
- (B) political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies
- (D) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty

896. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of political continuity?

- (A) the chapter contains no dynastic sequence
- (B) political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies
- (D) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty

899. Which conclusion about political continuity would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) political continuity is rejected as impossible
- (B) the chapter contains no dynastic sequence
- (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies
- (D) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty

896. Which statement best explains chronological caution?

- (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty
- (B) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject
- (C) the dates refer only to the printing history of the book
- (D) the dates prove every event is known to the exact day

899. Which interpretation of chronological caution is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty
- (B) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject
- (C) the dates prove every event is known to the exact day
- (D) the dates refer only to the printing history of the book

900. A reader is analysing chronological caution. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the dates prove every event is known to the exact day
- (B) the dates refer only to the printing history of the book
- (C) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject
- (D) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty

၄၀၇. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) chronological caution — the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject
- (B) chronological caution — the dates refer only to the printing history of the book
- (C) chronological caution — the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty
- (D) chronological caution — the dates prove every event is known to the exact day

၄၀၈. Which statement about chronological caution should be rejected?

- (A) the dates prove every event is known to the exact day
- (B) the dates refer only to the printing history of the book
- (C) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty
- (D) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject

၄၀၉. Why is chronological caution historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the dates refer only to the printing history of the book
- (B) the dates prove every event is known to the exact day
- (C) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty
- (D) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject

၄၁၀. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of chronological caution?

- (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty
- (B) the dates refer only to the printing history of the book
- (C) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject
- (D) the dates prove every event is known to the exact day

၄၁၁. Which conclusion about chronological caution would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty
- (B) the dates refer only to the printing history of the book
- (C) the dates prove every event is known to the exact day
- (D) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject

၄၁၂. Which statement best explains internal dynamics?

- (A) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures
- (B) internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours
- (C) the chapter treats politics as only literature
- (D) external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history

၄၁၃. Which interpretation of internal dynamics is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures
- (B) the chapter treats politics as only literature
- (C) internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours
- (D) external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history

၄၁၄. A reader is analysing internal dynamics. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history
- (B) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures
- (C) the chapter treats politics as only literature
- (D) internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours

409. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) internal dynamics — external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history
- (B) internal dynamics — mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures
- (C) internal dynamics — internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours
- (D) internal dynamics — the chapter treats politics as only literature

410. Which statement about internal dynamics should be rejected?

- (A) the chapter treats politics as only literature
- (B) internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours
- (C) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures
- (D) external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history

411. Why is internal dynamics historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours
- (B) the chapter treats politics as only literature
- (C) external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history
- (D) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures

412. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of internal dynamics?

- (A) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures
- (B) external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history
- (C) internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours
- (D) the chapter treats politics as only literature

413. Which conclusion about internal dynamics would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) internal succession alone explains everything without neighbours
- (B) the chapter treats politics as only literature
- (C) external pressures are absent from the dynasty's history
- (D) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures

414. Which statement best explains name variants?

- (A) variant names mean there were no rulers
- (B) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession
- (C) all variants are removed from analysis
- (D) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only

415. Which interpretation of name variants is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) all variants are removed from analysis
- (B) variant names mean there were no rulers
- (C) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession
- (D) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only

416. A reader is analysing name variants. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only
- (B) variant names mean there were no rulers
- (C) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession
- (D) all variants are removed from analysis

५१७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) name variants — all variants are removed from analysis
- (B) name variants — variant names mean there were no rulers
- (C) name variants — variant names are treated as typographical trivia only
- (D) name variants — variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession

५१८. Which statement about name variants should be rejected?

- (A) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only
- (B) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession
- (C) all variants are removed from analysis
- (D) variant names mean there were no rulers

५१९. Why is name variants historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession
- (B) variant names mean there were no rulers
- (C) all variants are removed from analysis
- (D) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only

५२०. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of name variants?

- (A) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only
- (B) variant names mean there were no rulers
- (C) all variants are removed from analysis
- (D) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession

५२१. Which conclusion about name variants would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) all variants are removed from analysis
- (B) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession
- (C) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only
- (D) variant names mean there were no rulers

५२२. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva?

- (A) Read Ramasimhadeva through ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed, and read Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva through saktisimhadeva is also known as sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Ramasimhadeva and use Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

५२३. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding succession after Saktisimha and political continuity?

- (A) Treat succession after Saktisimha and political continuity as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in succession after Saktisimha and use political continuity only as literary ornament.
- (D) Read succession after Saktisimha through the succession problem after saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers, and read political continuity through chapter vi links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies.

५२४. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding chronological caution and internal dynamics?

- (A) Read chronological caution through the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty, and read internal dynamics through mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in chronological caution and use internal dynamics only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat chronological caution and internal dynamics as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

५२५. Which set of rulers belongs to the political-history chapter covering c. 1188–1285 A.D.?

- (A) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva, Harsha and Ashoka
- (C) Karna, Govindachandra and Kumardevi only
- (D) Chandeswara, Vidyapati and Haribrahma as kings

Harisimhadeva and the last great Karnata phase

५२६. Which statement best explains Harisimhadeva?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher
- (D) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila

५२७. Which interpretation of Harisimhadeva is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila
- (B) Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher
- (C) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line

५२८. A reader is analysing Harisimhadeva. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher
- (B) Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line
- (C) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila
- (D) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva

५२९. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Harisimhadeva — Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line
- (B) Harisimhadeva — Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva — Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher
- (D) Harisimhadeva — Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila

430. Which statement about Harisimhadeva should be rejected?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila
- (B) Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line
- (C) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher

431. Why is Harisimhadeva historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila
- (D) Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line

432. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Harisimhadeva?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher
- (D) Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line

433. Which conclusion about Harisimhadeva would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is excluded from the Karnata line
- (B) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila
- (D) Harisimhadeva is only a modern publisher

434. Which statement best explains assessment not restatement?

- (A) the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva
- (B) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (C) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts
- (D) the chapter is a list of prices and publication data

435. Which interpretation of assessment not restatement is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (B) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts
- (C) the chapter is a list of prices and publication data
- (D) the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva

436. A reader is analysing assessment not restatement. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (B) the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva
- (C) the chapter is a list of prices and publication data
- (D) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts

437. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) assessment not restatement — the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (B) assessment not restatement — the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts
- (C) assessment not restatement — the chapter is a list of prices and publication data
- (D) assessment not restatement — the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva

436. Which statement about assessment not restatement should be rejected?

- (A) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (B) the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva
- (C) the chapter is a list of prices and publication data
- (D) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts

439. Why is assessment not restatement historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts
- (B) the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva
- (C) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (D) the chapter is a list of prices and publication data

480. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of assessment not restatement?

- (A) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts
- (B) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (C) the chapter is a list of prices and publication data
- (D) the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva

481. Which conclusion about assessment not restatement would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the chapter is a list of prices and publication data
- (B) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis
- (C) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts
- (D) the author refuses to evaluate Harisimhadeva

482. Which statement best explains Chandeswara?

- (A) Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander
- (B) the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva
- (C) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer
- (D) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence

483. Which interpretation of Chandeswara is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence
- (B) Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander
- (C) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer
- (D) the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva

488. A reader is analysing Chandeswara. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander
- (B) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence
- (C) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer
- (D) the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva

489. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Chandeswara — Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence
- (B) Chandeswara — the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva
- (C) Chandeswara — Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander
- (D) Chandeswara — Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer

486. Which statement about Chandeswara should be rejected?

- (A) the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva
- (B) Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander
- (C) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence
- (D) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer

487. Why is Chandeswara historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer
- (B) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence
- (C) the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva
- (D) Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander

488. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Chandeswara?

- (A) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer
- (B) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence
- (C) Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander
- (D) the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva

489. Which conclusion about Chandeswara would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book says Chandeswara has no link with Harisimhadeva
- (B) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer
- (C) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence
- (D) Chandeswara is a rival Muslim commander

490. Which statement best explains Rajaniti-Ratnakara?

- (A) it is used only as a grammar textbook
- (B) the text is unrelated to polity
- (C) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila
- (D) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer

491. Which interpretation of Rajaniti-Ratnakara is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer
- (B) the text is unrelated to polity
- (C) it is used only as a grammar textbook
- (D) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila

492. A reader is analysing Rajaniti-Ratnakara. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the text is unrelated to polity
- (B) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer
- (C) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila
- (D) it is used only as a grammar textbook

493. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Rajaniti-Ratnakara — Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila
- (B) Rajaniti-Ratnakara — Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer
- (C) Rajaniti-Ratnakara — it is used only as a grammar textbook
- (D) Rajaniti-Ratnakara — the text is unrelated to polity

၄၄၈. Which statement about Rajaniti-Ratnakara should be rejected?

- (A) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila
- (B) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer
- (C) it is used only as a grammar textbook
- (D) the text is unrelated to polity

၄၄၉. Why is Rajaniti-Ratnakara historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the text is unrelated to polity
- (B) it is used only as a grammar textbook
- (C) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila
- (D) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer

၄၅၀. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Rajaniti-Ratnakara?

- (A) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila
- (B) it is used only as a grammar textbook
- (C) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer
- (D) the text is unrelated to polity

၄၅၁. Which conclusion about Rajaniti-Ratnakara would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) it is used only as a grammar textbook
- (B) the text is unrelated to polity
- (C) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer
- (D) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila

၄၅၂. Which statement best explains Vidyapati later memory?

- (A) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila
- (B) Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history
- (C) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life
- (D) the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence

၄၅၃. Which interpretation of Vidyapati later memory is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence
- (B) Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history
- (C) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life
- (D) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila

၄၅၄. A reader is analysing Vidyapati later memory. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence
- (B) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life
- (C) Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history
- (D) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila

၄၅၅. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Vidyapati later memory — Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila
- (B) Vidyapati later memory — the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence
- (C) Vidyapati later memory — Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life
- (D) Vidyapati later memory — Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history

442. Which statement about Vidyapati later memory should be rejected?

- (A) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life
- (B) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila
- (C) the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence
- (D) Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history

443. Why is Vidyapati later memory historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila
- (B) Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history
- (C) the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence
- (D) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life

444. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Vidyapati later memory?

- (A) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life
- (B) Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history
- (C) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila
- (D) the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence

445. Which conclusion about Vidyapati later memory would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book excludes Vidyapati from historical evidence
- (B) Vidyapati is used only for modern printing history
- (C) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life
- (D) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila

446. Which statement best explains last great ruler?

- (A) the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (B) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline
- (C) the phrase is only a religious title
- (D) the phrase denies that decline followed

447. Which interpretation of last great ruler is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline
- (B) the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (C) the phrase denies that decline followed
- (D) the phrase is only a religious title

448. A reader is analysing last great ruler. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (B) the phrase denies that decline followed
- (C) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline
- (D) the phrase is only a religious title

449. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) last great ruler — the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (B) last great ruler — calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline
- (C) last great ruler — the phrase denies that decline followed
- (D) last great ruler — the phrase is only a religious title

৴৴০. Which statement about last great ruler should be rejected?

- (A) the phrase denies that decline followed
- (B) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline
- (C) the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (D) the phrase is only a religious title

৴৴১. Why is last great ruler historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the phrase is only a religious title
- (B) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline
- (C) the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (D) the phrase denies that decline followed

৴৴২. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of last great ruler?

- (A) the phrase denies that decline followed
- (B) the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (C) the phrase is only a religious title
- (D) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline

৴৴৩. Which conclusion about last great ruler would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the phrase denies that decline followed
- (B) the phrase is only a religious title
- (C) the phrase means he founded the dynasty
- (D) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline

৴৴৴. Which statement best explains institutional memory?

- (A) no institution survived Karnata rule
- (B) the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila
- (C) his reign is described as purely military without culture
- (D) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty

৴৴৵. Which interpretation of institutional memory is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty
- (B) no institution survived Karnata rule
- (C) the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila
- (D) his reign is described as purely military without culture

৴৴৆. A reader is analysing institutional memory. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) no institution survived Karnata rule
- (B) his reign is described as purely military without culture
- (C) the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila
- (D) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty

৴৴ে. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) institutional memory — Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty
- (B) institutional memory — his reign is described as purely military without culture
- (C) institutional memory — no institution survived Karnata rule
- (D) institutional memory — the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila

496. Which statement about institutional memory should be rejected?

- (A) no institution survived Karnata rule
- (B) his reign is described as purely military without culture
- (C) the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila
- (D) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty

499. Why is institutional memory historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty
- (B) no institution survived Karnata rule
- (C) the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila
- (D) his reign is described as purely military without culture

400. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of institutional memory?

- (A) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty
- (B) the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila
- (C) no institution survived Karnata rule
- (D) his reign is described as purely military without culture

401. Which conclusion about institutional memory would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the dynasty is said to have no effect on later Mithila
- (B) no institution survived Karnata rule
- (C) his reign is described as purely military without culture
- (D) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty

402. Which statement best explains Karnata giants?

- (A) it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only
- (B) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty
- (C) it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography
- (D) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king

403. Which interpretation of Karnata giants is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography
- (B) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king
- (C) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty
- (D) it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only

404. A reader is analysing Karnata giants. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only
- (B) it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography
- (C) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king
- (D) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty

405. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Karnata giants — the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty
- (B) Karnata giants — it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king
- (C) Karnata giants — it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography
- (D) Karnata giants — it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only

486. Which statement about Karnata giants should be rejected?

- (A) it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only
- (B) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty
- (C) it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography
- (D) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king

487. Why is Karnata giants historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography
- (B) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty
- (C) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king
- (D) it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only

488. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Karnata giants?

- (A) it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only
- (B) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king
- (C) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty
- (D) it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography

489. Which conclusion about Karnata giants would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) it indicates that he ruled after the bibliography
- (B) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king
- (C) it means he was a legendary giant in folklore only
- (D) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty

490. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding assessment not restatement and Chandeswara?

- (A) Treat assessment not restatement and Chandeswara as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in assessment not restatement and use Chandeswara only as literary ornament.
- (C) Read assessment not restatement through the chapter on harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts, and read Chandeswara through chandeswara's role as powerful minister of harisimhadeva is supported by prakritapaingalam evidence.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

491. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Rajaniti-Ratnakara and Vidyapati later memory?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in Rajaniti-Ratnakara and use Vidyapati later memory only as literary ornament.
- (C) Read Rajaniti-Ratnakara through chandeswara's rajaniti-ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late karnata mithila, and read Vidyapati later memory through vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of karnata political and social life.
- (D) Treat Rajaniti-Ratnakara and Vidyapati later memory as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

492. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding last great ruler and institutional memory?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in last great ruler and use institutional memory only as literary ornament.
- (B) Read last great ruler through calling harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline, and read institutional memory through harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty.
- (C) Treat last great ruler and institutional memory as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

५९३. Which statement correctly places Chandeswara in the late Karnata context?

- (A) He is associated with Harisimhadeva's political world and with Rajaniti-Ratnakara
- (B) He is presented as Nanyadeva's military rival
- (C) He is treated as unrelated to polity
- (D) He is a printer named on the title page

Expansion of Muslim authority and the decline of Karnata power

५९४. Which statement best explains gradual expansion?

- (A) the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline
- (B) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure
- (C) the chapter is only a devotional history
- (D) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance

५९५. Which interpretation of gradual expansion is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the chapter is only a devotional history
- (B) the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline
- (C) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance
- (D) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure

५९६. A reader is analysing gradual expansion. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure
- (B) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance
- (C) the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline
- (D) the chapter is only a devotional history

५९७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) gradual expansion — the chapter is only a devotional history
- (B) gradual expansion — the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline
- (C) gradual expansion — the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure
- (D) gradual expansion — Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance

५९८. Which statement about gradual expansion should be rejected?

- (A) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure
- (B) the chapter is only a devotional history
- (C) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance
- (D) the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline

५९९. Why is gradual expansion historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline
- (B) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance
- (C) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure
- (D) the chapter is only a devotional history

६००. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of gradual expansion?

- (A) the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline
- (B) the chapter is only a devotional history
- (C) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure
- (D) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance

६०१. Which conclusion about gradual expansion would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure
- (B) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance
- (C) the chapter is only a devotional history
- (D) the expansion is treated as unrelated to the dynasty's decline

६०२. Which statement best explains up to 1325?

- (A) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.
- (B) 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline
- (C) 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (D) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession

६०३. Which interpretation of up to 1325 is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.
- (B) 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (C) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession
- (D) 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline

६०४. A reader is analysing up to 1325. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession
- (B) 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (C) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.
- (D) 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline

६०५. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) up to 1325 — 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (B) up to 1325 — 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession
- (C) up to 1325 — 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline
- (D) up to 1325 — the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.

६०६. Which statement about up to 1325 should be rejected?

- (A) 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline
- (B) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.
- (C) 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (D) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession

६०७. Why is up to 1325 historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline
- (B) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession
- (C) 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (D) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.

६०८. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of up to 1325?

- (A) 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (B) 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline
- (C) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession
- (D) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.

٤٠٩. Which conclusion about up to 1325 would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) 1325 refers only to the book's catalogue number
- (B) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D.
- (C) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession
- (D) 1325 is unrelated to Muslim authority or Karnata decline

٤١٠. Which statement best explains external and internal factors?

- (A) the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (B) succession problems are unrelated to the fall
- (C) external pressure is rejected as fictional
- (D) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness

٤١١. Which interpretation of external and internal factors is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) succession problems are unrelated to the fall
- (B) the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (C) external pressure is rejected as fictional
- (D) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness

٤١٢. A reader is analysing external and internal factors. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness
- (B) succession problems are unrelated to the fall
- (C) the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (D) external pressure is rejected as fictional

٤١٣. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) external and internal factors — the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (B) external and internal factors — the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness
- (C) external and internal factors — succession problems are unrelated to the fall
- (D) external and internal factors — external pressure is rejected as fictional

٤١٤. Which statement about external and internal factors should be rejected?

- (A) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness
- (B) succession problems are unrelated to the fall
- (C) the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (D) external pressure is rejected as fictional

٤١٥. Why is external and internal factors historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (B) succession problems are unrelated to the fall
- (C) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness
- (D) external pressure is rejected as fictional

৬১৬. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of external and internal factors?

- (A) the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (B) external pressure is rejected as fictional
- (C) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness
- (D) succession problems are unrelated to the fall

৬১৭. Which conclusion about external and internal factors would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the author says one battle fully explains the decline
- (B) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness
- (C) external pressure is rejected as fictional
- (D) succession problems are unrelated to the fall

৬১৮. Which statement best explains hazard of certainty?

- (A) the author says the fall is known in every detail
- (B) the book refuses to discuss the decline
- (C) controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed
- (D) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open

৬১৯. Which interpretation of hazard of certainty is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open
- (B) the book refuses to discuss the decline
- (C) controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed
- (D) the author says the fall is known in every detail

৬২০. A reader is analysing hazard of certainty. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book refuses to discuss the decline
- (B) the author says the fall is known in every detail
- (C) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open
- (D) controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed

৬২১. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) hazard of certainty — definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open
- (B) hazard of certainty — controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed
- (C) hazard of certainty — the author says the fall is known in every detail
- (D) hazard of certainty — the book refuses to discuss the decline

৬২২. Which statement about hazard of certainty should be rejected?

- (A) the book refuses to discuss the decline
- (B) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open
- (C) the author says the fall is known in every detail
- (D) controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed

৬২৩. Why is hazard of certainty historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open
- (B) the book refuses to discuss the decline
- (C) controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed
- (D) the author says the fall is known in every detail

৬২৪. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of hazard of certainty?

- (A) the book refuses to discuss the decline
- (B) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open
- (C) the author says the fall is known in every detail
- (D) controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed

৬২৫. Which conclusion about hazard of certainty would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open
- (B) the book refuses to discuss the decline
- (C) the author says the fall is known in every detail
- (D) controversy is irrelevant once a date is printed

৬২৬. Which statement best explains Bihar and Mithila?

- (A) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India
- (B) the expansion is a purely literary metaphor
- (C) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident
- (D) the chapter deals with only family rituals

৬২৭. Which interpretation of Bihar and Mithila is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident
- (B) the expansion is a purely literary metaphor
- (C) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India
- (D) the chapter deals with only family rituals

৬২৮. A reader is analysing Bihar and Mithila. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident
- (B) the expansion is a purely literary metaphor
- (C) the chapter deals with only family rituals
- (D) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India

৬২৯. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Bihar and Mithila — the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India
- (B) Bihar and Mithila — the chapter deals with only family rituals
- (C) Bihar and Mithila — the expansion is a purely literary metaphor
- (D) Bihar and Mithila — the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident

৬৩০. Which statement about Bihar and Mithila should be rejected?

- (A) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India
- (B) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident
- (C) the chapter deals with only family rituals
- (D) the expansion is a purely literary metaphor

৬৩১. Why is Bihar and Mithila historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the chapter deals with only family rituals
- (B) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident
- (C) the expansion is a purely literary metaphor
- (D) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India

६३२. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Bihar and Mithila?

- (A) the chapter deals with only family rituals
- (B) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India
- (C) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident
- (D) the expansion is a purely literary metaphor

६३३. Which conclusion about Bihar and Mithila would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India
- (B) the expansion is a purely literary metaphor
- (C) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident
- (D) the chapter deals with only family rituals

६३४. Which statement best explains late Karnata phase?

- (A) external narratives have no bearing on the late phase
- (B) chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva
- (C) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives
- (D) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall

६३५. Which interpretation of late Karnata phase is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) external narratives have no bearing on the late phase
- (B) chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva
- (C) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall
- (D) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives

६३६. A reader is analysing late Karnata phase. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva
- (B) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives
- (C) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall
- (D) external narratives have no bearing on the late phase

६३७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) late Karnata phase — the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives
- (B) late Karnata phase — chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva
- (C) late Karnata phase — external narratives have no bearing on the late phase
- (D) late Karnata phase — only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall

६३८. Which statement about late Karnata phase should be rejected?

- (A) external narratives have no bearing on the late phase
- (B) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall
- (C) chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva
- (D) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives

६३९. Why is late Karnata phase historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva
- (B) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives
- (C) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall
- (D) external narratives have no bearing on the late phase

६४०. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of late Karnata phase?

- (A) external narratives have no bearing on the late phase
- (B) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives
- (C) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall
- (D) chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva

६४१. Which conclusion about late Karnata phase would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall
- (B) chronology disappears after Harisimhadeva
- (C) external narratives have no bearing on the late phase
- (D) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives

६४२. Which statement best explains decline as process?

- (A) decline is presented only as a mythological curse
- (B) decline is reduced to the publication of a book
- (C) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event
- (D) the author says the dynasty never declined

६४३. Which interpretation of decline as process is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) decline is presented only as a mythological curse
- (B) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event
- (C) decline is reduced to the publication of a book
- (D) the author says the dynasty never declined

६४४. A reader is analysing decline as process. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) decline is presented only as a mythological curse
- (B) decline is reduced to the publication of a book
- (C) the author says the dynasty never declined
- (D) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event

६४५. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) decline as process — decline is reduced to the publication of a book
- (B) decline as process — the author says the dynasty never declined
- (C) decline as process — decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event
- (D) decline as process — decline is presented only as a mythological curse

६४६. Which statement about decline as process should be rejected?

- (A) decline is presented only as a mythological curse
- (B) decline is reduced to the publication of a book
- (C) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event
- (D) the author says the dynasty never declined

६४७. Why is decline as process historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author says the dynasty never declined
- (B) decline is presented only as a mythological curse
- (C) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event
- (D) decline is reduced to the publication of a book

᠙᠘᠘. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of decline as process?

- (A) decline is reduced to the publication of a book
- (B) decline is presented only as a mythological curse
- (C) the author says the dynasty never declined
- (D) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event

᠙᠘᠙. Which conclusion about decline as process would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) decline is reduced to the publication of a book
- (B) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event
- (C) the author says the dynasty never declined
- (D) decline is presented only as a mythological curse

᠙᠙᠐. Which statement best explains fresh interpretation?

- (A) source uncertainty is hidden
- (B) future research is discouraged
- (C) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse
- (D) the author closes all debate permanently

᠙᠙᠑. Which interpretation of fresh interpretation is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) future research is discouraged
- (B) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse
- (C) source uncertainty is hidden
- (D) the author closes all debate permanently

᠙᠙᠒. A reader is analysing fresh interpretation. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) source uncertainty is hidden
- (B) the author closes all debate permanently
- (C) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse
- (D) future research is discouraged

᠙᠙᠓. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) fresh interpretation — future research is discouraged
- (B) fresh interpretation — the author closes all debate permanently
- (C) fresh interpretation — the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse
- (D) fresh interpretation — source uncertainty is hidden

᠙᠙᠔. Which statement about fresh interpretation should be rejected?

- (A) the author closes all debate permanently
- (B) future research is discouraged
- (C) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse
- (D) source uncertainty is hidden

᠙᠙᠕. Why is fresh interpretation historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author closes all debate permanently
- (B) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse
- (C) future research is discouraged
- (D) source uncertainty is hidden

৬৬৬. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of fresh interpretation?

- (A) the author closes all debate permanently
- (B) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse
- (C) source uncertainty is hidden
- (D) future research is discouraged

৬৬৭. Which conclusion about fresh interpretation would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) future research is discouraged
- (B) the author closes all debate permanently
- (C) source uncertainty is hidden
- (D) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse

৬৬৮. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding up to 1325 and external and internal factors?

- (A) Read up to 1325 through the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 a.d., and read external and internal factors through the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness.
- (B) Treat up to 1325 and external and internal factors as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in up to 1325 and use external and internal factors only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

৬৬৯. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding hazard of certainty and Bihar and Mithila?

- (A) Treat hazard of certainty and Bihar and Mithila as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Read hazard of certainty through definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open, and read Bihar and Mithila through the expansion of muslim authority is traced in both mithila and bihar, not as an isolated village incident.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in hazard of certainty and use Bihar and Mithila only as literary ornament.

৬৭০. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding late Karnata phase and decline as process?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in late Karnata phase and use decline as process only as literary ornament.
- (B) Read late Karnata phase through the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives, and read decline as process through decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Treat late Karnata phase and decline as process as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

৬৭১. What is the safest interpretation of the dynasty's decline in the book?

- (A) It is a contested process requiring fresh interpretation
- (B) It is fully settled by a single printed date
- (C) It is denied completely
- (D) It is explained only through mythology

Polity, administration, economy, education, and culture

৬৭২. Which statement best explains Chapter X scope?

- (A) Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (B) Chapter X excludes society and administration
- (C) Chapter X is an index of publishers
- (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture

୧୧୩. Which interpretation of Chapter X scope is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (B) Chapter X is an index of publishers
- (C) Chapter X excludes society and administration
- (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture

୧୧୪. A reader is analysing Chapter X scope. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture
- (B) Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (C) Chapter X excludes society and administration
- (D) Chapter X is an index of publishers

୧୧୫. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter X scope — Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (B) Chapter X scope — Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture
- (C) Chapter X scope — Chapter X is an index of publishers
- (D) Chapter X scope — Chapter X excludes society and administration

୧୧୬. Which statement about Chapter X scope should be rejected?

- (A) Chapter X is an index of publishers
- (B) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture
- (C) Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (D) Chapter X excludes society and administration

୧୧୭. Why is Chapter X scope historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Chapter X is an index of publishers
- (B) Chapter X excludes society and administration
- (C) Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture

୧୧୮. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Chapter X scope?

- (A) Chapter X excludes society and administration
- (B) Chapter X is an index of publishers
- (C) Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture

୧୧୯. Which conclusion about Chapter X scope would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Chapter X is an index of publishers
- (B) Chapter X excludes society and administration
- (C) Chapter X is a military chronology only
- (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture

୧୨୦. Which statement best explains administration?

- (A) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
- (B) administration is limited to modern bureaucracy
- (C) administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure
- (D) administration is used only as a poetic symbol

୧୭୧. Which interpretation of administration is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
- (B) administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure
- (C) administration is limited to modern bureaucracy
- (D) administration is used only as a poetic symbol

୧୭୨. A reader is analysing administration. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) administration is limited to modern bureaucracy
- (B) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
- (C) administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure
- (D) administration is used only as a poetic symbol

୧୭୩. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) administration — administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure
- (B) administration — administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
- (C) administration — administration is used only as a poetic symbol
- (D) administration — administration is limited to modern bureaucracy

୧୭୪. Which statement about administration should be rejected?

- (A) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
- (B) administration is limited to modern bureaucracy
- (C) administration is used only as a poetic symbol
- (D) administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure

୧୭୫. Why is administration historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) administration is limited to modern bureaucracy
- (B) administration is used only as a poetic symbol
- (C) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
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୧୭୬. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of administration?

- (A) administration is limited to modern bureaucracy
- (B) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
- (C) administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure
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୧୭୭. Which conclusion about administration would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) administration is limited to modern bureaucracy
- (B) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas
- (C) administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure
- (D) administration is used only as a poetic symbol

୧୭୮. Which statement best explains social and economic life?

- (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession
- (B) social history is treated as modern gossip
- (C) political history should ignore society and economy
- (D) the book reduces society to a list of kings

৬৩৭. Which interpretation of social and economic life is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession
- (B) the book reduces society to a list of kings
- (C) social history is treated as modern gossip
- (D) political history should ignore society and economy

৬৩৮. A reader is analysing social and economic life. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) political history should ignore society and economy
- (B) the book reduces society to a list of kings
- (C) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession
- (D) social history is treated as modern gossip

৬৩৯. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) social and economic life — political history should ignore society and economy
- (B) social and economic life — the book reduces society to a list of kings
- (C) social and economic life — social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession
- (D) social and economic life — social history is treated as modern gossip

৬৪০. Which statement about social and economic life should be rejected?

- (A) social history is treated as modern gossip
- (B) the book reduces society to a list of kings
- (C) political history should ignore society and economy
- (D) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession

৬৪১. Why is social and economic life historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession
- (B) social history is treated as modern gossip
- (C) the book reduces society to a list of kings
- (D) political history should ignore society and economy

৬৪২. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of social and economic life?

- (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession
- (B) the book reduces society to a list of kings
- (C) social history is treated as modern gossip
- (D) political history should ignore society and economy

৬৪৩. Which conclusion about social and economic life would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) social history is treated as modern gossip
- (B) the book reduces society to a list of kings
- (C) political history should ignore society and economy
- (D) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession

৬৪৪. Which statement best explains education and culture?

- (A) education is irrelevant to Karnata history
- (B) the book says Mithila lacked classical learning
- (C) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production
- (D) culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic

६८७. Which interpretation of education and culture is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production
- (B) the book says Mithila lacked classical learning
- (C) culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic
- (D) education is irrelevant to Karnata history

६८८. A reader is analysing education and culture. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the book says Mithila lacked classical learning
- (B) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production
- (C) education is irrelevant to Karnata history
- (D) culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic

६८९. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) education and culture — education is irrelevant to Karnata history
- (B) education and culture — education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production
- (C) education and culture — culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic
- (D) education and culture — the book says Mithila lacked classical learning

६९०. Which statement about education and culture should be rejected?

- (A) the book says Mithila lacked classical learning
- (B) culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic
- (C) education is irrelevant to Karnata history
- (D) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production

६९१. Why is education and culture historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) education is irrelevant to Karnata history
- (B) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production
- (C) culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic
- (D) the book says Mithila lacked classical learning

६९२. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of education and culture?

- (A) culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic
- (B) the book says Mithila lacked classical learning
- (C) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production
- (D) education is irrelevant to Karnata history

६९३. Which conclusion about education and culture would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book says Mithila lacked classical learning
- (B) culture appears only as a modern entertainment topic
- (C) education is irrelevant to Karnata history
- (D) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production

६९४. Which statement best explains Sanskrit scholarship?

- (A) the author studies only English education
- (B) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions
- (C) the period is described as anti-scholastic
- (D) Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity

६९५. Which interpretation of Sanskrit scholarship is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the author studies only English education
- (B) Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity
- (C) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions
- (D) the period is described as anti-scholastic

६९६. A reader is analysing Sanskrit scholarship. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity
- (B) the period is described as anti-scholastic
- (C) the author studies only English education
- (D) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions

६९७. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Sanskrit scholarship — the author studies only English education
- (B) Sanskrit scholarship — Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions
- (C) Sanskrit scholarship — Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity
- (D) Sanskrit scholarship — the period is described as anti-scholastic

६९८. Which statement about Sanskrit scholarship should be rejected?

- (A) Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity
- (B) the author studies only English education
- (C) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions
- (D) the period is described as anti-scholastic

६९९. Why is Sanskrit scholarship historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) the author studies only English education
- (B) the period is described as anti-scholastic
- (C) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions
- (D) Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity

७००. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Sanskrit scholarship?

- (A) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions
- (B) the author studies only English education
- (C) Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity
- (D) the period is described as anti-scholastic

७०१. Which conclusion about Sanskrit scholarship would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Sanskrit learning is unrelated to the polity
- (B) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions
- (C) the period is described as anti-scholastic
- (D) the author studies only English education

७०२. Which statement best explains social mould?

- (A) Karnata influence is limited to one year
- (B) the mould refers only to temple architecture
- (C) the dynasty left no trace after its fall
- (D) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared

٧٠٣. Which interpretation of social mould is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Karnata influence is limited to one year
- (B) the dynasty left no trace after its fall
- (C) the mould refers only to temple architecture
- (D) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared

٧٠٤. A reader is analysing social mould. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared
- (B) the mould refers only to temple architecture
- (C) Karnata influence is limited to one year
- (D) the dynasty left no trace after its fall

٧٠٥. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) social mould — the mould refers only to temple architecture
- (B) social mould — the dynasty left no trace after its fall
- (C) social mould — the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared
- (D) social mould — Karnata influence is limited to one year

٧٠٦. Which statement about social mould should be rejected?

- (A) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared
- (B) the mould refers only to temple architecture
- (C) Karnata influence is limited to one year
- (D) the dynasty left no trace after its fall

٧٠٧. Why is social mould historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Karnata influence is limited to one year
- (B) the mould refers only to temple architecture
- (C) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared
- (D) the dynasty left no trace after its fall

٧٠٨. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of social mould?

- (A) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared
- (B) Karnata influence is limited to one year
- (C) the dynasty left no trace after its fall
- (D) the mould refers only to temple architecture

٧٠٩. Which conclusion about social mould would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared
- (B) Karnata influence is limited to one year
- (C) the mould refers only to temple architecture
- (D) the dynasty left no trace after its fall

٧١٠. Which statement best explains folklore and political history?

- (A) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence
- (B) folklore has no relation to regional character
- (C) folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (D) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof

৩১১. Which interpretation of folklore and political history is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof
- (B) folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (C) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence
- (D) folklore has no relation to regional character

৩১২. A reader is analysing folklore and political history. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence
- (B) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof
- (C) folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (D) folklore has no relation to regional character

৩১৩. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) folklore and political history — folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof
- (B) folklore and political history — folklore has no relation to regional character
- (C) folklore and political history — folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (D) folklore and political history — folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence

৩১৪. Which statement about folklore and political history should be rejected?

- (A) folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (B) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence
- (C) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof
- (D) folklore has no relation to regional character

৩১৫. Why is folklore and political history historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof
- (B) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence
- (C) folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (D) folklore has no relation to regional character

৩১৬. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of folklore and political history?

- (A) folklore has no relation to regional character
- (B) folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (C) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof
- (D) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence

৩১৭. Which conclusion about folklore and political history would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof
- (B) folk tradition is entirely rejected
- (C) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence
- (D) folklore has no relation to regional character

৩১৮. Which statement best explains diplomacy?

- (A) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (B) diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy
- (C) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy
- (D) diplomacy appears as a printer's note

୭୧୯. Which interpretation of diplomacy is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (B) diplomacy appears as a printer's note
- (C) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy
- (D) diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy

୭୨୦. A reader is analysing diplomacy. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) diplomacy appears as a printer's note
- (B) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (C) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy
- (D) diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy

୭୨୧. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) diplomacy — the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (B) diplomacy — the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy
- (C) diplomacy — diplomacy appears as a printer's note
- (D) diplomacy — diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy

୭୨୨. Which statement about diplomacy should be rejected?

- (A) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy
- (B) diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy
- (C) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (D) diplomacy appears as a printer's note

୭୨୩. Why is diplomacy historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) diplomacy appears as a printer's note
- (B) diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy
- (C) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (D) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy

୭୨୪. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of diplomacy?

- (A) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy
- (B) diplomacy appears as a printer's note
- (C) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (D) diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy

୭୨୫. Which conclusion about diplomacy would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) diplomacy appears as a printer's note
- (B) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative
- (C) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy
- (D) diplomacy is used only for modern foreign policy

୭୨୬. Which statement best explains political thought?

- (A) the book denies any indigenous political writing
- (B) political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition
- (C) political thought is treated only as British law
- (D) political thought is excluded as non-cultural

৩২৭. Which interpretation of political thought is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition
- (B) political thought is treated only as British law
- (C) political thought is excluded as non-cultural
- (D) the book denies any indigenous political writing

৩২৮. A reader is analysing political thought. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) political thought is excluded as non-cultural
- (B) the book denies any indigenous political writing
- (C) political thought is treated only as British law
- (D) political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition

৩২৯. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) political thought — political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition
- (B) political thought — political thought is excluded as non-cultural
- (C) political thought — the book denies any indigenous political writing
- (D) political thought — political thought is treated only as British law

৩৩০. Which statement about political thought should be rejected?

- (A) political thought is treated only as British law
- (B) political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition
- (C) political thought is excluded as non-cultural
- (D) the book denies any indigenous political writing

৩৩১. Why is political thought historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

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- (B) political thought is excluded as non-cultural
- (C) the book denies any indigenous political writing
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- (A) the book denies any indigenous political writing
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৩৩৩. Which conclusion about political thought would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) political thought is treated only as British law
- (B) political thought is excluded as non-cultural
- (C) the book denies any indigenous political writing
- (D) political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition

৩৩৪. Which statement best explains regional institutions?

- (A) the Karnata period had no institutional effect
- (B) later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations
- (C) all later institutions began only in colonial times
- (D) the book refuses to connect past and present

৩৩৭. Which interpretation of regional institutions is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the Karnata period had no institutional effect
- (B) later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations
- (C) all later institutions began only in colonial times
- (D) the book refuses to connect past and present

৩৩৮. A reader is analysing regional institutions. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) all later institutions began only in colonial times
- (B) the Karnata period had no institutional effect
- (C) the book refuses to connect past and present
- (D) later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations

৩৩৯. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) regional institutions — later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations
- (B) regional institutions — the Karnata period had no institutional effect
- (C) regional institutions — all later institutions began only in colonial times
- (D) regional institutions — the book refuses to connect past and present

৩৪০. Which statement about regional institutions should be rejected?

- (A) the Karnata period had no institutional effect
- (B) later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations
- (C) all later institutions began only in colonial times
- (D) the book refuses to connect past and present

৩৪১. Why is regional institutions historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations
- (B) all later institutions began only in colonial times
- (C) the book refuses to connect past and present
- (D) the Karnata period had no institutional effect

৩৪২. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of regional institutions?

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- (A) the book refuses to connect past and present
- (B) the Karnata period had no institutional effect
- (C) later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations
- (D) all later institutions began only in colonial times

৩৪৪. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding administration and social and economic life?

- (A) Treat administration and social and economic life as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in administration and use social and economic life only as literary ornament.
- (C) Read administration through administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the karnatas, and read social and economic life through social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

७४३. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding education and culture and Sanskrit scholarship?

- (A) Treat education and culture and Sanskrit scholarship as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in education and culture and use Sanskrit scholarship only as literary ornament.
- (D) Read education and culture through education and culture are central because mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production, and read Sanskrit scholarship through karnata-era mithila is important for scholastic and sanskritic intellectual traditions.

७४४. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding social mould and folklore and political history?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Read social mould through the karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared, and read folklore and political history through folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence.
- (C) Treat social mould and folklore and political history as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in social mould and use folklore and political history only as literary ornament.

७४५. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding diplomacy and political thought?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Read diplomacy through the karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative, and read political thought through political thought is part of the cultural history of mithila, not an external addition.
- (C) Treat diplomacy and political thought as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in diplomacy and use political thought only as literary ornament.

७४६. Which grouping best represents Chapter X?

- (A) Administration, social and economic life, education and culture
- (B) Only Nanyadeva's military campaigns
- (C) Only publisher and printer details
- (D) Only the Tibetan mission after Harsha

Historiographical judgement and error-prevention

७४७. Which statement best explains avoid catalogue trivia?

- (A) historical analysis should be avoided
- (B) source criticism is less important than printing addresses
- (C) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price
- (D) catalogue details should dominate the quiz

७४८. Which interpretation of avoid catalogue trivia is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price
- (B) historical analysis should be avoided
- (C) source criticism is less important than printing addresses
- (D) catalogue details should dominate the quiz

७४९. A reader is analysing avoid catalogue trivia. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) source criticism is less important than printing addresses
- (B) catalogue details should dominate the quiz
- (C) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price
- (D) historical analysis should be avoided

৩৭০. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) avoid catalogue trivia — catalogue details should dominate the quiz
- (B) avoid catalogue trivia — a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price
- (C) avoid catalogue trivia — source criticism is less important than printing addresses
- (D) avoid catalogue trivia — historical analysis should be avoided

৩৭১. Which statement about avoid catalogue trivia should be rejected?

- (A) source criticism is less important than printing addresses
- (B) historical analysis should be avoided
- (C) catalogue details should dominate the quiz
- (D) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price

৩৭২. Why is avoid catalogue trivia historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price
- (B) source criticism is less important than printing addresses
- (C) catalogue details should dominate the quiz
- (D) historical analysis should be avoided

৩৭৩. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of avoid catalogue trivia?

- (A) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price
- (B) catalogue details should dominate the quiz
- (C) historical analysis should be avoided
- (D) source criticism is less important than printing addresses

৩৭৪. Which conclusion about avoid catalogue trivia would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) catalogue details should dominate the quiz
- (B) historical analysis should be avoided
- (C) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price
- (D) source criticism is less important than printing addresses

৩৭৫. Which statement best explains avoid single-source certainty?

- (A) source comparison is unnecessary
- (B) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed
- (C) all disputed evidence must be ignored
- (D) a single anecdote always settles political history

৩৭৬. Which interpretation of avoid single-source certainty is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) source comparison is unnecessary
- (B) all disputed evidence must be ignored
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৩৭৭. A reader is analysing avoid single-source certainty. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) source comparison is unnecessary
- (B) all disputed evidence must be ignored
- (C) a single anecdote always settles political history
- (D) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed

୭୫୮. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) avoid single-source certainty — a single anecdote always settles political history
- (B) avoid single-source certainty — all disputed evidence must be ignored
- (C) avoid single-source certainty — a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed
- (D) avoid single-source certainty — source comparison is unnecessary

୭୫୯. Which statement about avoid single-source certainty should be rejected?

- (A) source comparison is unnecessary
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୭୬୧. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of avoid single-source certainty?

- (A) a single anecdote always settles political history
- (B) all disputed evidence must be ignored
- (C) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed
- (D) source comparison is unnecessary

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- (A) source comparison is unnecessary
- (B) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed
- (C) all disputed evidence must be ignored
- (D) a single anecdote always settles political history

୭୬୩. Which statement best explains chronology and inference?

- (A) chronology is irrelevant to dynastic history
- (B) plausible reconstruction should be presented as absolute fact
- (C) dates printed in contents replace all argument
- (D) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction

୭୬୪. Which interpretation of chronology and inference is most faithful to the book's argument?

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- (B) dates printed in contents replace all argument
- (C) chronology is irrelevant to dynastic history
- (D) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction

୭୧୫. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) chronology and inference — plausible reconstruction should be presented as absolute fact
- (B) chronology and inference — chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction
- (C) chronology and inference — chronology is irrelevant to dynastic history
- (D) chronology and inference — dates printed in contents replace all argument

୭୧୬. Which statement about chronology and inference should be rejected?

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- (B) chronology is irrelevant to dynastic history
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୭୨୦. Which statement best explains names and identities?

- (A) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context
- (B) one name always refers to one person without context
- (C) variant names can be ignored
- (D) territorial labels have no historical value

୭୨୧. Which interpretation of names and identities is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) one name always refers to one person without context
- (B) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context
- (C) territorial labels have no historical value
- (D) variant names can be ignored

୭୨୨. A reader is analysing names and identities. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context
- (B) one name always refers to one person without context
- (C) variant names can be ignored
- (D) territorial labels have no historical value

৩৩৪. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) names and identities — territorial labels have no historical value
- (B) names and identities — ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context
- (C) names and identities — variant names can be ignored
- (D) names and identities — one name always refers to one person without context

৩৩৫. Which statement about names and identities should be rejected?

- (A) one name always refers to one person without context
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- (D) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context

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- (A) territorial labels have no historical value
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৩৩৯. Which statement best explains origin vs later achievement?

- (A) once origin is debated, later history becomes meaningless
- (B) the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty
- (C) achievements are irrelevant to dynastic history
- (D) origin alone explains administration and culture

৩৪০. Which interpretation of origin vs later achievement is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty
- (B) once origin is debated, later history becomes meaningless
- (C) origin alone explains administration and culture
- (D) achievements are irrelevant to dynastic history

৩৪১. A reader is analysing origin vs later achievement. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) achievements are irrelevant to dynastic history
- (B) the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty
- (C) origin alone explains administration and culture
- (D) once origin is debated, later history becomes meaningless

৩৮২. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) origin vs later achievement — origin alone explains administration and culture
- (B) origin vs later achievement — the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty
- (C) origin vs later achievement — once origin is debated, later history becomes meaningless
- (D) origin vs later achievement — achievements are irrelevant to dynastic history

৩৮৩. Which statement about origin vs later achievement should be rejected?

- (A) once origin is debated, later history becomes meaningless
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৩৮৪. Why is origin vs later achievement historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

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- (B) the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty
- (C) achievements are irrelevant to dynastic history
- (D) once origin is debated, later history becomes meaningless

৩৮৭. Which statement best explains regional memory?

- (A) regional memory is either literal fact or useless fiction
- (B) folklore replaces inscriptions completely
- (C) source criticism excludes all traditions
- (D) regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources

৩৮৮. Which interpretation of regional memory is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) folklore replaces inscriptions completely
- (B) regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources
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৩৮৯. A reader is analysing regional memory. Which conclusion should be accepted?

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- (B) regional memory is either literal fact or useless fiction
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୭୭୦. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) regional memory — source criticism excludes all traditions
- (B) regional memory — folklore replaces inscriptions completely
- (C) regional memory — regional memory is either literal fact or useless fiction
- (D) regional memory — regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources

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୭୭୫. Which statement best explains evidence and humility?

- (A) the author writes only a devotional praise text
- (B) the author refuses to admit uncertainty
- (C) the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence
- (D) the author uses an arrogant tone of finality

୭୭୬. Which interpretation of evidence and humility is most faithful to the book's argument?

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- (A) the author refuses to admit uncertainty
- (B) the author writes only a devotional praise text
- (C) the author uses an arrogant tone of finality
- (D) the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence

၅၉၆. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) evidence and humility — the author refuses to admit uncertainty
- (B) evidence and humility — the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence
- (C) evidence and humility — the author uses an arrogant tone of finality
- (D) evidence and humility — the author writes only a devotional praise text

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- (B) the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence
- (C) the author writes only a devotional praise text
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၆၀၀. Why is evidence and humility historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

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- (D) the author writes only a devotional praise text

၆၀၃. Which statement best explains Mithila as research field?

- (A) the author discourages students from using the bibliography
- (B) the book says no further evidence can matter
- (C) the field is declared permanently closed
- (D) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research

၆၀၈. Which interpretation of Mithila as research field is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) the book says no further evidence can matter
- (B) the field is declared permanently closed
- (C) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research
- (D) the author discourages students from using the bibliography

၆၀၄. A reader is analysing Mithila as research field. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) the field is declared permanently closed
- (B) the book says no further evidence can matter
- (C) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research
- (D) the author discourages students from using the bibliography

๘๐๕. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Mithila as research field — the field is declared permanently closed
- (B) Mithila as research field — the book says no further evidence can matter
- (C) Mithila as research field — Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research
- (D) Mithila as research field — the author discourages students from using the bibliography

๘๐๖. Which statement about Mithila as research field should be rejected?

- (A) the field is declared permanently closed
- (B) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research
- (C) the author discourages students from using the bibliography
- (D) the book says no further evidence can matter

๘๐๗. Why is Mithila as research field historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

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- (B) the author discourages students from using the bibliography
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๘๐๙. Which conclusion about Mithila as research field would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) the book says no further evidence can matter
- (B) the author discourages students from using the bibliography
- (C) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research
- (D) the field is declared permanently closed

๘๑๐. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding avoid single-source certainty and chronology and inference?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Treat avoid single-source certainty and chronology and inference as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Read avoid single-source certainty through a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed, and read chronology and inference through chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in avoid single-source certainty and use chronology and inference only as literary ornament.

๘๑๑. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding names and identities and origin vs later achievement?

- (A) Read names and identities through ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context, and read origin vs later achievement through the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in names and identities and use origin vs later achievement only as literary ornament.
- (C) Treat names and identities and origin vs later achievement as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

८१३. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding regional memory and evidence and humility?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in regional memory and use evidence and humility only as literary ornament.
- (C) Read regional memory through regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources, and read evidence and humility through the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence.
- (D) Treat regional memory and evidence and humility as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

८१४. Which habit would violate the book's historical method?

- (A) Turning a disputed origin theory into a final certainty without checking evidence
- (B) Comparing literary and epigraphic evidence
- (C) Acknowledging uncertainty in chronology
- (D) Using bibliography as a guidepost

Rulers, chronology, and connected political actors

८१५. Which statement best explains Nanyadeva and 1097?

- (A) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters
- (B) 1097 belongs only to the bibliography
- (C) 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila
- (D) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death

८१६. Which interpretation of Nanyadeva and 1097 is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death
- (B) 1097 belongs only to the bibliography
- (C) 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila
- (D) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters

८१७. A reader is analysing Nanyadeva and 1097. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters
- (B) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death
- (C) 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila
- (D) 1097 belongs only to the bibliography

८१८. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Nanyadeva and 1097 — Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters
- (B) Nanyadeva and 1097 — 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila
- (C) Nanyadeva and 1097 — 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death
- (D) Nanyadeva and 1097 — 1097 belongs only to the bibliography

८१९. Which statement about Nanyadeva and 1097 should be rejected?

- (A) 1097 belongs only to the bibliography
- (B) 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila
- (C) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters
- (D) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death

८२०. Why is Nanyadeva and 1097 historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death
- (B) 1097 belongs only to the bibliography
- (C) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters
- (D) 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila

८२१. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Nanyadeva and 1097?

- (A) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters
- (B) 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila
- (C) 1097 belongs only to the bibliography
- (D) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death

८२२. Which conclusion about Nanyadeva and 1097 would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) 1097 belongs only to the bibliography
- (B) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters
- (C) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death
- (D) 1097 marks the beginning of Muslim authority in Mithila

८२३. Which statement best explains Malladeva and heroism?

- (A) Malladeva is described only as a village scribe
- (B) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero
- (C) Malladeva is placed after Harisimhadeva's fall
- (D) Malladeva is treated as unrelated to Nanyadeva

८२४. Which interpretation of Malladeva and heroism is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero
- (B) Malladeva is described only as a village scribe
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८२६. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Malladeva and heroism — Malladeva is placed after Harisimhadeva's fall
- (B) Malladeva and heroism — Malladeva is described only as a village scribe
- (C) Malladeva and heroism — Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero
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๘๓๙. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Malladeva and heroism?

- (A) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero
- (B) Malladeva is treated as unrelated to Nanyadeva
- (C) Malladeva is placed after Harisimhadeva's fall
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- (A) Malladeva is treated as unrelated to Nanyadeva
- (B) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero
- (C) Malladeva is described only as a village scribe
- (D) Malladeva is placed after Harisimhadeva's fall

๘๓๑. Which statement best explains Gangeyadeva problem?

- (A) the book says the question has no importance
- (B) they are modern professors
- (C) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved
- (D) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion

๘๓๒. Which interpretation of Gangeyadeva problem is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion
- (B) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved
- (C) they are modern professors
- (D) the book says the question has no importance

๘๓๓. A reader is analysing Gangeyadeva problem. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) they are modern professors
- (B) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion
- (C) the book says the question has no importance
- (D) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved

๘๓๔. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Gangeyadeva problem — the book says the question has no importance
- (B) Gangeyadeva problem — they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion
- (C) Gangeyadeva problem — Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved
- (D) Gangeyadeva problem — they are modern professors

๘๓๕. Which statement about Gangeyadeva problem should be rejected?

- (A) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion
- (B) the book says the question has no importance
- (C) they are modern professors
- (D) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved

๘๓๖. Why is Gangeyadeva problem historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) they are modern professors
- (B) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion
- (C) the book says the question has no importance
- (D) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved

८३७. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Gangeyadeva problem?

- (A) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved
- (B) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion
- (C) the book says the question has no importance
- (D) they are modern professors

८३८. Which conclusion about Gangeyadeva problem would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) they are modern professors
- (B) the book says the question has no importance
- (C) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved
- (D) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion

८३९. Which statement best explains Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence?

- (A) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey
- (B) they are bibliographical editors
- (C) they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs
- (D) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285

८४०. Which interpretation of Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) they are bibliographical editors
- (B) they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs
- (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285
- (D) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey

८४१. A reader is analysing Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey
- (B) they are bibliographical editors
- (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285
- (D) they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs

८४२. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence — they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey
- (B) Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence — they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs
- (C) Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence — Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285
- (D) Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence — they are bibliographical editors

८४३. Which statement about Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence should be rejected?

- (A) they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs
- (B) they are bibliographical editors
- (C) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey
- (D) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285

८४४. Why is Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey
- (B) they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs
- (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285
- (D) they are bibliographical editors

८४५. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence?

- (A) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285
- (B) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey
- (C) they are bibliographical editors
- (D) they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs

८४६. Which conclusion about Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) they are all treated as post-1325 chiefs
- (B) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey
- (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285
- (D) they are bibliographical editors

८४७. Which statement best explains Sakrasimha variant?

- (A) Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book
- (B) Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan

८४८. Which interpretation of Sakrasimha variant is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book
- (D) Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler

८४९. A reader is analysing Sakrasimha variant. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book
- (B) Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan
- (C) Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva

८५०. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Sakrasimha variant — Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan
- (B) Sakrasimha variant — Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler
- (C) Sakrasimha variant — Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Sakrasimha variant — Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book

८५१. Which statement about Sakrasimha variant should be rejected?

- (A) Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan
- (D) Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book

८५२. Why is Sakrasimha variant historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan
- (D) Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler

८५३. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Sakrasimha variant?

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan
- (C) Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler
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८५४. Which conclusion about Sakrasimha variant would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book
- (B) Sakrasimha is a Muslim chronicler
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Sakrasimha is another name for Janaki Prakashan

८५५. Which statement best explains Harisimhadeva's position?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative
- (B) Harisimhadeva is a source abbreviation
- (C) Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
- (D) Harisimhadeva is placed before Nanyadeva

८५६. Which interpretation of Harisimhadeva's position is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative
- (B) Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
- (C) Harisimhadeva is a source abbreviation
- (D) Harisimhadeva is placed before Nanyadeva

८५७. A reader is analysing Harisimhadeva's position. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is a source abbreviation
- (B) Harisimhadeva is placed before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
- (D) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative

८५८. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Harisimhadeva's position — Harisimhadeva is a source abbreviation
- (B) Harisimhadeva's position — Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative
- (C) Harisimhadeva's position — Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
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- (A) Harisimhadeva is a source abbreviation
- (B) Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
- (C) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative
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८६०. Why is Harisimhadeva's position historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is a source abbreviation
- (B) Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
- (C) Harisimhadeva is placed before Nanyadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative

๘๔๗. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Harisimhadeva's position?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
- (B) Harisimhadeva is placed before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative
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๘๔๘. Which conclusion about Harisimhadeva's position would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative
- (B) Harisimhadeva is placed before Nanyadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva is excluded from dynastic history
- (D) Harisimhadeva is a source abbreviation

๘๔๙. Which statement best explains Chandeswara in politics?

- (A) Chandeswara appears only as a modern editor
- (B) Chandeswara's political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance
- (C) Chandeswara is used only for musical history
- (D) Chandeswara is denied any connection with administration

๘๕๐. Which interpretation of Chandeswara in politics is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Chandeswara's political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance
- (B) Chandeswara is used only for musical history
- (C) Chandeswara is denied any connection with administration
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๘๖๑. Which statement best explains Jayachanda and Pithi?

- (A) it shows Mithila was totally isolated
- (B) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila's history intersected with wider north Indian politics
- (C) it belongs only to a modern family register
- (D) it has no connection with Purusapariksa

๘๖๒. Which interpretation of Jayachanda and Pithi is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) it has no connection with Purusapariksa
- (B) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila's history intersected with wider north Indian politics
- (C) it shows Mithila was totally isolated
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๘๖๔. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Jayachanda and Pithi — it has no connection with Purusapariksa
- (B) Jayachanda and Pithi — The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila's history intersected with wider north Indian politics
- (C) Jayachanda and Pithi — it shows Mithila was totally isolated
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- (B) it belongs only to a modern family register
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๘๖๖. Why is Jayachanda and Pithi historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

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- (C) it shows Mithila was totally isolated
- (D) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila's history intersected with wider north Indian politics

๒๙๘. Which statement best explains Karna and Karnatas?

- (A) Karna's alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila's Karnata dynasty
- (B) it is unrelated to the origin debate
- (C) it places the dynasty after 1325
- (D) it alone proves every detail of the origin

๒๙๙. Which interpretation of Karna and Karnatas is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) it is unrelated to the origin debate
- (B) it alone proves every detail of the origin
- (C) Karna's alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila's Karnata dynasty
- (D) it places the dynasty after 1325

๓๐๐. A reader is analysing Karna and Karnatas. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) it places the dynasty after 1325
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- (C) it alone proves every detail of the origin
- (D) it is unrelated to the origin debate

๘๘๙. Which statement best explains Chalukyas and the east?

- (A) Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians
- (B) Chalukya pressure is used only for culture
- (C) Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only
- (D) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem

๘๘๘. Which interpretation of Chalukyas and the east is most faithful to the book's argument?

- (A) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem
- (B) Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians
- (C) Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only
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๘๘๙. A reader is analysing Chalukyas and the east. Which conclusion should be accepted?

- (A) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem
- (B) Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only
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- (D) Chalukya pressure is used only for culture

๘๙๐. Which pair is correctly matched?

- (A) Chalukyas and the east — Chalukya pressure is used only for culture
- (B) Chalukyas and the east — Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem
- (C) Chalukyas and the east — Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians
- (D) Chalukyas and the east — Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only

๘๙๑. Which statement about Chalukyas and the east should be rejected?

- (A) Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only
- (B) Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians
- (C) Chalukya pressure is used only for culture
- (D) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem

๘๙๒. Why is Chalukyas and the east historically significant in the reconstruction of Mithila under the Karnatas?

- (A) Chalukya pressure is used only for culture
- (B) Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians
- (C) Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only
- (D) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem

८९३. Which option avoids an over-simple reading of Chalukyas and the east?

- (A) Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only
- (B) Chalukya pressure is used only for culture
- (C) Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians
- (D) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem

८९४. Which conclusion about Chalukyas and the east would best fit a careful historical answer?

- (A) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem
- (B) Chalukya pressure is used only for culture
- (C) Chalukyas belong to the decline chapter after 1325 only
- (D) Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians

८९५. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Malladeva and heroism and Gangeyadeva problem?

- (A) Treat Malladeva and heroism and Gangeyadeva problem as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in Malladeva and heroism and use Gangeyadeva problem only as literary ornament.
- (C) Read Malladeva and heroism through malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero, and read Gangeyadeva problem through gangeyadeva of mithila and gangadeva of tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

८९६. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence and Sakrasimha variant?

- (A) Read Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence through narasimhadeva, ramasimhadeva and saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285, and read Sakrasimha variant through sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for saktisimhadeva.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Treat Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence and Sakrasimha variant as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence and use Sakrasimha variant only as literary ornament.

८९७. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Harisimhadeva's position and Chandeswara in politics?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Read Harisimhadeva's position through harisimhadeva is the culmination of the karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative, and read Chandeswara in politics through chandeswara's political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual karnata governance.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Harisimhadeva's position and use Chandeswara in politics only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat Harisimhadeva's position and Chandeswara in politics as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

८९८. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Jayachanda and Pithi and Karna and Karnatas?

- (A) Treat Jayachanda and Pithi and Karna and Karnatas as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in Jayachanda and Pithi and use Karna and Karnatas only as literary ornament.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Read Jayachanda and Pithi through the jayachanda-pithi-chikkora material shows that mithila's history intersected with wider north indian politics, and read Karna and Karnatas through karna's alliance with karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of mithila's karnata dynasty.

೯೯. Which chronological threshold is used by the author to mark the advent of the Karnatas under Nanyadeva?

- (A) 1097 A.D.
- (B) 1188 A.D.
- (C) 1285 A.D.
- (D) 1325 A.D.

Cross-chapter synthesis

೯೦೦. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Chapter X and source corroboration?

- (A) Treat Chapter X and source corroboration as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Chapter X and use source corroboration only as literary ornament.
- (D) Read Chapter X through chapter x analyses polity and society under the karnatas, including administration, economy, education and culture, and read source corroboration through purusapariksa, prakritapaingalam, muslim sources, rambhmanjarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials.

೯೦೧. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding index and Mithila and Tirabhukti?

- (A) Read index through the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms, and read Mithila and Tirabhukti through mithila, tirabhukti and tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in index and use Mithila and Tirabhukti only as literary ornament.
- (C) Treat index and Mithila and Tirabhukti as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

೯೦೨. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Mithila and Bihar and 1097 A.D.?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Read Mithila and Bihar through the book links mithila to bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity, and read 1097 A.D. through 1097 a.d. marks the advent of the karnatas and the beginning of nanyadeva's line.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in Mithila and Bihar and use 1097 A.D. only as literary ornament.
- (D) Treat Mithila and Bihar and 1097 A.D. as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

೯೦೩. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Nanya as Karnata warrior and Nanyadeva as founder?

- (A) Read Nanya as Karnata warrior through nanya/nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested, and read Nanyadeva as founder through nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the karnata line in mithila.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in Nanya as Karnata warrior and use Nanyadeva as founder only as literary ornament.
- (C) Treat Nanya as Karnata warrior and Nanyadeva as founder as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

೯೦೪. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding military and diplomacy and Malladeva?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in military and diplomacy and use Malladeva only as literary ornament.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Treat military and diplomacy and Malladeva as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Read military and diplomacy through nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy, and read Malladeva through malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis.

१०५. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding succession problem and Narasimhadeva?

- (A) Ignore source criticism in succession problem and use Narasimhadeva only as literary ornament.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Read succession problem through successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully, and read Narasimhadeva through narasimhadeva is one of the successive karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter.
- (D) Treat succession problem and Narasimhadeva as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

१०६. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding name variants and Harisimhadeva?

- (A) Read name variants through variant names like saktisimhadeva/sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession, and read Harisimhadeva through harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of mithila.
- (B) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (C) Treat name variants and Harisimhadeva as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in name variants and use Harisimhadeva only as literary ornament.

१०७. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Karnata giants and gradual expansion?

- (A) Read Karnata giants through the phrase 'last of the karnata giants' frames harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty, and read gradual expansion through muslim authority in mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined karnata dominance.
- (B) Treat Karnata giants and gradual expansion as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Ignore source criticism in Karnata giants and use gradual expansion only as literary ornament.

१०८. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding fresh interpretation and Chapter X scope?

- (A) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (B) Treat fresh interpretation and Chapter X scope as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in fresh interpretation and use Chapter X scope only as literary ornament.
- (D) Read fresh interpretation through the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse, and read Chapter X scope through chapter x treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture.

१०९. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding regional institutions and avoid catalogue trivia?

- (A) Treat regional institutions and avoid catalogue trivia as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.
- (B) Read regional institutions through later mithila institutions must be read partly through karnata-era formations, and read avoid catalogue trivia through a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price.
- (C) Ignore source criticism in regional institutions and use avoid catalogue trivia only as literary ornament.
- (D) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.

११०. Which combination best preserves the book's method regarding Mithila as research field and Nanyadeva and 1097?

- (A) Read Mithila as research field through mithila's karnata period is presented as still requiring further research, and read Nanyadeva and 1097 through nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-karnata survey from the dynastic chapters.
- (B) Ignore source criticism in Mithila as research field and use Nanyadeva and 1097 only as literary ornament.
- (C) Replace both issues with a single fixed legend and avoid comparing evidence.
- (D) Treat Mithila as research field and Nanyadeva and 1097 as catalogue details unrelated to historical reconstruction.

१. (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials — The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
२. (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials — The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
३. (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials — The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
४. (D) source corroboration — Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials — The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
५. (A) the book relies only on a single royal genealogy — The rejected option is misleading. The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
६. (C) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials — The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
७. (B) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials — The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
८. (A) Purusapariksa, Prakritapaingalam, Muslim sources, Rambhajanarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials — The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.
९. (C) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma — The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.
१०. (C) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma — The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.
११. (B) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma — The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.
१२. (C) Prakritapaingalam — Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma — The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.
१३. (C) Prakritapaingalam is treated only as a modern Bengali novel — The rejected option is misleading. The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.
१४. (C) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma — The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.
१५. (B) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma — The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.
१६. (A) Prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about Chandeswara and Haribrahma — The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva.

- १७. (C) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors** — The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- १८. (B) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors** — The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- १९. (A) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors** — The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- २०. (A) Purusapariksa tales — Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors** — The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- २१. (B) Purusapariksa is excluded because it contains no historical hints** — The rejected option is misleading. The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- २२. (A) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors** — The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- २३. (A) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors** — The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- २४. (C) Vidyapati's Purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on Karnata rulers and related political actors** — The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.
- २५. (D) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology** — The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- २६. (B) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology** — The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- २७. (C) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology** — The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- २८. (C) literary source use — literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology** — The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- २९. (C) every literary anecdote is accepted without criticism** — The rejected option is misleading. The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- ३०. (A) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology** — The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- ३१. (B) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology** — The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- ३२. (B) literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, Muslim sources and chronology** — The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types.
- ३३. (D) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less** — The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.
- ३४. (C) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less** — The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.
- ३५. (D) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less** — The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.
- ३६. (D) epigraphic scarcity — scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less** — The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.

- 39. (C) scarcity of inscriptions proves that the Karnatas never ruled** — The rejected option is misleading. The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.
- 36. (C) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less** — The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.
- 39. (A) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less** — The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.
- 80. (B) scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less** — The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.
- 88. (D) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession** — The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 82. (D) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession** — The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 83. (A) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession** — The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 88. (D) numismatic evidence — limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession** — The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 84. (B) coin evidence fixes every ruler's dates beyond debate** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 86. (B) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession** — The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 89. (A) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession** — The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 86. (C) limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession** — The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty.
- 89. (A) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase** — The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.
- 90. (B) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase** — The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.
- 98. (A) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase** — The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.
- 92. (A) Muslim sources — Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase** — The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.
- 93. (B) Muslim sources are used only for Vedic ritual** — The rejected option is misleading. The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.
- 98. (A) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase** — The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.
- 94. (B) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase** — The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.
- 96. (B) Muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late Karnata phase** — The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.

५७. (A) **conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version** — The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
५८. (D) **conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version** — The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
५९. (C) **conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version** — The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
६०. (A) **source disagreement — conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version** — The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
६१. (A) **the most dramatic legend is automatically treated as true** — The rejected option is misleading. The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
६२. (B) **conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version** — The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
६३. (A) **conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version** — The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
६४. (A) **conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version** — The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted.
६५. (D) **the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it** — The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
६६. (C) **the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it** — The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
६७. (D) **the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it** — The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
६८. (A) **secondary sources — the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it** — The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
६९. (D) **secondary works are copied without analysis** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
७०. (C) **the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it** — The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
७१. (A) **the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it** — The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
७२. (B) **the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it** — The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.
७३. (D) **the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila** — The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.
७४. (D) **the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila** — The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.
७५. (C) **the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila** — The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.
७६. (C) **bibliography — the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila** — The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.

99. (D) **the bibliography is treated as a list of publishers' addresses** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.
100. (D) **the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila** — The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.
101. (C) **the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila** — The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.
102. (C) **the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval Mithila** — The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars.
103. (A) **select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions** — The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
104. (C) **select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions** — The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
105. (D) **select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions** — The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
106. (D) **select articles** — **select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions** — The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
107. (B) **select articles are used as quiz fillers only** — The rejected option is misleading. The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
108. (D) **select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions** — The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
109. (C) **select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions** — The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
110. (C) **select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions** — The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.
111. (D) **the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms** — A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.
112. (B) **the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms** — A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.
113. (C) **the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms** — A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.
114. (A) **index** — **the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms** — A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.
115. (A) **the index is a narrative chapter on Nanyadeva** — The rejected option is misleading. A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.
116. (C) **the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms** — A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.
117. (B) **the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms** — A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.
118. (A) **the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms** — A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters.

१७. (B) Read Prakritapaingalam through prakritapaingalam is important because it preserves information about chandeswara and haribrahma, and read Purusapariksa tales through vidyapati's purusapariksa is used because several tales throw light on karnata rulers and related political actors. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The source section notes that Haribrahma's verses refer to Chandeswara as a powerful minister of Harisimhadeva. The text explicitly associates several Purusapariksa tales with evidence for the Karnata dynasty.

१८. (B) Read literary source use through literary texts are not used as bare stories but as evidence to be checked with inscriptions, muslim sources and chronology, and read epigraphic scarcity through scarce inscriptions make source criticism more necessary, not less. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The book's method is comparative: literary testimony gains value when corroborated by other source types. The author treats lack of epigraphic certainty as a reason for careful reassessment.

१९. (C) Read numismatic evidence through limited coin evidence contributes to uncertainty about chronology and succession, and read Muslim sources through muslim sources matter especially for external pressure, expansion of authority and the late karnata phase. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface notes the lack of sufficient numismatic and epigraphic evidence as a major historiographical difficulty. The source strategy includes Muslim accounts because Karnata decline cannot be understood without wider political pressure.

१००. (C) Read source disagreement through conflicting source traditions require weighing, not merely choosing the most dramatic version, and read secondary sources through the author uses secondary scholarship but seeks to systematize and reassess it. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The work repeatedly frames Karnata history as a field where contradictory evidence must be sifted. The preface acknowledges a large body of scholarship and also the need to go beyond it.

१०१. (D) Read bibliography through the bibliography is designed as a guidepost for students of ancient and early medieval mithila, and read select articles through select articles extend the research apparatus beyond books and inscriptions. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface says the bibliography was prepared with special care to guide students and scholars. The contents include select articles after the bibliography, showing the author's concern with scholarly apparatus.

१०२. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 — The source discussion treats all four as valuable, especially when they corroborate one another.

१०३. (C) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms — The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

१०४. (A) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms — The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

१०५. (A) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms — The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

१०६. (A) Mithila and Tirabhukti — Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms — The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

१०७. (B) Mithila is treated only as a modern municipal ward — The rejected option is misleading. The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

१०८. (B) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms — The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

१०९. (C) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms — The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

११०. (A) Mithila, Tirabhukti and Tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms — The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

- १११. (C) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world** — The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११२. (A) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world** — The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११३. (A) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world** — The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११४. (B) geography as historical evidence — geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world** — The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११५. (A) geography is irrelevant because the Karnatas had no neighbours** — The rejected option is misleading. The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११६. (C) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world** — The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११७. (C) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world** — The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११८. (D) geography helps explain why Mithila interacted with Nepal, Bengal, Magadha and the Gangetic world** — The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links.
- ११९. (B) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India** — The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२०. (C) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India** — The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२१. (C) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India** — The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२२. (C) north-eastern India — the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India** — The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२३. (D) Karnata rule is limited to a single village genealogy** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२४. (D) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India** — The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२५. (B) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India** — The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२६. (A) the Karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India** — The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १२७. (C) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions** — The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.
- १२८. (D) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions** — The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.
- १२९. (B) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions** — The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.
- १३०. (D) regional character — the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions** — The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.

- १३१. (C) regional character is defined only by modern census categories** — The rejected option is misleading. The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.
- १३२. (A) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions** — The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.
- १३३. (D) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions** — The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.
- १३४. (B) the regional character of Mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions** — The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence.
- १३५. (A) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery** — The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १३६. (A) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery** — The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १३७. (B) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery** — The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १३८. (D) Mithila's neglect — the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery** — The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १३९. (C) the author says Mithila never possessed classical learning** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १४०. (D) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery** — The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १४१. (D) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery** — The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १४२. (A) the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery** — The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.
- १४३. (D) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past** — The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.
- १४४. (B) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past** — The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.
- १४५. (D) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past** — The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.
- १४६. (A) records and relics — records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past** — The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.
- १४७. (C) stone records are treated as decorative objects without historical value** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.
- १४८. (C) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past** — The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.
- १४९. (A) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past** — The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.
- १५०. (C) records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing Mithila's past** — The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness.

- १५१. (D) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions** — The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५२. (A) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions** — The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५३. (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions** — The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५४. (B) Mithila and Nepal — Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions** — The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५५. (D) Nepal is irrelevant to Karnata chronology** — The rejected option is misleading. The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५६. (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions** — The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५७. (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions** — The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५८. (C) Mithila's history cannot be separated from Nepal-side evidence and later traditions** — The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.
- १५९. (C) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity** — The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६०. (A) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity** — The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६१. (D) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity** — The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६२. (A) Mithila and Bihar — the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity** — The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६३. (B) the book erases Mithila inside a generic Bihar history** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६४. (A) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity** — The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६५. (B) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity** — The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६६. (C) the book links Mithila to Bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity** — The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history.
- १६७. (D) Read geography as historical evidence through geography helps explain why mithila interacted with nepal, bengal, magadha and the gangetic world, and read north-eastern India through the karnata rule is framed as an important landmark in the history of north-eastern india.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The book treats Mithila's location as crucial to its diplomacy, military vulnerability and cultural links. The preface explicitly calls Karnata rule a landmark in the history of north-eastern India.
- १६८. (D) Read regional character through the regional character of mithila is shaped by political power, scholarship, folklore and institutions, and read Mithila's neglect through the contrast between past cultural abundance and present neglect motivates historical recovery.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The author connects institutional mould, traditions, folklore and scholarship with Karnata-era influence. The preface laments present misery and neglect against the background of earlier learning and political thought.

१६१. (A) Read records and relics through records, relics and stone tablets provide durable traces for reconstructing mithila's past, and read Mithila and Nepal through mithila's history cannot be separated from nepal-side evidence and later traditions. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface begins by stressing physical and textual traces as evidence against historical forgetfulness. The author's reliance on D. R. Regmi and visits to Nepalese libraries show the importance of Nepal-related material.

१७०. (D) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line — The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७१. (C) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line — The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७२. (B) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line — The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७३. (B) 1097 A.D. — 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line — The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७४. (B) 1097 A.D. marks the final fall of Harisimhadeva — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७५. (A) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line — The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७६. (A) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line — The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७७. (B) 1097 A.D. marks the advent of the Karnatas and the beginning of Nanyadeva's line — The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

१७८. (D) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared — Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१७९. (C) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared — Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१८०. (D) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared — Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१८१. (D) pre-Karnata survey — the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared — Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१८२. (A) the survey is included only to list publishers — The rejected option is misleading. Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१८३. (D) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared — Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१८४. (C) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared — Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१८५. (C) the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the Karnata line appeared — Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history.

१८६. (A) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti — The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.

१८७. (D) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti — The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.

- १८८. (D) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti** — The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.
- १८९. (B) Harsha's aftermath — the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti** — The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.
- १९०. (B) Harsha's death is treated as the direct founding of the Karnata dynasty** — The rejected option is misleading. The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.
- १९१. (B) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti** — The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.
- १९२. (C) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti** — The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.
- १९३. (C) the upheaval after Harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north Bihar and Tirabhukti** — The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.
- १९४. (C) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict** — The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- १९५. (B) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict** — The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- १९६. (B) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict** — The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- १९७. (C) Arjuna/Arunasva episode — the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict** — The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- १९८. (C) the episode is used as unquestioned proof of Chola settlement** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- १९९. (A) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict** — The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- २००. (C) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict** — The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- २०१. (C) the Arjuna or Arunasva episode is presented as difficult because Chinese and later traditions conflict** — The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion.
- २०२. (C) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder** — The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २०३. (A) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder** — The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २०४. (D) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder** — The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २०५. (D) Wang mission — the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder** — The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.

- २०६. (A) Wang's mission is cited as a British survey team** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २०७. (D) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder** — The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २०८. (A) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder** — The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २०९. (A) the attack on the Chinese mission and Wang's appeal to Tibet and Nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-Harsha disorder** — The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २१०. (B) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti** — The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २११. (D) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti** — The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २१२. (B) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti** — The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २१३. (D) P.C. Bagchi — P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti** — The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २१४. (C) P. C. Bagchi is cited as the author of Purusapariksa** — The rejected option is misleading. The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २१५. (D) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti** — The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २१६. (B) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti** — The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २१७. (A) P. C. Bagchi's view identifies Arjuna or Arunasva as connected with Tirabhukti** — The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti.
- २१८. (A) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode** — The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २१९. (B) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode** — The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २२०. (C) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode** — The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २२१. (B) Smith and Mazumdar — V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode** — The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २२२. (A) both are presented as agreeing that the event never occurred** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २२३. (C) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode** — The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २२४. (A) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode** — The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.

- २२५. (A) V. A. Smith and R. C. Mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the Tibetan-related episode** — The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २२६. (D) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans** — The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २२७. (C) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans** — The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २२८. (C) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans** — The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २२९. (D) Adityasena — Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans** — The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २३०. (A) Adityasena is the founder of the Karnata dynasty** — The rejected option is misleading. The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २३१. (D) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans** — The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २३२. (C) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans** — The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २३३. (A) Adityasena is placed in the post-Harsha context as a ruler associated with Magadha and resistance to Tibetans** — The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar.
- २३४. (D) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence** — The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २३५. (A) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence** — The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २३६. (D) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence** — The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २३७. (D) early political flux — the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence** — The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २३८. (D) the chapter shows Mithila was politically untouched before 1097** — The rejected option is misleading. The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २३९. (C) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence** — The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २४०. (A) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence** — The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २४१. (A) the pre-Karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that Mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence** — The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २४२. (B) Read pre-Karnata survey through the pre-1097 survey explains the political background before the karnata line appeared, and read Harsha's aftermath through the upheaval after harshavardhana's death is used to show instability in north bihar and tirabhukti.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. Chapter II exists to situate the Karnata advent within earlier Mithila history. The OCR of Chapter II describes an upheaval after Harsha, the Wang mission, and conflicting accounts of Arjuna or Arunasva.

- २४३. (B) Read Arjuna/Arunasva episode through the arjuna or arunasva episode is presented as difficult because chinese and later traditions conflict, and read Wang mission through the attack on the chinese mission and wang's appeal to tibet and nepal reveal the international dimension of the post-harsha disorder.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The chapter explicitly notes conflicting sources and difficulty in drawing a firm conclusion. The chapter discusses Tibetan and Nepalese help and the possibility that the disturbance was confined to Tirhut.
- २४४. (B) Read P.C. Bagchi through p. c. bagchi's view identifies arjuna or arunasva as connected with tirabhukti, and read Smith and Mazumdar through v. a. smith and r. c. mazumdar differ in assessing the significance of the tibetan-related episode.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The OCR notes that P. C. Bagchi calls Arjuna or Arunasva a king of Tirabhukti. The chapter contrasts Smith's and Mazumdar's readings of the episode's importance.
- २४५. (B) Read Adityasena through adityasena is placed in the post-harsha context as a ruler associated with magadha and resistance to tibetans, and read early political flux through the pre-karnata chapter uses early medieval conflicts to show that mithila was exposed to wider political turbulence.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The OCR indicates that Adityasena was credited with driving out the Tibetans from north Bihar. The brief survey down to 1097 presents a sequence of political disturbances and transitions before the Karnatas.
- २४६. (D) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories** — Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २४७. (B) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories** — Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २४८. (D) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories** — Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २४९. (C) origin problem — the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories** — Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २५०. (A) the origin is settled by a single inscription quoted without discussion** — The rejected option is misleading. Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २५१. (C) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories** — Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २५२. (C) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories** — Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २५३. (A) the origin of the Karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories** — Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins.
- २५४. (C) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence** — The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- २५५. (A) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence** — The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- २५६. (C) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence** — The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- २५७. (B) Chola remnant theory — the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence** — The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- २५८. (C) the Chola-remnant theory is accepted as the only possible explanation** — The rejected option is misleading. The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.

- २५९. (C) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence** — The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- २६०. (A) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence** — The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- २६१. (D) the theory that the Karnatas were remnants of the Chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence** — The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- २६२. (B) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically** — The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २६३. (B) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically** — The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २६४. (A) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically** — The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २६५. (A) Karna alliance theory — the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically** — The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २६६. (B) Karna's temporary alliance is taken as proof of permanent Karnata settlement** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २६७. (C) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically** — The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २६८. (C) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically** — The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २६९. (A) the claim that Karnata allies of Chedi Karna later became rulers of Mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically** — The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously.
- २७०. (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna** — The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७१. (B) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna** — The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७२. (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna** — The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७३. (A) Nagpur Prasasti — the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna** — The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७४. (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is cited as a British census record** — The rejected option is misleading. The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७५. (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna** — The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७६. (A) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna** — The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७७. (D) the Nagpur Prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between Karnatas and Chedi king Karna** — The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- २७८. (D) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival** — The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with

the Chola-remnant explanation.

२७९. (B) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival — The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation.

२८०. (C) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival — The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation.

२८१. (D) Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view — one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival — The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation.

२८२. (D) Dandabhukti is treated as a modern district created in 1979 — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation.

२८३. (C) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival — The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation.

२८४. (C) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival — The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation.

२८५. (B) one line of reasoning connects Karnatas with eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha or Dandabhukti rather than a simple Chola-army survival — The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation.

२८६. (C) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power — The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२८७. (D) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power — The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२८८. (C) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power — The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२८९. (B) Chalukya factor — Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power — The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२९०. (B) Chalukyas are treated as later Mughal officers — The rejected option is misleading. The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२९१. (D) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power — The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२९२. (D) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power — The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२९३. (C) Chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of Karnata power — The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.

२९४. (C) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin — The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.

२९५. (C) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin — The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.

- २९६. (A) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin** — The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.
- २९७. (D) temporary alliance — a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin** — The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.
- २९८. (A) any alliance automatically creates a new royal dynasty** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.
- २९९. (D) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin** — The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.
- ३००. (B) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin** — The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.
- ३०१. (A) a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin** — The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance.
- ३०२. (A) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin** — The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३०३. (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin** — The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३०४. (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin** — The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३०५. (B) modern research — modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin** — The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३०६. (A) the author refuses to modify older theories** — The rejected option is misleading. The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३०७. (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin** — The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३०८. (B) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin** — The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३०९. (C) modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of Karnata origin** — The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३१०. (A) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested** — The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.
- ३११. (C) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested** — The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.
- ३१२. (A) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested** — The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.
- ३१३. (B) Nanya as Karnata warrior — Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested** — The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.
- ३१४. (D) Nanya is a fictional character outside the dynasty** — The rejected option is misleading. The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.
- ३१५. (D) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested** — The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.

- ३१६. (A) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested —** The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.
- ३१७. (C) Nanya/Nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested —** The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila.
- ३१८. (C) Read origin problem through the origin of the karnatas is treated as a contested question requiring critical comparison of theories, and read Chola remnant theory through the theory that the karnatas were remnants of the chola army is treated as improbable for lack of concrete evidence. —** The book's standard is comparative and historical. Chapter III is devoted to authenticating conflicting material on Karnata origins. The OCR of Chapter III says the view of R. D. Banerjee and K. P. Jayaswal lacks authenticity.
- ३१९. (D) Read Karna alliance theory through the claim that karnata allies of chedi karna later became rulers of mithila is examined but not accepted mechanically, and read Nagpur Prasasti through the nagpur prasasti is used in discussing the alliance between karnatas and chedi king karna. —** The book's standard is comparative and historical. The chapter notes Karna's alliance with Karnatas but treats the historical inference about Mithila cautiously. The OCR mentions the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya in relation to Karna and Karnata assistance.
- ३२०. (B) Read Dandabhukti/Rastrakuta view through one line of reasoning connects karnatas with eclipsed karnata power in magadha or dandabhukti rather than a simple chola-army survival, and read Chalukya factor through chalukya incursions are considered relevant to the weakening of old authority and the emergence of karnata power. —** The book's standard is comparative and historical. The chapter discusses a theory of Rastrakuta Karnatas in Dandabhukti and contrasts it with the Chola-remnant explanation. The OCR refers to Chalukya expeditions as part of the context for the origin problem.
- ३२१. (A) Read temporary alliance through a temporary military alliance cannot by itself prove dynastic origin, and read modern research through modern research is used to reject older, less authenticated explanations of karnata origin. —** The book's standard is comparative and historical. The chapter cautions against building a permanent origin theory merely from Karna's temporary alliance. The author explicitly contrasts older assertions with more scientific and convincing theories.
- ३२२. (B) It is examined but regarded as lacking concrete authentication —** The origin chapter criticizes the Chola-remnant explanation for want of concrete evidence.
- ३२३. (D) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila —** The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.
- ३२४. (D) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila —** The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.
- ३२५. (C) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila —** The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.
- ३२६. (C) Nanyadeva as founder — Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila —** The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.
- ३२७. (A) Malladeva is described as the founder and Nanyadeva as his minister —** The rejected option is misleading. The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.
- ३२८. (C) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila —** The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.
- ३२९. (D) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila —** The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.
- ३३०. (C) Nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the Karnata line in Mithila —** The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.

- ३३१. (A) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation** — Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३२. (A) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation** — Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३३. (D) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation** — Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३४. (D) state formation — Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation** — Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३५. (B) Nanyadeva is important only as a lexicographer** — The rejected option is misleading. Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३६. (C) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation** — Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३७. (C) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation** — Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३८. (C) Nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation** — Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry.
- ३३९. (C) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition** — The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४०. (C) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition** — The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४१. (D) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition** — The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४२. (B) Simraon context — Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition** — The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४३. (A) Simraon is a Chola port on the Coromandel coast** — The rejected option is misleading. The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४४. (A) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition** — The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४५. (B) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition** — The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४६. (A) Nanyadeva's rule is associated with the Karnata political centre at Simraon/Simraongarh in the Mithila tradition** — The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३४७. (C) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification** — The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.
- ३४८. (B) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification** — The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.
- ३४९. (B) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification** — The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.
- ३५०. (A) founder evaluation — the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification** — The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.

- 342. (A) Chapter IV is a devotional hymn to Nanyadeva** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.
- 342. (A) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification** — The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.
- 343. (B) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification** — The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.
- 348. (A) the author treats Nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification** — The preface says Chapter IV is devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career.
- 344. (C) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor** — The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 346. (C) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor** — The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 349. (D) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor** — The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 346. (B) foundation date — the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor** — The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 349. (C) the date 1097 is used for the book's publication** — The rejected option is misleading. The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 360. (A) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor** — The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 362. (D) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor** — The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 362. (A) the advent of the Karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor** — The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.
- 363. (B) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes** — The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.
- 368. (A) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes** — The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.
- 364. (D) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes** — The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.
- 366. (A) political context of foundation — Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes** — The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.
- 369. (D) his rise is isolated from all regional politics** — The rejected option is misleading. The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.
- 366. (C) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes** — The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.
- 369. (B) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes** — The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.
- 390. (A) Nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern India after earlier dynastic changes** — The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces.

- ३७१. (B) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him** — Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७२. (A) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him** — Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७३. (B) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him** — Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७४. (A) dynastic continuity — Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him** — Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७५. (D) he left no successors in the book's reconstruction** — The rejected option is misleading. Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७६. (B) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him** — Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७७. (A) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him** — Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७८. (A) Nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him** — Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.
- ३७९. (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy** — The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८०. (A) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy** — The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८१. (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy** — The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८२. (C) military and diplomacy — Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy** — The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८३. (C) the Karnatas are described as anti-political ascetics** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८४. (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy** — The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८५. (D) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy** — The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८६. (A) Nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy** — The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers.
- ३८७. (A) Read state formation through nanyadeva's importance lies in converting military opportunity into dynastic state formation, and read Simraon context through nanyadeva's rule is associated with the karnata political centre at simraon/simraongarh in the mithila tradition.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. Chapter IV is devoted to his career and achievements as founder, not merely to his ancestry. The dynasty's later history is tied to the political geography of northern Bihar and the Nepal borderland.
- ३८८. (A) Read founder evaluation through the author treats nanyadeva through enumeration and evaluation of achievements, not mere glorification, and read foundation date through the advent of the karnatas around 1097 gives the dynasty a chronological anchor.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface says Chapter IV is

devoted to enumerating and evaluating Nanyadeva's career. The date anchors the transition from pre-Karnata Mithila to Karnata political history.

३८९. (C) Read political context of foundation through nanyadeva's rise must be read against the instability of north-eastern india after earlier dynastic changes, and read dynastic continuity through nanyadeva's significance is proven by the line of rulers and institutions that follow him. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The book builds background before discussing Nanyadeva precisely to avoid isolating the founder from wider historical forces. Subsequent chapters follow Malladeva, Gangadeva and later Karnata rulers as part of the same dynastic sequence.

३९०. (C) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis — The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९१. (A) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis — The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९२. (B) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis — The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९३. (C) Malladeva — Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis — The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९४. (C) Malladeva is the Muslim conqueror of Mithila — The rejected option is misleading. The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९५. (A) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis — The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९६. (C) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis — The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९७. (B) Malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis — The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

३९८. (C) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics — The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

३९९. (D) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics — The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

४००. (C) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics — The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

४०१. (A) Purusapariksa and Malladeva — Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics — The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

४०२. (A) Purusapariksa proves Malladeva was a British official — The rejected option is misleading. The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

४०३. (D) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics — The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

४०४. (D) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics — The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

४०५. (C) Purusapariksa tale material is used to connect Malladeva with wider north Indian politics — The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras.

- ४०६. (B) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers —** The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४०७. (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers —** The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४०८. (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers —** The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४०९. (B) Jayachanda connection — Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers —** The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४१०. (D) Jayachanda is treated as a Karnata village accountant —** The rejected option is misleading. The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४११. (C) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers —** The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४१२. (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers —** The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४१३. (A) Malladeva's association with Jayachanda of Kanauj indicates the Karnata world's links with other powers —** The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४१४. (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers —** The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४१५. (C) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers —** The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४१६. (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers —** The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४१७. (D) Chikkora/Pithi — the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers —** The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४१८. (B) Pithi is treated as a mythic island unrelated to Tirhut —** The rejected option is misleading. The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४१९. (C) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers —** The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४२०. (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers —** The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४२१. (A) the Chikkora or Pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers —** The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja.
- ४२२. (D) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations —** The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४२३. (A) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations —** The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४२४. (C) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations —** The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.

- ४३५. (A) Kumardevi — the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations** — The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४३६. (D) Kumardevi is identified as Nanyadeva's mother in the text** — The rejected option is misleading. The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४३७. (A) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations** — The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४३८. (B) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations** — The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४३९. (C) the Buddhist identity of Kumardevi, wife of Govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations** — The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४३०. (A) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila** — The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३१. (D) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila** — The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३२. (A) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila** — The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३३. (B) Gangadeva identity — Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila** — The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३४. (A) Gangadeva and Gangeyadeva are treated as unrelated modern scholars** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३५. (C) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila** — The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३६. (B) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila** — The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३७. (C) Gangadeva of Tirabhukti is argued to be the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila** — The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity.
- ४३८. (B) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty** — The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४३९. (D) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty** — The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४४०. (B) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty** — The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४४१. (C) line of descent — Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty** — The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४४२. (B) the chapter refuses to discuss succession** — The rejected option is misleading. The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.

- ४४३. (C) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty** — The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४४४. (C) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty** — The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४४५. (B) Chapter V follows the line of descent after Nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty** — The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४४६. (C) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४४७. (A) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४४८. (B) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४४९. (B) succession problem — successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४५०. (C) all successor names are treated as self-evident** — The rejected option is misleading. The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४५१. (A) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४५२. (C) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४५३. (D) successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully.
- ४५४. (A) Read Purusapariksa and Malladeva through purusapariksa tale material is used to connect malladeva with wider north indian politics, and read Jayachanda connection through malladeva's association with jayachanda of kanauj indicates the karnata world's links with other powers.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The source discussion notes that Tale 3 gives information about Malladeva and connects him with Jayachanda and the Chikkoras. The source discussion uses the Jayachanda link to place Malladeva within wider political relations.
- ४५५. (A) Read Chikkora/Pithi through the chikkora or pithi material shows the presence of intermediary polities between larger powers, and read Kumardevi through the buddhist identity of kumardevi, wife of govindachandra, is used to illustrate political and sectarian relations.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The OCR notes Pithi as possibly a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja. The source discussion indicates that a Buddhist-Hindu royal marriage could reflect easing of sectarian tension and political alliance.
- ४५६. (B) Read Gangadeva identity through gangadeva of tirabhukti is argued to be the same as gangeyadeva of mithila, and read line of descent through chapter v follows the line of descent after nanyadeva to clarify continuity in the dynasty.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface explicitly states that Chapter V establishes this identity. The author describes Chapter V as following the descent-line through Malladeva and Gangadeva.
- ४५७. (A) It tests whether territorial labels and name variants refer to one ruler or separate figures** — The author treats the identification of Gangadeva of Tirabhukti with Gangeyadeva of Mithila as a historical problem.
- ४५८. (D) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter** — Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.
- ४५९. (A) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter** — Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.

- ୪୧୦. (C) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter** — Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.
- ୪୧୧. (A) Narasimhadeva — Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter** — Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.
- ୪୧୨. (B) Narasimhadeva is treated as a pre-Harsha ruler** — The rejected option is misleading. Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.
- ୪୧୩. (A) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter** — Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.
- ୪୧୪. (A) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter** — Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.
- ୪୧୫. (B) Narasimhadeva is one of the successive Karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter** — Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.
- ୪୧୬. (A) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed** — The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୧୭. (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed** — The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୧୮. (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed** — The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୧୯. (A) Ramasimhadeva — Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed** — The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୨୦. (D) Ramasimhadeva is the author of the preface** — The rejected option is misleading. The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୨୧. (A) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed** — The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୨୨. (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed** — The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୨୩. (C) Ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed** — The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history.
- ୪୨୪. (D) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult** — The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- ୪୨୫. (A) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult** — The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- ୪୨୬. (B) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult** — The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- ୪୨୭. (A) Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva — Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult** — The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- ୪୨୮. (D) Saktisimhadeva and Sakrasimhadeva are two unrelated modern publishers** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- ୪୨୯. (B) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult** — The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.

- 800. (D) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult** — The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- 801. (A) Saktisimhadeva is also known as Sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult** — The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- 802. (D) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers** — The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 803. (A) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers** — The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 804. (A) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers** — The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 805. (C) succession after Saktisimha — the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers** — The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 806. (D) the succession is fixed by a continuous coin series** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 807. (B) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers** — The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 808. (A) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers** — The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 809. (D) the succession problem after Saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers** — The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila.
- 810. (D) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies** — The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 811. (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies** — The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 812. (B) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies** — The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 813. (D) political continuity — Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies** — The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 814. (D) each ruler is treated as belonging to a separate unrelated dynasty** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 815. (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies** — The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 816. (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies** — The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 817. (C) Chapter VI links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies** — The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 818. (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty** — The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.
- 819. (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty** — The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.

- 400. (D) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty** — The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.
- 401. (C) chronological caution — the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty** — The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.
- 402. (D) the dates are unrelated to the chapter's subject** — The rejected option is misleading. The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.
- 403. (C) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty** — The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.
- 404. (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty** — The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.
- 404. (A) the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty** — The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited.
- 406. (A) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures** — The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 407. (A) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures** — The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 408. (B) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures** — The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 409. (B) internal dynamics — mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures** — The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 410. (A) the chapter treats politics as only literature** — The rejected option is misleading. The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 411. (D) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures** — The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 412. (A) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures** — The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 413. (D) mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures** — The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 414. (B) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession** — The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.
- 415. (C) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession** — The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.
- 416. (C) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession** — The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.
- 417. (D) name variants — variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession** — The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.
- 418. (A) variant names are treated as typographical trivia only** — The rejected option is misleading. The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.

- 429. (A) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession** — The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.
- 429. (D) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession** — The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.
- 429. (B) variant names like Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession** — The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction.
- 429. (A) Read Ramasimhadeva through ramasimhadeva belongs to the sequence of rulers through whom the dynasty's political history is reconstructed, and read Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva through saktisimhadeva is also known as sakrasimhadeva, and the succession after him remains difficult.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The contents place Ramasimhadeva within Chapter VI's political history. The preface identifies the alternative name and notes the succession problem after him.
- 429. (D) Read succession after Saktisimha through the succession problem after saktisimhadeva is a serious obstacle for modern researchers, and read political continuity through chapter vi links individual reigns into a continuous political history rather than isolated biographies.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface calls this problem a serious handicap for research on Mithila. The chapter's structure groups Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva in a mid-dynastic political sequence.
- 428. (A) Read chronological caution through the dates c. 1188–1285 signal approximation and reconstruction rather than absolute certainty, and read internal dynamics through mid-dynastic political history must include both dynastic succession and changing external pressures.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The author's method repeatedly warns against overconfidence where evidence is limited. The later chapters show that the dynasty's political condition cannot be separated from wider regional power shifts.
- 424. (A) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva** — The contents and preface identify these rulers as the focus of Chapter VI.
- 426. (D) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila** — The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 429. (A) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila** — The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 426. (C) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila** — The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 429. (D) Harisimhadeva — Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila** — The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 430. (C) Harisimhadeva is the first ruler before Nanyadeva** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 439. (C) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila** — The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 432. (A) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila** — The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 433. (C) Harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of Mithila** — The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.
- 438. (C) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts** — The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.

- 434. (B) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts** — The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.
- 435. (D) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts** — The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.
- 439. (B) assessment not restatement — the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts** — The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.
- 436. (A) the chapter merely copies a legend without analysis** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.
- 439. (A) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts** — The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.
- 480. (A) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts** — The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.
- 481. (C) the chapter on Harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts** — The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant.
- 482. (D) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence** — The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 483. (A) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence** — The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 488. (B) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence** — The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 484. (A) Chandeswara — Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence** — The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 485. (D) Chandeswara is treated only as a modern printer** — The rejected option is misleading. The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 489. (B) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence** — The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 486. (B) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence** — The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 489. (C) Chandeswara's role as powerful minister of Harisimhadeva is supported by Prakritapaingalam evidence** — The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
- 490. (C) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila** — The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.
- 491. (D) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila** — The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.
- 492. (C) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila** — The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.
- 493. (A) Rajaniti-Ratnakara — Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila** — The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.
- 498. (B) Rajaniti-Ratnakara is a British gazetteer** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.

- ५५५. (C) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila** — The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.
- ५५६. (A) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila** — The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.
- ५५७. (D) Chandeswara's Rajaniti-Ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late Karnata Mithila** — The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila.
- ५५८. (C) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life** — Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५५९. (C) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life** — Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५६०. (B) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life** — Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५६१. (C) Vidyapati later memory** — Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life — Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५६२. (B) Vidyapati is treated as unrelated to Mithila** — The rejected option is misleading. Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५६३. (D) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life** — Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५६४. (A) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life** — Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५६५. (C) Vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of Karnata political and social life** — Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
- ५६६. (B) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline** — The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५६७. (A) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline** — The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५६८. (C) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline** — The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५६९. (B) last great ruler — calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline** — The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५७०. (C) the phrase means he founded the dynasty** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५७१. (B) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline** — The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५७२. (D) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline** — The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५७३. (D) calling Harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline** — The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse.
- ५७४. (D) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty** — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.

494. (A) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
495. (D) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
496. (A) institutional memory — Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
497. (A) no institution survived Karnata rule — The rejected option is misleading. The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
498. (A) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
499. (A) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
500. (A) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
501. (D) Harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty — The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.
502. (B) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty — The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
503. (C) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty — The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
504. (D) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty — The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
505. (A) Karnata giants — the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty — The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
506. (D) it identifies him as an early pre-Karnata king — The rejected option is misleading. The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
507. (B) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty — The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
508. (C) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty — The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
509. (D) the phrase 'last of the Karnata giants' frames Harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty — The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase.
510. (C) Read assessment not restatement through the chapter on harisimhadeva is an assessment rather than a simple restatement of facts, and read Chandeswara through chandeswara's role as powerful minister of harisimhadeva is supported by prakritapaingalam evidence. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface explicitly says the chapter is an assessment of the last Karnata giant. The source discussion notes Haribrahma's verses describing Chandeswara as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva.
511. (C) Read Rajaniti-Ratnakara through chandeswara's rajaniti-ratnakara is central for understanding political thought in late karnata mithila, and read Vidyapati later memory through vidyapati's writings help preserve memory of karnata political and social life. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface places Chandeswara's writing among the rich political and intellectual materials of Mithila. Purusapariksa and other Vidyapati materials are used as evidence for the Karnata period.
512. (B) Read last great ruler through calling harisimhadeva the last great ruler implies both achievement and impending decline, and read institutional memory through harisimhadeva's era is linked with administrative, intellectual

and social institutions that outlasted the dynasty. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The chapter's placement before Muslim expansion and decline shows the transition from high point to eclipse. The preface stresses that the Karnatas cast a mould that persisted in north-eastern India.

५९३. (A) He is associated with Harisimhadeva's political world and with Rajaniti-Ratnakara — Chandeswara is linked to Harisimhadeva and to political thought in the source discussion.

५९४. (D) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance — The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

५९५. (C) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance — The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

५९६. (B) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance — The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

५९७. (D) gradual expansion — Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance — The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

५९८. (A) the book says Muslim authority appeared without any political pressure — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

५९९. (B) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance — The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

६००. (D) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance — The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

६०१. (B) Muslim authority in Mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined Karnata dominance — The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

६०२. (A) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D. — The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६०३. (A) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D. — The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६०४. (C) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D. — The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६०५. (D) up to 1325 — the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D. — The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६०६. (D) 1325 is the date of Nanyadeva's accession — The rejected option is misleading. The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६०७. (D) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D. — The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६०८. (D) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D. — The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६०९. (B) the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 A.D. — The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered.

६१०. (D) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness — The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.

६११. (D) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness — The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.

- ৬১২. (A) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness** — The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.
- ৬১৩. (B) external and internal factors — the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness** — The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.
- ৬১৪. (C) the author says one battle fully explains the decline** — The rejected option is misleading. The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.
- ৬১৫. (C) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness** — The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.
- ৬১৬. (C) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness** — The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.
- ৬১৭. (B) the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness** — The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.
- ৬১৮. (D) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open** — The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬১৯. (A) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open** — The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬২০. (C) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open** — The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬২১. (A) hazard of certainty — definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open** — The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬২২. (C) the author says the fall is known in every detail** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬২৩. (A) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open** — The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬২৪. (B) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open** — The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬২৫. (A) definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open** — The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬২৬. (C) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident** — The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ৬২৭. (A) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident** — The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ৬২৮. (A) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident** — The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ৬২৯. (D) Bihar and Mithila — the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident** — The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ৬৩০. (A) the chapter treats Mithila outside Bihar and India** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ৬৩১. (B) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident** — The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.

- ٤٣٢. (C) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident** — The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ٤٣٣. (C) the expansion of Muslim authority is traced in both Mithila and Bihar, not as an isolated village incident** — The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ٤٣٤. (C) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives** — The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٣٥. (D) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives** — The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٣٦. (B) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives** — The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٣٧. (A) late Karnata phase — the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives** — The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٣٨. (B) only dynastic praise poetry is enough for the fall** — The rejected option is misleading. The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٣٩. (B) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives** — The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٤٠. (B) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives** — The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٤١. (D) the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives** — The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power.
- ٤٤٢. (C) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event** — Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٤٣. (B) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event** — Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٤٤. (D) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event** — Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٤٥. (C) decline as process — decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event** — Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٤٦. (B) decline is reduced to the publication of a book** — The rejected option is misleading. Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٤٧. (C) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event** — Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٤٨. (D) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event** — Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٤٩. (B) decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event** — Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ٤٥٠. (C) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse** — The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.
- ٤٥١. (B) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse** — The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.

- ৬৭২. (C) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse** — The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬৭৩. (C) fresh interpretation — the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse** — The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬৭৪. (A) the author closes all debate permanently** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬৭৫. (B) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse** — The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬৭৬. (B) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse** — The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬৭৭. (D) the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse** — The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation.
- ৬৭৮. (A) Read up to 1325 through the expansion chapter traces the course up to about 1325 a.d., and read external and internal factors through the decline cannot be explained by external invasion alone without considering internal succession and political weakness.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface explicitly gives A.D. 1325 as the limit for the course of expansion considered. The book's structure places succession problems, Muslim expansion and decline in connected chapters.
- ৬৭৯. (B) Read hazard of certainty through definitive claims about the dynasty's eclipse are hazardous because the controversy remains open, and read Bihar and Mithila through the expansion of muslim authority is traced in both mithila and bihar, not as an isolated village incident.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface says the controversy surrounding the eclipse of the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation. The chapter title and preface connect Mithila with wider Bihar and regional power change.
- ৬৮০. (B) Read late Karnata phase through the late phase requires combining dynastic evidence with external political narratives, and read decline as process through decline is treated as a process rather than a single unexplained event.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The author's multi-source method is especially important for the last phase of Karnata power. Separate chapters on Muslim expansion and decline show a process of weakening, pressure and contested interpretation.
- ৬৮১. (A) It is a contested process requiring fresh interpretation** — The preface warns that definitive statements about the Karnatas' eclipse remain hazardous.
- ৬৮২. (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture** — The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.
- ৬৮৩. (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture** — The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.
- ৬৮৪. (A) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture** — The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.
- ৬৮৫. (B) Chapter X scope — Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture** — The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.
- ৬৮৬. (C) Chapter X is a military chronology only** — The rejected option is misleading. The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.
- ৬৮৭. (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture** — The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.

- ६६८. (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture** — The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.
- ६६९. (D) Chapter X treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life, education and culture** — The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.
- ६७०. (A) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas** — The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७१. (A) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas** — The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७२. (B) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas** — The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७३. (B) administration — administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas** — The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७४. (D) administration is absent because the Karnatas had no political structure** — The rejected option is misleading. The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७५. (C) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas** — The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७६. (B) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas** — The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७७. (B) administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the Karnatas** — The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character.
- ६७८. (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession** — The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६७९. (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession** — The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६८०. (C) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession** — The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६८१. (C) social and economic life — social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession** — The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६८२. (C) political history should ignore society and economy** — The rejected option is misleading. The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६८३. (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession** — The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६८४. (A) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession** — The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६८५. (D) social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession** — The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
- ६८६. (C) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production** — The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.
- ६८७. (A) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production** — The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.

- ६८८. (B) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production** — The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.
- ६८९. (B) education and culture — education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production** — The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.
- ६९०. (C) education is irrelevant to Karnata history** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.
- ६९१. (B) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production** — The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.
- ६९२. (C) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production** — The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.
- ६९३. (D) education and culture are central because Mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production** — The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought.
- ६९४. (B) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions** — The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ६९५. (C) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions** — The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ६९६. (D) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions** — The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ६९७. (B) Sanskrit scholarship — Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions** — The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ६९८. (D) the period is described as anti-scholastic** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ६९९. (C) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions** — The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ७००. (A) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions** — The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ७०१. (B) Karnata-era Mithila is important for scholastic and Sanskrit intellectual traditions** — The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
- ७०२. (D) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared** — The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.
- ७०३. (D) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared** — The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.
- ७०४. (A) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared** — The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.
- ७०५. (C) social mould — the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared** — The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.
- ७०६. (D) the dynasty left no trace after its fall** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.
- ७०७. (C) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared** — The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.

୭୦୮. (A) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared — The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.
୭୦୯. (A) the Karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared — The preface says the Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists.
୭୧୦. (A) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence — The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୧. (C) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence — The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୨. (A) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence — The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୩. (D) folklore and political history — folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence — The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୪. (C) folklore is accepted without analysis as legal proof — The rejected option is misleading. The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୫. (B) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence — The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୬. (D) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence — The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୭. (C) folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence — The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.
୭୧୮. (A) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative — The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୧୯. (A) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative — The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୨୦. (B) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative — The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୨୧. (A) diplomacy — the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative — The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୨୨. (A) the book says the Karnatas had no diplomacy — The rejected option is misleading. The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୨୩. (C) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative — The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୨୪. (C) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative — The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୨୫. (B) the Karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative — The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces.
୭୨୬. (B) political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition — The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.
୭୨୭. (A) political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition — The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.

७२८. (D) **political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition** — The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.
७२९. (A) **political thought** — **political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition** — The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.
७३०. (C) **political thought is excluded as non-cultural** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.
७३१. (D) **political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition** — The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.
७३२. (D) **political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition** — The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.
७३३. (D) **political thought is part of the cultural history of Mithila, not an external addition** — The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthashastra tradition.
७३४. (B) **later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations** — The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७३५. (B) **later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations** — The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७३६. (D) **later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations** — The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७३७. (A) **regional institutions** — **later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations** — The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७३८. (C) **all later institutions began only in colonial times** — The rejected option is misleading. The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७३९. (A) **later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations** — The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७४०. (D) **later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations** — The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७४१. (C) **later Mithila institutions must be read partly through Karnata-era formations** — The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns.
७४२. (C) **Read administration through administration is studied as part of the institutional mould left by the karnatas, and read social and economic life through social and economic life are necessary for understanding the dynasty beyond battles and succession.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The book connects Karnata power with institutions that shaped Mithila's later regional character. The contents explicitly include social and economic life under Chapter X.
७४३. (D) **Read education and culture through education and culture are central because mithila was a seat of learning and intellectual production, and read Sanskrit scholarship through karnata-era mithila is important for scholastic and sanskritic intellectual traditions.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface emphasizes Mithila's learning, poetics, culture and political thought. The preface links Mithila's classical learning and political thought with texts of Chandeswara and Vidyapati.
७४४. (B) **Read social mould through the karnatas cast a social and institutional mould that persisted after the dynasty disappeared, and read folklore and political history through folklores and traditions are used as memory of political character, not as substitutes for evidence.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface says the Karnatas

are gone but the mould in which they cast a region still persists. The preface says the folklores and traditions of Mithila bear the impress of the Karnatas, while the book still insists on source criticism.

७४५. (B) Read diplomacy through the karnatas are remembered as diplomatic as well as brave and imaginative, and read political thought through political thought is part of the cultural history of mithila, not an external addition. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface links chivalry and diplomacy with Mithila's historical traces. The preface refers to political thinking and compares Mithila's intellectual output with the Arthasastra tradition.

७४६. (A) Administration, social and economic life, education and culture — The contents list these themes under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.

७४७. (C) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price — The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७४८. (A) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price — The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७४९. (C) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price — The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७५०. (B) avoid catalogue trivia — a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price — The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७५१. (C) catalogue details should dominate the quiz — The rejected option is misleading. The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७५२. (A) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price — The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७५३. (A) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price — The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७५४. (C) a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price — The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

७५५. (B) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed — The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

७५६. (C) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed — The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

७५७. (D) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed — The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

७५८. (C) avoid single-source certainty — a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed — The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

७५९. (D) a single anecdote always settles political history — The rejected option is misleading. The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

७६०. (A) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed — The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

७६१. (C) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed — The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

७६२. (B) a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed — The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty.

- ୭୬୩. (D) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction** — The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୬୪. (C) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction** — The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୬୫. (D) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction** — The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୬୬. (B) chronology and inference — chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction** — The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୬୭. (D) plausible reconstruction should be presented as absolute fact** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୬୮. (B) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction** — The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୬୯. (C) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction** — The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୭୦. (A) chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction** — The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ୭୭୧. (A) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୨. (B) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୩. (A) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୪. (B) names and identities — ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୫. (C) variant names can be ignored** — The rejected option is misleading. The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୬. (D) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୭. (D) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୮. (B) ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context** — The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters.
- ୭୭୯. (B) the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty** — The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
- ୭୮୦. (A) the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty** — The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
- ୭୮୧. (B) the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty** — The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
- ୭୮୨. (B) origin vs later achievement — the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty** — The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.

٧٤٣. (A) **once origin is debated, later history becomes meaningless** — The rejected option is misleading. The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
٧٤٨. (A) **the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty** — The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
٧٤٩. (A) **the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty** — The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
٧٤٩. (B) **the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty** — The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
٧٤٩. (D) **regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources** — The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٤٤. (B) **regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources** — The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٤٩. (C) **regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources** — The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٩٠. (D) **regional memory** — **regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources** — The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٩٩. (C) **regional memory is either literal fact or useless fiction** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٩٩. (D) **regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources** — The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٩٣. (D) **regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources** — The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٩٨. (C) **regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources** — The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method.
٧٩٩. (C) **the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence** — The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
٧٩٩. (A) **the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence** — The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
٧٩٩. (D) **the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence** — The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
٧٩٤. (B) **evidence and humility — the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence** — The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
٧٩٩. (A) **the author uses an arrogant tone of finality** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
٨٠٠. (D) **the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence** — The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
٨٠٩. (C) **the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence** — The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
٨٠٩. (B) **the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence** — The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.

- ๘๐๓. (D) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research** — The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๐๔. (C) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research** — The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๐๕. (C) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research** — The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๐๕. (C) Mithila as research field — Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research** — The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๐๖. (A) the field is declared permanently closed** — The rejected option is misleading. The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๐๘. (B) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research** — The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๐๙. (A) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research** — The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๑๐. (C) Mithila's Karnata period is presented as still requiring further research** — The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention.
- ๘๑๑. (C) Read avoid single-source certainty through a sound reconstruction avoids treating one literary reference as final when sources are disputed, and read chronology and inference through chronological inference should distinguish fixed evidence from plausible reconstruction.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The author's method depends on weighing sources and acknowledging uncertainty. The preface repeatedly warns that scarce definitive material demands caution.
- ๘๑๒. (A) Read names and identities through ruler names, territorial labels and variant forms must be tested against context, and read origin vs later achievement through the origin problem should not overshadow the political achievements and social effects of the dynasty.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva issues show why name criticism matters. The book devotes separate chapters to origin, individual rulers and polity/society.
- ๘๑๓. (C) Read regional memory through regional memory is valuable when interpreted critically with sources, and read evidence and humility through the author's approach combines ambition to reconstruct with humility before uncertain evidence.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface values myth, song and tradition while also insisting on systematic historical method. The preface and epilogue framing emphasize open research and caution.
- ๘๑๔. (A) Turning a disputed origin theory into a final certainty without checking evidence** — The author's method requires caution, comparison and openness to reassessment.
- ๘๑๕. (A) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters** — The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.
- ๘๑๕. (D) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters** — The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.
- ๘๑๖. (A) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters** — The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.
- ๘๑๘. (A) Nanyadeva and 1097** — Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters — The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.
- ๘๑๙. (D) 1097 is used as the date of Harisimhadeva's death** — The rejected option is misleading. The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.

- ๘๓๐. (C) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters —** The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.
- ๘๓๑. (A) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters —** The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.
- ๘๓๒. (B) Nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-Karnata survey from the dynastic chapters —** The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.
- ๘๓๓. (B) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero —** The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๓๔. (A) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero —** The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๓๕. (A) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero —** The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๓๖. (C) Malladeva and heroism — Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero —** The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๓๗. (C) Malladeva is described only as a village scribe —** The rejected option is misleading. The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๓๘. (A) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero —** The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๓๙. (A) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero —** The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๔๐. (B) Malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero —** The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory.
- ๘๔๑. (C) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved —** The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๒. (B) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved —** The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๓. (D) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved —** The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๔. (C) Gangeyadeva problem — Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved —** The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๕. (A) they are presented as two certain rival kings without discussion —** The rejected option is misleading. The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๖. (D) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved —** The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๗. (A) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved —** The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๘. (C) Gangeyadeva of Mithila and Gangadeva of Tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved —** The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ๘๔๙. (D) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285 —** The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.

- ๒๘๐. (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285 —**
The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.
- ๒๘๑. (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285 —**
The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.
- ๒๘๒. (C) Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence — Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285 —** The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.
- ๒๘๓. (C) they are grouped under the pre-Harsha survey —** The rejected option is misleading. The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.
- ๒๘๔. (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285 —**
The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.
- ๒๘๕. (A) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285 —**
The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.
- ๒๘๕. (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285 —**
The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI.
- ๒๘๖. (C) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva —** The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๘๗. (B) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva —** The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๘๘. (D) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva —** The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๘๙. (C) Sakrasimha variant — Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva —** The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๙๐. (D) Sakrasimha is the publisher of the book —** The rejected option is misleading. The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๙๑. (B) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva —** The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๙๒. (A) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva —** The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๙๓. (C) Sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for Saktisimhadeva —** The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ๒๙๔. (A) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative —**
The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.
- ๒๙๕. (A) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative —**
The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.
- ๒๙๖. (D) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative —**
The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.
- ๒๙๗. (B) Harisimhadeva's position — Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative —** The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.
- ๒๙๘. (D) Harisimhadeva is placed before Nanyadeva —** The rejected option is misleading. The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.
- ๒๙๙. (D) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative —**
The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.
- ๓๐๐. (C) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative —**
The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.
- ๓๐๑. (A) Harisimhadeva is the culmination of the Karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative —**
The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline.

- ๘๕๓. (B) Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๕๔. (A) Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๕๕. (C) Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๕๕. (D) Chandeswara in politics — Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๕๖. (A) Chandeswara is used only for musical history —** The rejected option is misleading. Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๕๗. (A) Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๕๘. (A) Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๕๙. (A) Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๖๐. (A) Chandeswara’s political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual Karnata governance —** Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ๘๖๑. (B) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila’s history intersected with wider north Indian politics —** The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๒. (B) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila’s history intersected with wider north Indian politics —** The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๓. (A) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila’s history intersected with wider north Indian politics —** The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๔. (B) Jayachanda and Pithi — The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila’s history intersected with wider north Indian politics —** The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๕. (D) it shows Mithila was totally isolated —** The rejected option is misleading. The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๕. (B) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila’s history intersected with wider north Indian politics —** The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๖. (C) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila’s history intersected with wider north Indian politics —** The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๗. (D) The Jayachanda-Pithi-Chikkora material shows that Mithila’s history intersected with wider north Indian politics —** The source discussion places Malladeva’s world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi.
- ๘๖๘. (A) Karna’s alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila’s Karnata dynasty —** The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.
- ๘๖๙. (C) Karna’s alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila’s Karnata dynasty —** The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.
- ๘๗๐. (D) Karna’s alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila’s Karnata dynasty —** The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.
- ๘๗๑. (D) Karna and Karnatas — Karna’s alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila’s Karnata dynasty —** The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.

- ८८३. (A) it alone proves every detail of the origin** — The rejected option is misleading. The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.
- ८८४. (A) Karna's alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila's Karnata dynasty** — The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.
- ८८५. (B) Karna's alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila's Karnata dynasty** — The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.
- ८८६. (B) Karna's alliance with Karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of Mithila's Karnata dynasty** — The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.
- ८८७. (D) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem** — The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८८८. (A) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem** — The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८८९. (A) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem** — The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८९०. (B) Chalukyas and the east — Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem** — The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८९१. (B) Chalukyas are treated as twentieth-century historians** — The rejected option is misleading. The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८९२. (D) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem** — The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८९३. (D) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem** — The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८९४. (A) Chalukya pressure toward the east is part of the wider background for the origin problem** — The origin chapter weighs Chalukya/Karnata movements in explaining political change.
- ८९५. (C) Read Malladeva and heroism through malladeva is associated in the source discussion with the description of a valorous hero, and read Gangeyadeva problem through gangeyadeva of mithila and gangadeva of tirabhukti are treated as an identity problem to be solved.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The source discussion connects Malladeva with Purusapariksa material and dynastic memory. The author specifically states that this identification is established in Chapter V.
- ८९६. (A) Read Narasimha-Rama-Saktisimha sequence through narasimhadeva, ramesimhadeva and saktisimhadeva are grouped in the political history of c. 1188–1285, and read Sakrasimha variant through sakrasimhadeva is an alternative form for saktisimhadeva.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The contents show them as successive rulers in Chapter VI. The preface explicitly gives the alternative name.
- ८९७. (B) Read Harisimhadeva's position through harisimhadeva is the culmination of the karnata line before expansion and decline dominate the narrative, and read Chandeswara in politics through chandeswara's political role connects literary-intellectual evidence with actual karnata governance.** — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The book moves from Harisimhadeva to Muslim expansion and decline. Prakritapaingalam and Rajaniti-Ratnakara make Chandeswara central to late Karnata political culture.
- ८९८. (D) Read Jayachanda and Pithi through the jayachanda-pithi-chikkora material shows that mithila's history intersected with wider north indian politics, and read Karna and Karnatas through karna's alliance with karnatas is evidence to be examined, not a direct proof of mithila's karnata dynasty.** — The book's standard is comparative and

historical. The source discussion places Malladeva's world in relation to Kanauj and Pithi. The origin chapter warns against overbuilding the theory from the alliance.

९९९. (A) 1097 A.D. — The preface states that A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas and Nanyadeva's foundation of the line.

९००. (D) Read Chapter X through chapter x analyses polity and society under the karnatas, including administration, economy, education and culture, and read source corroboration through purusapariksa, prakritapaingalam, muslim sources, rambhamanjarinataka and epigraphic evidence are used as mutually corroborating materials. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The contents show Chapter X as the institutional and social synthesis of the book. The source discussion values multiple categories of evidence because each helps test the historicity of the others.

९०१. (A) Read index through the index allows cross-checking of persons, places and dynastic terms, and read Mithila and Tirabhukti through mithila, tirabhukti and tirhut must be read as historically layered regional terms. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. A serious historical quiz can use the index to connect rulers, places and source references across chapters. The opening chapter places the land and name of Mithila at the centre of historical reconstruction.

९०२. (B) Read Mithila and Bihar through the book links mithila to bihar while preserving its distinct regional identity, and read 1097 A.D. through 1097 a.d. marks the advent of the karnatas and the beginning of nanyadeva's line. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface discusses Mithila within the larger field of Bihar and Indian regional history. The preface says A.D. 1097 denotes the advent of the Karnatas, with Nanyadeva as founder.

९०३. (A) Read Nanya as Karnata warrior through nanya/nanyadeva is treated as the historical founder around whom origin theories must ultimately be tested, and read Nanyadeva as founder through nanyadeva is identified as the founder of the karnata line in mithila. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The origin debate is inseparable from explaining how Nanyadeva established Karnata rule in Mithila. The preface explicitly names Nanyadeva as founder and treats 1097 as the advent of his line.

९०४. (D) Read military and diplomacy through nanyadeva belongs to a dynasty remembered for bravery, imagination and diplomacy, and read Malladeva through malladeva is treated as a forgotten king whose life and attainments deserve analysis. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface says the Karnatas impressed Mithila's folklore and regional character as brave, imaginative and diplomatic rulers. The preface calls Malladeva the forgotten king of Mithila and places him in Chapter V.

९०५. (C) Read succession problem through successor chapters show why names, titles and variant identities must be handled carefully, and read Narasimhadeva through narasimhadeva is one of the successive karnata rulers examined in the mid-dynastic political chapter. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The Gangadeva/Gangeyadeva identification illustrates the need to analyze names and territorial labels carefully. Chapter VI lists Narasimhadeva among the Karnata rulers between roughly 1188 and 1285.

९०६. (A) Read name variants through variant names like saktisimhadeva/sakrasimhadeva are historically important because they affect identification and succession, and read Harisimhadeva through harisimhadeva is presented as the last great ruler of mithila. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The author highlights alternative naming precisely because it affects historical reconstruction. The preface calls him the last great ruler and the last of the Karnata giants.

९०७. (A) Read Karnata giants through the phrase 'last of the karnata giants' frames harisimhadeva as culmination of the dynasty, and read gradual expansion through muslim authority in mithila is treated as a gradual pressure that undermined karnata dominance. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface uses the phrase to mark the end of the dynasty's greatest phase. The preface says Chapter VIII traces pressures that eventually undermined Karnata dominance.

९०८. (D) Read fresh interpretation through the author leaves room for future reinterpretation of the eclipse, and read Chapter X scope through chapter x treats polity and society with emphasis on administration, social and economic life,

education and culture. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface explicitly states that the controversy remains open to fresh interpretation. The contents list these subsections under polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas.

१०१. (B) Read regional institutions through later mithila institutions must be read partly through karnata-era formations, and read avoid catalogue trivia through a strong question should test historical causation or evidence, not merely publisher, city or price. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The author's stated aim is to dig into the roots of present customs and social patterns. The quiz standard is based on the user's instruction and the book's own analytical nature.

११०. (A) Read Mithila as research field through mithila's karnata period is presented as still requiring further research, and read Nanyadeva and 1097 through nanyadeva's advent around 1097 is the pivot separating the pre-karnata survey from the dynastic chapters. — The book's standard is comparative and historical. The preface and epilogue frame the field as open and worth continued scholarly attention. The chapter design makes 1097 the threshold of Karnata rule.

अध्याय २ : Mithila Under the Karnatas — Videha UPSC Quiz

Preliminaries

१. Who is the author of Mithila Under the Karnatas (c. 1097-1325 A.D.)?
(A) S.N. Singh
(B) Upendra Thakur
(C) C.P.N. Sinha
(D) R.K. Chaudhary
२. Which publisher is associated with Mithila Under the Karnatas?
(A) Mithila Prakasana
(B) Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office
(C) Archaeological Survey of India
(D) Janaki Prakashan
३. What chronological span is given in the subtitle of Mithila Under the Karnatas?
(A) 1188-1285 A.D.
(B) 1097-1325 A.D.
(C) 1076-1126 A.D.
(D) 1040-1069 A.D.
४. The first edition of Mithila Under the Karnatas was published in which year?
(A) 1958
(B) 1978
(C) 1979
(D) 1964
५. The dedication page dedicates the work to which principal?
(A) Upendra Thakur
(B) Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary
(C) Professor Ram Sharan Sharma
(D) R.B. Singh
६. Which historian is described in the preface as guiding the author through a thick mass of information?
(A) Hasan Nisat Ansari
(B) K.P. Jayaswal
(C) Principal R.K. Chaudhary
(D) D.R. Regmi
७. Which scholar's lectures are mentioned as influencing the author's interest in Indian history and culture?
(A) Kalyan K. Ganguli
(B) G.C. Pande
(C) J.N. Banerjea
(D) Ram Sharan Sharma

८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “(Post-Graduate Department of History, ~ Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur) 5 9047095416 (Sin 72754 | JANAKI PRAKASHAN , Ashok Rajpath, ____-800004 ts”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Patna

९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Chaubatta, Patna-4 Printed at Rajiv Printers through Shabdanka, ____, 110153”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Champa

१०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Chaubatta, ____-4 Printed at Rajiv Printers through Shabdanka, Delhi, 110153”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Patna

११. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES L ~~ Introduction s Land & Name of ____ Dass Sources vs IL A BRIEF SURVEY OF HISTORY OF 2 XG MITHILA DOWN TO 1097 A.D”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Muzaffarpur

१२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES L ~~ Introduction s Land & Name of Mithila Dass Sources vs IL A BRIEF SURVEY OF HISTORY OF 2 XG MITHILA DOWN TO ____ A.D”

- (A) 1097
- (B) 180
- (C) 1285
- (D) 1324-25

१३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 55: = Malladera oR ____ <= -Vi._ POLITICAL HISTORY OF MITHILA 62”

- (A) Saktisimhaddeva
- (B) Balban
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Gangadeva

१४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 55: = Malladera oR ____deva <= -Vi._ POLITICAL HISTORY OF MITHILA 62”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Champa

१५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “A.D.) gp Narasimhadeva ad Ramasimhadeva > ____ or Sakrasimhadeva si VI”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

१६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “A.D.) gp Narasimhadeva ad Ramasimhadeva > Saktisimhadeva or ____ si VI”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

१७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Preface ____ is a land steeped in myth, song, tradition and history”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Himalayas

१८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Many records, relics, stone-tablets bear those indelible etchings of time which suggest that ____ was the seat of learning, civilization, chivalry and diplomacy”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Mithila

१९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is one of the ironies of history that ____, which once saw abundant growth of classical learning, poetics, culture and political thinking, should now sink into such misery and neglect”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Videha
- (D) Mithila

२०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The digests and writings of ____ and Vidyapati have the depth, range and richness of the immortal Arthasastra of Kautilya, It isa pity that very little has been done so far to tear away the cobweb of time that lies so thick on the face of many-splendoured Mithila”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Muditakuvalayasva
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Archaeological Survey Report

२१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The digests and writings of Chandeswara and ____ have the depth, range and richness of the immortal Arthasastra of Kautilya, It isa pity that very little has been done so far to tear away the cobweb of time that lies so thick on the face of many-splendoured Mithila”

- (A) Kirtilata
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Bihar During the Turko-Afghan Period

२२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “memorable convulsions of history, many states and kings cast their shadows on ____”
- (A) Mithila
 - (B) Ganga
 - (C) Muzaffarpur
 - (D) Darbhanga
२३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Such events not only throw light on the trials and triumphs of ____ but also light up those hidden links that connected it with other states”
- (A) Saharsa
 - (B) Vanga
 - (C) Ganga
 - (D) Mithila
२४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In other words, the history of ____ is a fragment of the total history of India ‘National history is nothing but a composite of the histories of regions comprising the nation’”
- (A) Muzaffarpur
 - (B) Patna
 - (C) Mithila
 - (D) Bishanpur
२५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ is a colourful glass-strip in the kaleidoscope of India’s national history, Personal fascination for the regional history, specially for the spirit and diversity of the place to which I belong, played an important part in the choice of a subject like this”
- (A) Saharsa
 - (B) Gandak
 - (C) Pataliputra
 - (D) Mithila
२६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The ____ are gone but the mould in which they cast a whole region of north eastern India still persists”
- (A) Karnatas
 - (B) Jaibars
 - (C) Vimsatisa
 - (D) tala
२७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The ____tas are gone but the mould in which they cast a whole region of north eastern India still persists”
- (A) Gangadeva
 - (B) Lakshmanasena
 - (C) Karna
 - (D) Ballalasena
२८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The next chapter follows the line of descendance and as such converges on an analysis of the lives and attainments of ____, the forgotten king of Mithila and Gangadeva, the traditional successor of Nanyadeva”
- (A) Vijayasena
 - (B) Malladeva
 - (C) Narasimhadeva
 - (D) Saktisimhadeva

३९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “could not have ventured to take up a systematic study of ‘the history of the ____ of Mithila without able guidance and inspiration”

- (A) Vimsatisa
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Maithil musicians
- (D) Muslim authority

३०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In other words, it traces the course of the gradual expansion of the ‘Muslim authority’ in Mithila and ____ upto a.p.2-1325”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Purnea

३१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Of course, any definitive ‘statement on the subject is hazardous as the controversy regarding the eclipse that enveloped the ____ is still open to fresh interpretation and is hence inconclusive”

- (A) Mandalika
- (B) Srotiyas
- (C) Sahasradhipati
- (D) Karnatas

३२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Chapter III enlarges upon the subject by trying to streamline and authenticate the conflicting available material regarding the origin of the ____”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Mudradhikarta
- (C) polity and society
- (D) mridanga

३३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “CH Catalogous Inscriptionum — Indic~ ; arium, f CPMDN Catalogue of the Palm-leaf-manuscripts : 4 reprints in the Durbar Library, ____”

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Nepal

३४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “To distil the seemingly plausible account from various theories concerning origin of Karnatas is the main burden of this chapter, Chapter IV has been solely devoted to an enumeration and evaluation of the career and achievements of ____, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Nanyadeva

३५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “This precisely has been my burden in weaving a coherent tale of the fabulous Karnatas of ____ whose rule is an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Nepal

३६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “CHAMPARAN West Champaran and East Champaran, DARBHANGA Madhubani, Darbhanga and Samastipur MUZAFFARPUR Vaisali, ____ and Sitamarhi”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Tripura

३७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Naturally, the temptation to explore in depth that eventful period of the history of ____ became an irresistible urge with me”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Videha

३८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chapter X analyses at length the ____ of Mithila under Karnatas with special emphasis on the administrative, social, economic and cultural aspects under review”

- (A) village administration
- (B) polity and society
- (C) Kulina
- (D) Mantri

३९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “An inquisitive student of history is faced with a wealth of ‘material which scarcely presents a comprehensive and coherent account of the ____tas”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Vijayasena

४०. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: The dedication page dedicates the work to which principal?

- (A) Professor Ram Sharan Sharma — The dedication names Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary
- (B) Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary — The dedication names Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary
- (C) Upendra Thakur — The dedication names Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary
- (D) R.B. Singh — The dedication names Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary

४१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The next chapter follows the line of descent and as such converges on an analysis of the lives and attainments of Malladeva, the forgotten king of Mithila and Gangadeva, the traditional successor of ____”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

82. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is an assessment rather than restatement of facts concerning the last of the ____ta giants”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Karna

83. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Without undermining the importance of the past studies which are essentially of a pioneering nature, ‘most humbly feel that these researches hardly describe in detail the history of the ____tas, which is the first known history of the land”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Malladeva

84. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “% In course of my study I had to visit different libraries and 4 mention may be made of the National Library, Calcutta and Durbar Library, Kathmandu, ____ and I am thankful to the members of the staff of these libraries for extending all possible help to me”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Kosi

85. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “could not have ventured to take up a systematic study of ‘the history of the Karnatas of ____ without able guidance and inspiration”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Videha
- (D) Gandaki

86. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “JRAS Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, KIRITILATA By ____”

- (A) Varna-Ratnakara
- (B) Prakritapaingalam
- (C) Kalingattaparani
- (D) Vidyapati

87. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which scholar’s lectures are mentioned as influencing the author’s interest in Indian history and culture?

- (A) J.N. Banerjee — The preface mentions the influence of Professor Ram Sharan Sharma’s lectures
- (B) Ram Sharan Sharma — The preface mentions the influence of Professor Ram Sharan Sharma’s lectures
- (C) G.C. Pande — The preface mentions the influence of Professor Ram Sharan Sharma’s lectures
- (D) Kalyan K. Ganguli — The preface mentions the influence of Professor Ram Sharan Sharma’s lectures

88. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES L
~~ Introduction s Land & Name of Mithila Dass Sources vs IL A BRIEF SURVEY OF HISTORY OF 2 XG MITHILA
DOWN TO ____ A.D”

- (A) 1324-25
- (B) 1310-1313
- (C) 1040-1069
- (D) 1097

४९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Still pursuing the trail of the same dynasty, : chapter VI examines the political history of Mithila by the j successive Karnata rulers namely, ____, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimbadeva”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Lakshmanasena

५०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “To distil the seemingly plausible account from various theories concerning origin of ____ is the main burden of this chapter, Chapter IV has been solely devoted to an enumeration and evaluation of the career and achievements of Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”

- (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Sandhivigraha
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Matsyanyaya

५१. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Who is the author of Mithila Under the Karnatas (c. 1097-1325 A.D.)?

- (A) S.N. Singh — The title page identifies C
- (B) R.K. Chaudhary — The title page identifies C
- (C) Upendra Thakur — The title page identifies C
- (D) C.P.N. Sinha — The title page identifies C

५२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chairman, Intra-University Board, ____, who, though not related to my discipline, has been an inexhaustible source of encouragement and help to me”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Delhi

५३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “This precisely has been my burden in weaving a coherent tale of the fabulous ____ of Mithila whose rule is an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) village administration
- (C) Kulina
- (D) tala

५४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “My special thanks are due to Shri Gopal P ____d Ambasta for Preparing the typescript with labour and care, I express my gratitude to Shri R.B”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Mandalika
- (C) rasa
- (D) Rajatarangini

५५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Saktisimhadeva is also : known,as ____ and the problem of succession after : him is still 9 serious handicap to modern researcher on Mithila; : Chapter Vil-dwells exclusively on the career and achievements ‘ of Harisimhadeva, the last great ruler of Mithila”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Malladeva

५६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “denotes the advent of the Karnatas, ____ being the founder of the glorious line”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Karna
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

५७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chapter X analyses at length the polity and society of Mithila under ____ with special emphasis on the administrative, social, economic and cultural aspects under review”

- (A) military administration
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Mudradhikarta
- (D) Karnatas

५८. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: The first edition of Mithila Under the Karnatas was published in which year?

- (A) 1958 — The copyright page states First Edition 1979
- (B) 1964 — The copyright page states First Edition 1979
- (C) 1978 — The copyright page states First Edition 1979
- (D) 1979 — The copyright page states First Edition 1979

५९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Only a few books and brochures on the ¢ history of ____ have come out: S.N”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Monghyr

६०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “made use of the entire bulk of material available on this phase of ____’s history”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Tirhut

६१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Regmi, History of Medieval ____, 1965 make it imperative to attempt a thorough reassessment of the subject”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Muzaffarpur

६३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Still pursuing the trail of the same dynasty, : chapter VI examines the political history of Mithila by the successive Karnata rulers namely, Narasimhadeva, ____ and Saktisimbadeva”

- (A) Saktisimbadeva
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Ramasimbadeva

६४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ is also known as Sakrasimbadeva and the problem of succession after him is still a serious handicap to modern researcher on Mithila; : Chapter VII dwells exclusively on the career and achievements of Harisimbadeva, the last great ruler of Mithila”

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Ramasimbadeva
- (D) Saktisimbadeva

६५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “denotes the advent of the ____, Nanyadeva being the founder of the glorious line”

- (A) tala
- (B) Sahasradhipati
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Panjikaras

६६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “An inquisitive student of history is faced with a wealth of material which scarcely presents a comprehensive and coherent account of the ____”

- (A) Satesa
- (B) Jaibars
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Gotra

६७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chaudhary’s History of Bihar and the thesis of Hasan Nisat Ansari deals mainly with history of the ____ in Bihar”

- (A) Panji
- (B) Satesa
- (C) Dasesa
- (D) Turko-Afghan period

६८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “This chapter establishes the true identity of Gangadeva and shows that Gangadeva of ____ was the same Gangadeva of Mithila”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Mithila

६९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Of course, any definitive statement on the subject is hazardous as the controversy regarding the eclipse that enveloped the ____ is still open to fresh interpretation and is hence inconclusive”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Narasimbadeva
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Jayachanda

६९. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Regmi, History of Medieval Nepal, ____ make it imperative to attempt a thorough reassessment of the subject”

- (A) 1965
- (B) 170
- (C) 1324-25
- (D) 1325

७०. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: What chronological span is given in the subtitle of Mithila Under the Karnatas?

- (A) 1188-1285 A.D. — The subtitle states c
- (B) 1097-1325 A.D. — The subtitle states c
- (C) 1040-1069 A.D. — The subtitle states c
- (D) 1076-1126 A.D. — The subtitle states c

७१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Without undermining the importance of the past studies which are essentially of a pioneering nature, ‘most humbly feel that these researches hardly describe in detail the history of the ____, which is the first known history of the land”

- (A) Gotra
- (B) Panjikaras
- (C) Vimsatisa
- (D) Karnatas

७२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In chapter IX we find the ____ta dynasty coursing down the slope of decline”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Karna

७३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Singh, Janaki Prakashan, ____, for taking personal interest in the timely publication of the book”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Vaishali

७४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Singh's History of : ‘Tirhut is merely a survey; Upendra Thakur’s ____ e only touches upon some aspects of a rich and complex subject; there are only rudimentary references about the period in R.K”

- (A) Prakritapaingalam
- (B) History of Mithila
- (C) Epigraphia Indica
- (D) Kalingattaparani

७५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chapter III enlarges upon the subject by trying to streamline and authenticate the conflicting available material regarding the origin of the ____tas”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Karna
- (D) Jayachanda

७६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “MITHILA Maithili Weekly, Darbhanga MMM Mithilanka of Mithila Mihir (Darbhanga- ____)”

- (A) 1979
- (B) 1253
- (C) 1097
- (D) 1935-36

७७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Chaudhary’s History of Bihar and the thesis of Hasan Nisat Ansari deals mainly with history of the Turko-Afghan period in ____”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Ganga

७८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Singh's History of : ‘Tirhut is merely a survey; Upendra Thakur’s History of ____ e only touches upon some aspects of a rich and complex subject; there are only rudimentary references about the period in R.K”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Mithila

Book Structure

७९. How many numbered chapters does the contents page list before the epilogue?

- (A) fourteen chapters
- (B) ten chapters
- (C) seven chapters
- (D) five chapters

८०. Which chapter is devoted to the origin of the Karnatas of Mithila?

- (A) Chapter II
- (B) Chapter VI
- (C) Chapter III
- (D) Chapter X

८१. Which chapter is devoted to the career and achievements of Nanyadeva?

- (A) Chapter V
- (B) Chapter IX
- (C) Chapter VII
- (D) Chapter IV

८२. Which chapter discusses the successors of Nanyadeva?

- (A) Chapter X
- (B) Chapter V
- (C) Chapter II
- (D) Chapter VIII

८३. Which chapter covers the political history of Mithila during c. 1188-1285 A.D.?

- (A) Chapter VIII
- (B) Chapter III
- (C) Chapter I
- (D) Chapter VI

८४. Which chapter is specifically on Harisimhadeva?

- (A) Chapter X
- (B) Chapter II
- (C) Chapter VII
- (D) Chapter V

८५. Which chapter treats expansion of Muslim authority in Mithila?

- (A) Chapter IV
- (B) Chapter X
- (C) Chapter VIII
- (D) Chapter VI

८६. Which chapter is on polity and society under the Karnatas?

- (A) Chapter III
- (B) Chapter VIII
- (C) Chapter V
- (D) Chapter X

८७. Which subject is assigned to Chapter I in the contents of the book?

- (A) Successors of Nanyadeva
- (B) Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila
- (C) Introduction and the Sources
- (D) Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.)

८८. Which chapter of the book is titled "Introduction and the Sources"?

- (A) Chapter I
- (B) Chapter II
- (C) Chapter IV
- (D) Chapter III

८९. Which subject is assigned to Chapter II in the contents of the book?

- (A) A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D.
- (B) Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila
- (C) Decline of the Karnatas
- (D) Introduction and the Sources

९०. Which chapter of the book is titled "A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D."?

- (A) Chapter III
- (B) Chapter II
- (C) Chapter I
- (D) Chapter IV

११. Which subject is assigned to Chapter III in the contents of the book?

- (A) Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila
- (B) Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva
- (C) Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva
- (D) A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D.

१२. Which chapter of the book is titled “Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila”?

- (A) Chapter I
- (B) Chapter III
- (C) Chapter II
- (D) Chapter IV

१३. Which subject is assigned to Chapter IV in the contents of the book?

- (A) Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas
- (B) A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D.
- (C) Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva
- (D) Introduction and the Sources

१४. Which chapter of the book is titled “Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva”?

- (A) Chapter I
- (B) Chapter IV
- (C) Chapter III
- (D) Chapter II

१५. Which subject is assigned to Chapter V in the contents of the book?

- (A) A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D.
- (B) Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.)
- (C) Successors of Nanyadeva
- (D) Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva

१६. Which chapter of the book is titled “Successors of Nanyadeva”?

- (A) Chapter III
- (B) Chapter V
- (C) Chapter II
- (D) Chapter I

१७. Which subject is assigned to Chapter VI in the contents of the book?

- (A) Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila
- (B) Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva
- (C) Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.)
- (D) Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva

१८. Which chapter of the book is titled “Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.)”?

- (A) Chapter I
- (B) Chapter VI
- (C) Chapter III
- (D) Chapter II

१९. Which subject is assigned to Chapter VII in the contents of the book?

- (A) Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva
- (B) Introduction and the Sources
- (C) Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva
- (D) Successors of Nanyadeva

१००. Which chapter of the book is titled “Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva”?

- (A) Chapter VII
- (B) Chapter I
- (C) Chapter II
- (D) Chapter III

१०१. Which subject is assigned to Chapter VIII in the contents of the book?

- (A) A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D.
- (B) Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.)
- (C) Decline of the Karnatas
- (D) Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila

१०२. Which chapter of the book is titled “Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila”?

- (A) Chapter II
- (B) Chapter VIII
- (C) Chapter III
- (D) Chapter I

१०३. Which subject is assigned to Chapter IX in the contents of the book?

- (A) Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila
- (B) Decline of the Karnatas
- (C) Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva
- (D) Introduction and the Sources

१०४. Which chapter of the book is titled “Decline of the Karnatas”?

- (A) Chapter II
- (B) Chapter III
- (C) Chapter I
- (D) Chapter IX

१०५. Which subject is assigned to Chapter X in the contents of the book?

- (A) Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva
- (B) Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila
- (C) Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas
- (D) Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila

१०६. Which chapter of the book is titled “Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas”?

- (A) Chapter II
- (B) Chapter X
- (C) Chapter I
- (D) Chapter III

१०७. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which chapter covers the political history of Mithila during c. 1188-1285 A.D.?

- (A) Chapter VIII — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c
- (B) Chapter I — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c
- (C) Chapter VI — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c
- (D) Chapter III — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c

१०८. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which chapter is on polity and society under the Karnatas?

- (A) Chapter V — The contents page gives Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas as Chapter X
- (B) Chapter X — The contents page gives Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas as Chapter X
- (C) Chapter VIII — The contents page gives Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas as Chapter X
- (D) Chapter III — The contents page gives Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas as Chapter X

१०९. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: How many numbered chapters does the contents page list before the epilogue?

- (A) fourteen chapters — The contents page lists Chapters I-X before the epilogue
- (B) seven chapters — The contents page lists Chapters I-X before the epilogue
- (C) ten chapters — The contents page lists Chapters I-X before the epilogue
- (D) five chapters — The contents page lists Chapters I-X before the epilogue

११०. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which chapter discusses the successors of Nanyadeva?

- (A) Chapter X — The contents page identifies Successors of Nanyadeva as Chapter V
- (B) Chapter V — The contents page identifies Successors of Nanyadeva as Chapter V
- (C) Chapter VIII — The contents page identifies Successors of Nanyadeva as Chapter V
- (D) Chapter II — The contents page identifies Successors of Nanyadeva as Chapter V

१११. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which chapter is specifically on Harisimhadeva?

- (A) Chapter V — The contents page gives Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva as Chapter VII
- (B) Chapter VII — The contents page gives Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva as Chapter VII
- (C) Chapter X — The contents page gives Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva as Chapter VII
- (D) Chapter II — The contents page gives Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva as Chapter VII

११२. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which chapter is devoted to the career and achievements of Nanyadeva?

- (A) Chapter IX — The contents list gives Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva as Chapter IV
- (B) Chapter IV — The contents list gives Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva as Chapter IV
- (C) Chapter VII — The contents list gives Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva as Chapter IV
- (D) Chapter V — The contents list gives Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva as Chapter IV

११३. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which chapter treats expansion of Muslim authority in Mithila?

- (A) Chapter VI — The contents list gives Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila as Chapter VIII
- (B) Chapter VIII — The contents list gives Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila as Chapter VIII
- (C) Chapter X — The contents list gives Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila as Chapter VIII
- (D) Chapter IV — The contents list gives Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila as Chapter VIII

११४. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which chapter is devoted to the origin of the Karnatas of Mithila?

- (A) Chapter III — The contents page places Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila as Chapter III
- (B) Chapter VI — The contents page places Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila as Chapter III
- (C) Chapter X — The contents page places Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila as Chapter III
- (D) Chapter II — The contents page places Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila as Chapter III

Introduction and Sources

११५. Mithila is also known as which of the following names in the book?

- (A) Videha
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Tirhut

११६. Which name is listed along with Videha and Tirhut for Mithila?

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Videha

११७. According to the Imperial Gazetteer description quoted in the book, Mithila is bounded on the north by what?

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Videha

११८. According to the quoted boundary description, Mithila is bounded on the south by what?

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Videha
- (D) Mithila

११९. According to the quoted boundary description, Mithila is bounded on the west by what?

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Videha
- (D) Gandaki

१२०. According to the quoted boundary description, Mithila is bounded on the east by what?

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Videha
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tirabhukti

१२१. Which source is cited for the tract lying between 25°28' and 26°52' N latitude and 84°56' and 86°46' E longitude?

- (A) Purusapariksa
- (B) Imperial Gazetteer of India
- (C) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (D) Prakritapaingalam

११२. Which text is cited for the statement that Videha or Tirabhukti spread from the banks of Gandaki to the forests of Champa?

- (A) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) Prakritapaingalam
- (D) Saktisangamatantra

११३. Which work of Vidyapati is treated as a key source for the period?

- (A) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) Varna-Ratnakara
- (D) Prakritapaingalam

११४. Which work is said to supplement and complement the Purusapariksa?

- (A) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (B) Prakritapaingalam
- (C) Purusapariksa
- (D) Varna-Ratnakara

११५. Which encyclopaedic work of Jyotirishvara is important for social and cultural history?

- (A) Varna-Ratnakara
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) Prakritapaingalam
- (D) Varnana-Ratnakara

११६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Malladeva was associated with Jayachanda of Kanauj (1170— ____ ab.) and the Chikkor a king”

- (A) 177
- (B) 1310-1313
- (C) 1193
- (D) 1076-1126

११७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The tales narrated in the Purusapariksa of ____ throw light on the history of the Karnata dynasty of Mithila”

- (A) Nepal Vamsavali
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Prakritapaingalam
- (D) Saktisangamatantra

११८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 3 LAND AND NAME OF MITHILA Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirbut etc, According to The ____ (Volume, VI— page 187) “Mithila is the name for the tract lying between 25°28’ and 26°52’ N”

- (A) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society
- (B) Imperial Gazetteer of India
- (C) Kalingattaparani
- (D) Chandeswara

१३९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Chikkoras belonged to the kingdom of Pithi and at one time played a very prominent part in the history of North-Eastern India, Probably it was represented by a district of ____ and was probably a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Patna
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Kanauj

१३०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES In ____ i Varma has come out, This work is superior to Ramnath Jha’s in respect of methodology and approach and is more scientific”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Saharsa

१३१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “But this aspect of ____’s historical sense has not yet been critically examined and the Purusapariksha has not been subjected to critical and historical examination.’ Even the latest edition of Purusa~ pariksa by Ramanath Jha is not critical and unbiased”

- (A) Mithila Manuscripts
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Kautilya Arthasastra
- (D) Vidyapati

१३२. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Mithila is also known as which of the following names in the book?

- (A) Tirabhukti — The introduction says Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut
- (B) Videha — The introduction says Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut
- (C) Tirhut — The introduction says Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut
- (D) Mithila — The introduction says Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut

१३३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Malladeva was a brave warrior and a fighter and was called “____” or antagonist”

- (A) Panji
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Pratimalla
- (D) Yogyas

१३४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Karnatas brought ____ on the map of India as an independent State and hence they deserve to be treated at par with other contemporary dynasties”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Saharsa

१३५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “But this aspect of Vidyapati’s historical sense has not yet been critically examined and the ____ has not been subjected to critical and historical examination.’ Even the latest edition of Purusa~ pariksa by Ramanath Jha is not critical and unbiased”

- (A) Nepal Vamsavali
- (B) Muditakuvalayasva
- (C) Naihatti grant
- (D) Purusapariksa

१३६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “All these sources taken together enable us in reconstructing the history of Mithila under the ____ (C”

- (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Senapati
- (D) Kulina

१३७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Thakur is so wide that it has not been possible for the author, in spite of his best intentions, to present a coherent picture of the history and culture of the people of ____”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Saharsa

१३८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is said that ____ is made of two words—Tira and Bhukti—Tira indicating bordering on the river and Bhukti indicating a province”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Champa
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Tirabhukti

१३९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Recently a scientific work on the Kayastha ____ based on palm-leaf manuscripts by Binod”

- (A) Satesa
- (B) Yogyas
- (C) village administration
- (D) Panji

१४०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Mithi was self-born and so his successors came to be known as Janaka (meaning self-born) According to ____khanda of the Brihadavisnupurana, Videha means one whose body is gone”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Bishanpur

१४१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “give us information about the contemporary history of ____ in a connected manner”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Pataliputra

१४३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The four volumes of ____ manuscripts, published so far, edited by A”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Champaran

१४३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The credit of producing the first monograph on almost scientific lines entitled ____ goes to S.N”

- (A) Basatin-ul-uns
- (B) History of Tirhut
- (C) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (D) Muditakuvalayasva

१४४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ ____ is bounded on the north by the Himalayas, in the south by the Ganga, in the west by the Gandaki and on the east by the Kosi”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Bengal

१४५. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which text is cited for the statement that Videha or Tirabhukti spread from the banks of Gandaki to the forests of Champa?

- (A) Varnana-Ratnakara — The introduction cites the Saktisangamatantra for this description
- (B) Saktisangamatantra — The introduction cites the Saktisangamatantra for this description
- (C) Prakritapaingalam — The introduction cites the Saktisangamatantra for this description
- (D) Purusapariksa — The introduction cites the Saktisangamatantra for this description

१४६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Basatin-Ul-Uns of Muhammad Sadr Ala Ahmad Hussain Dabir is another authentic account, rather the first hand eye witness account of the invasion of ____ by Ghiyasuddin Tughlug”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tirhut

१४७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “50) of Purusottamadeva (c twelfth century A.D.), It has been described as a place situated along the banks of three big rivers—Ganga, ____i and Kosi”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Patna
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Pataliputra

१४८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In the Encyclopaedia Britannica ____ is said to be a corruption of Tirabbukti meaning river side country”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Patna

१४९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Agnivaiswanara thence went burning along the earth towards the east followed by Mathav and his priest, -Gotam Rabugana till he came to the river Sadanira (____) which he did not burn over”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Vanga

१५०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The sources for the study of the history of ____ are meagre and it is very difficult to construct a scientific history of the period out of the fragmentary sources scattered here and there”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Kamarupa

१५१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He observes—“When Ghiyasuddin, the father and predecessor of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was returning from the conquest of Bengal in 1323 A.p., he passed from ‘the area of ____ and took Narasimhadeva with him to Delhi”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Kanauj
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Ganga

१५२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Thus, the ____ of Vidyapati is a very important source and Vidyapati discusses the history of Mithila in a very systematic and chronological”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Vishnupurana
- (C) Purusapariksa
- (D) Kalingattaparani

१५३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “and met ____ of the Karnata dynasty in his capital at Simaraongarh”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

१५४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ is said to have become the cause of conflict between these two kingdoms”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Karna

१५५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to D.C, Sircar, the Gandakitira formed the southern boundary, while modern district of ____ was the northern boundary of Tirhut, The origin of the name of Videha and Mithila is purely mythical”

- (A) Monghyr
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Ganga

१५६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Sarswati and others throw sufficient light on the history of ____ and enable us to”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Saharsa

१५७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The two kings were on terms of correspondence, Just as the Maithili king was fortunate in having ____ as his minister, similarly the king of Devagiri had Hemadri, a great law-giver, as his minister”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Kulottunga

१५८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Karnatas of ____ played an important part in the history of NorthEastern India for a considerable period and as such they deserve to be treated in a separate monograph, like the Palas and the ‘Senas of Bengal, the Gahadawalas of Kanauj and others”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Mithila

१५९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The credit of producing the first monograph on almost scientific lines entitled History of ____ goes to S.N”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Bishanpur

१६०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The evidence called from these sources and other contemporary manuscripts and inscriptions of Nepal and Bengal and nearby territories give us a good account of the Karnatas of j ____”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Panchobh

१६१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Mithi was self-born and so his successors came to be known as Janaka (meaning self-born) According to Mithilakhanda of the Brihadavisnupurana, ____ means one whose body is gone”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Videha
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Saharsa

१६२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to Panini, ____ is the town where enemies are crushed”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Mithila

१६३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “This account is based mainly on traditional sources, Keeping in view the importance of the history of Mithila under the ____, I have taken up a shorter period of about two hundred and ‘twenty-eight years i.e.”

- (A) mridanga
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) bhava
- (D) Dasesa

१६४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Jayaswal, also help us in listing the names and dates of the rulers and scholars of ____ during our period”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Mithila

१६५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to the ____, Videha or Tirabukti spread from the banks of Gandaki to the forests of Champa”

- (A) Kirtilata
- (B) Jayanagara inscription
- (C) Saktisangamatantra
- (D) Purusapariksa

१६६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “This account is based mainly on traditional sources, Keeping in view the importance of the history of ____ under the Karnatas, I have taken up a shorter period of about two hundred and ‘twenty-eight years i.e.”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kanauj

१६७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Nepal Durbar Manuscript, various Vamsavalis, the Nepalese inscriptions, specially of the Malla-____ta period, discovered, edited and published by persons like Rajendra Lal Mitra, Haraprasad Sastri, Gelling, Keith, K.P”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Lakshmanasena
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Karna

१६८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Haribrahma in his ‘avahatta’ poems refers to ____ and describes him as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva”

- (A) Purusapariksha
- (B) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Varna-Ratnakara

१६९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “50) of Purusottamadeva (c twelfth century A.D.), It has been described as a place situated along the banks of three big rivers—Ganga, ____ and Kosi”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Mithila

१७०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “From tale 11 we learn that ____, well-versed in Samkhya School of Philosophy and skilled in the science of government, was one of his ministers”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Lakshmanasena

१७१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “which brought to light the existence of Tira which was possibly the locality from which the name ____ was derived”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Bishanpur

१७२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “At least this much of chronological accuracy is expected of a scholar of his repute, whose ancestors had served in various capacities under the ____ of Mithila and about whose exploits he must have been fully aware”

- (A) Ghatakas
- (B) Rajatarangini
- (C) polity and society
- (D) Karnatas

१७३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Thus, it came to be known as Tribhukti which in course of time became ____”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Tirabhukti

१७४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Various manuscripts have been discovered from ____ and they throw interesting sidelights on the history and culture of Mithila during the period ‘under review’”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Champa
- (D) Bengal

१७५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Tale 3 gives us some information about ____, “Hero Valorous”, son of Nanyadeva, founder of the Kamata dynasty”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Narasimhadeva

१७६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Chikkoras belonged to the kingdom of Pithi and at one time played a very prominent part in the history of North-Eastern India, Probably it was represented by a district of Tirhut and was probably a buffer state between ____ and Kanyakubja”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Bishanpur

१७७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Haribrahma in his ‘avahatta’ poems refers to Chandeswara and describes him as a mighty minister of ____”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

१७८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He is addressed by Jayachanda as “the supreme scion of the Karnata race.” The historicity of ____ yet remains to be verified”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Gangadeva

१७९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “the ast and the greatest king of the Karanata dynasty, ____, was ruling”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

१८०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “At least this much of chronological accuracy is expected of a scholar of his repute, whose ancestors had served in various capacities under the Karnatas of ____ and about whose exploits he must have been fully aware”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Mithila

१८१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Further, we should note that he has given the history of the ____tas in five tales and while doing so he has kept in view the chronological order”
- (A) Vikramaditya VI
 - (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 - (C) Ganeswara
 - (D) Karna
१८२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He observes—“When Ghiyasuddin, the father and predecessor of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was returning from the conquest of Bengal in 1323 A.p., he passed from ‘the area of Tirhut and took ____ with him to Delhi”
- (A) Narasimhadeva
 - (B) Karna
 - (C) Vikramaditya VI
 - (D) Alauddin Khalji
१८३. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: According to the quoted boundary description, Mithila is bounded on the east by what?
- (A) Videha — The quoted description places the Kosi on the east
 - (B) Mithila — The quoted description places the Kosi on the east
 - (C) Tirabhukti — The quoted description places the Kosi on the east
 - (D) Kosi — The quoted description places the Kosi on the east
१८४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to the learned scholar, the Kafar Raja was probably Tarmashirin Khan of the Savage Mangols, He also accepts that ____ was the grandson of ‘Nanyadeva”
- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
 - (B) Karna
 - (C) Ramapala
 - (D) Narasimhadeva
१८५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to the learned scholar, the Kafar Raja was probably Tarmashirin Khan of the Savage Mangols, He also accepts that Narasimhadeva was the grandson of ‘____”
- (A) Balban
 - (B) Harisimhadeva
 - (C) Gangadeva
 - (D) Nanyadeva
१८६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Sultan was helped by the two young princes—____ of the Karnata rece and Chaichika Deva, the Chauhan”
- (A) Narasimhadeva
 - (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
 - (C) Sakrasimhadeva
 - (D) Alauddin Khalji
१८७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “We should bear in mind that ____ has simply used ‘Muhammad’ and not the full name”
- (A) Jayanagara inscription
 - (B) Kirtilata
 - (C) Vidyapati
 - (D) History of Mithila

१८८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Further, we should note that he has given the history of the ____ in five tales and while doing so he has kept in view the chronological order”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Srottriyas
- (C) Kulina
- (D) Panjikaras

१८९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Vidyapati’s ____, the Prakritapaingalama, the Muslim sources, the Rambhamanjarinataka and the epigraphic evidence of the period are all very important and they corroborate each other in so far as the historicity of a fact is concerned”

- (A) Saktisangamatantra
- (B) Kalingattaparani
- (C) Nepal Vamsavali
- (D) Purusapariksa

१९०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He brings to light various aspects regarding the ____ta dynasty and important personalities of the age”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

१९१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 7 The ____a, in a way supplements and compliments the Puruspariksa of Vidyapati”

- (A) Vishnupurana
- (B) Kirtilata
- (C) Mithila Manuscripts
- (D) Prakritapaingalam

१९२. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: According to the quoted boundary description, Mithila is bounded on the west by what?

- (A) Gandaki — The quoted boundary description places the Gandaki on the west
- (B) Videha — The quoted boundary description places the Gandaki on the west
- (C) Mithila — The quoted boundary description places the Gandaki on the west
- (D) Tirabhukti — The quoted boundary description places the Gandaki on the west

१९३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In tales 8, 11 and 22 we are told about Harasimhadeva, the last great king of the ____ta dynasty”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Karna
- (C) Kullotunga
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

१९४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The only foreign traveller’s account known to us is that of Dharmaswami, who visited ____ in the thirteenth century A.D”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Champa
- (C) Patna
- (D) Himalayas

- १९५. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which name is listed along with Videha and Tirhut for Mithila?**
- (A) Tirabhukti — The introduction lists Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut as names of Mithila
 - (B) Tirhut — The introduction lists Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut as names of Mithila
 - (C) Videha — The introduction lists Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut as names of Mithila
 - (D) Mithila — The introduction lists Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut as names of Mithila
- १९६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to the Saktisangamatantra, Videha or Tirabhukti spread from the banks of ____ to the forests of Champa”**
- (A) Patna
 - (B) Gandak
 - (C) Gandaki
 - (D) Vanga
- १९७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Besides Mithila, ____ is also known as Tirabhukti, Tapobhumi, Sambhavi, Suvarnakanana, Mantili, Vijayanti, Janakpura, etc”**
- (A) Champaran
 - (B) Purnea
 - (C) Videha
 - (D) Gauda
- १९८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Choudhury and ____ through the Ages edited by R.R: Diwakar contain only sketchy accounts of the history of Mithila”**
- (A) Gauda
 - (B) Bihar
 - (C) Saharsa
 - (D) Panchobh
- १९९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to Cunningham, Tirabhukti lay in the valleys of the little ____ and Bagmati rivers”**
- (A) Gandaki
 - (B) Panchobh
 - (C) Patna
 - (D) Gandak
- २००. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 3 LAND AND NAME OF MITHILA Mithila is known as Videha, ____ and Tirbut etc, According to The Imperial Gazetteer of India (Volume, VI— page 187) “Mithila is the name for the tract lying between 25°28’ and 26°52’ N”**
- (A) Tirabhukti
 - (B) Nepal
 - (C) Kosi
 - (D) Tirhut
- २०१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mulla Taqia refers to the existence of some Muslim inscriptions in and around ____”**
- (A) Saharsa
 - (B) Vanga
 - (C) Patna
 - (D) Darbhanga

२०२. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which encyclopaedic work of Jyotirishvara is important for social and cultural history?

- (A) Varnana-Ratnakara — The book uses Jyotirishvara's Varnana-Ratnakara as a key source
- (B) Varna-Ratnakara — The book uses Jyotirishvara's Varnana-Ratnakara as a key source
- (C) Prakritapaingalam — The book uses Jyotirishvara's Varnana-Ratnakara as a key source
- (D) Purusapariksa — The book uses Jyotirishvara's Varnana-Ratnakara as a key source

२०३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "Undoubtedly the dawn of Nanyadeva 'on the political horizon of north-eastern India and the subsequent establishment of the Karnata dynasty in ____ is an event of immense historical significance"

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Mithila

२०४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "Mithila is bounded on the north by the ____, in the south by the Ganga, in the west by the Gandaki and on the east by the Kosi"

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Himalayas

२०५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "____ was a brave warrior and a fighter and was called "Pratimalla" or antagonist"

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

२०६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "The ____s of Mithila can be utilized in reconstructing the political and social history of the period"

- (A) Maithil musicians
- (B) Panji
- (C) Pratimalla
- (D) polity and society

२०७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "In view of their archaic writings, it has not been possible for the scholars to go deep into this important source of the History of ____, and this has been a sealed book for most of us"

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Darbhanga

२०८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "In view of their archaic writings, it has not been possible for the scholars to go deep into this important source of the ____, and this has been a sealed book for most of us"

- (A) Prakritapaingalam
- (B) Archaeological Survey Report
- (C) Purusapariksa
- (D) History of Mithila

२०९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Deopara inscription of ____ also throws some light on the history of Nanyadeva”
- (A) Vijayasena
(B) Tughluq Khan
(C) Ramapala
(D) Jayachanda
२१०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “All these sources taken together enable us in reconstructing the history of ____ under the Karnatas (C)”
- (A) Kamarupa
(B) Mithila
(C) Gauda
(D) Kosi
२११. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Prakrita literature describes Mithila as one of the most important names of Videha, ____ is a later name for Mithila”
- (A) Tirabhukti
(B) Champa
(C) Panchobh
(D) Magadha
२१२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The traditional sources as preserved in the writings of Parmeswara Jha, Ras Behari Das, and in the Mithilanka of Mithila Mihir (1935-36 ____) are also very helpful”
- (A) Gauda
(B) Darbhanga
(C) Vaishali
(D) Pataliputra
२१३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Tale 3 gives us some information about Malladeva, “Hero Valorous”, son of ____, founder of the Kamata dynasty”
- (A) Ganeswara
(B) Sakrasimhadeva
(C) Nanyadeva
(D) Ramapala
२१४. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which source is cited for the tract lying between 25°28' and 26°52' N latitude and 84°56' and 86°46' E longitude?
- (A) Purusapariksa — The introduction quotes the Imperial Gazetteer of India for this geographical description
(B) Varnana-Ratnakara — The introduction quotes the Imperial Gazetteer of India for this geographical description
(C) Prakritapaingalam — The introduction quotes the Imperial Gazetteer of India for this geographical description
(D) Imperial Gazetteer of India — The introduction quotes the Imperial Gazetteer of India for this geographical description
२१५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “He observes—“When Ghiyasuddin, the father and predecessor of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was returning from the conquest of Bengal in ____ A.p., he passed from ‘the area of Tirhut and took Narasimhadeva with him to Delhi”
- (A) 1040-1069
(B) 1325
(C) 1323
(D) 1076-1126

२१६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Even his latest work on ____ is not free how various errors and doubts, The Bayaz of Mulla Taqia is a reliable piece of historical evidence in so far as our period is concerned”

- (A) Imperial Gazetteer of India
- (B) Kirtilata
- (C) Panchobh Copperplate
- (D) Naihatti grant

२१७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “os Introduction and the sources INTRODUCTION Though once noted for a high degree of civilization and as = centre of culture and philosophy, the history of ____ has not yet received the attention of scholars it deserves”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Bishanpur

२१८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “According to Cunningham, ____ lay in the valleys of the little Gandak and Bagmati rivers”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Monghyr

२१९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Various manuscripts have been discovered from Nepal and they throw interesting sidelights on the history and culture of ____ during the period ‘under review’”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Muzaffarpur

२२०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa, the ____ a, the Muslim sources, the Rambhamanjarinataka and the epigraphic evidence of the period are all very important and they corroborate each other in so far as the historicity of a fact is concerned”

- (A) Prakritapaingalam
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Nepal Vamsavali

२२१. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which work of Vidyapati is treated as a key source for the period?

- (A) Varnana-Ratnakara — The source discussion treats Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa as significant for the period
- (B) Prakritapaingalam — The source discussion treats Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa as significant for the period
- (C) Purusapariksa — The source discussion treats Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa as significant for the period
- (D) Varna-Ratnakara — The source discussion treats Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa as significant for the period

२२२. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: According to the Imperial Gazetteer description quoted in the book, Mithila is bounded on the north by what?

- (A) Videha — The quoted description places the Himalayas on the north of Mithila
- (B) Tirabhukti — The quoted description places the Himalayas on the north of Mithila
- (C) Himalayas — The quoted description places the Himalayas on the north of Mithila
- (D) Mithila — The quoted description places the Himalayas on the north of Mithila

२२३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ : An important source of our Political History (Journah ; of Oriental Thought, Vol”

- (A) Naihatti grant
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) Nepal Vamsavali
- (D) Kalingattaparani

२२४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Choudhury and Bihar through the Ages edited by R.R: Diwakar contain only sketchy accounts of the history of ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Gandaki

२२५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “No coins or seals and inscriptions of note have been discovered and it is likely that most of the valuable sourcematerials by now must have been washed away by the floods and destroyed by fire, the two recurring events which annually ‘take place in ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Pataliputra

२२६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘Thakur, though a pioneer work, is the second systematic attempt to present the history of ____ on scientific lines”

- (A) Gandaki
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Vanga

२२७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The evidence called from these sources and other contemporary manuscripts and inscriptions of Nepal and Bengal and nearby territories give us a good account of the ____ of j Mithila”

- (A) Mandalika
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Panjikaras
- (D) Panji

२२८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Visnupurana provides the following detail of the origin of ____ : Nimi, the son of Ikshvaku instituted a sacrifice and asked Vasistha to preside”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Videha
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Mithila

२२९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Deopara inscription of Vijayasena also throws some light on the history of ____”

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

२३०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Although his work is full of limitations, yet the attempt of a person belonging to ____ Civil Service is really praise-worthy”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Champaran

२३१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 7 The Prakritapaingalama, in a way supplements and compliments the Puruspariksa of ____”

- (A) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Kirtilata
- (D) Vidyapati

२३२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Panjis of ____ can be utilized in reconstructing the political and social history of the period”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Saharsa

२३३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “and met Ramasimhadeva of the ____ta dynasty in his capital at Simaraongarh”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Balban

२३४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ was associated with Jayachanda of Kanauj (1170— 1193 ab.) and the Chikkor a king”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Someswara I

२३५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He is addressed by ____ as “the supreme scion of the Karnata race.” The historicity of Malladeva yet remains to be verified”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Narasimhadeva

२३६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““The tales narrated in the Puruspariksa of Vidyapati throw light on the history of the Karnata dynasty of ____”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Panchobh

२३७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to D.C, Sircar, the Gandakitira formed the southern boundary, while modern district of Champaran was the northern boundary of Tirhut, The origin of the name of Videha and ____ is purely mythical”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Delhi

२३८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mithi succeeded his father and his country came to-be known as ____”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Champa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Nepal

२३९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Undoubtedly the dawn of ____ ‘on the political horizon of north-eastern India and the subsequent establishment of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila is an event of immense historical significance”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

२४०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The ____ brought Mithila on the map of India as an independent State and hence they deserve to be treated at par with other contemporary dynasties”

- (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Muslim authority
- (C) Turko-Afghan period
- (D) Karnatas

Origin of the Karnatas

२४१. Who is described as the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila?

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Gangadeva

२४२. Nanyadeva is referred to by which epithet in the text?

- (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Gangadeva

२४३. Which grant is used to draw an inference about the Karnata chiefs?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (D) Naihatti grant

२४४. Which Chalukyan ruler is associated with the northward Karnata movement in the book?

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Someswara I
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Gangadeva

२४५. Which Chalukyan ruler after Someswara I is connected with onslaughts toward the north?

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

२४६. Which Chola king is associated with Kalingattaparani in the discussion?

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Gangadeva

२४७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “An account of a visit to the ruins of Simaraon, Once the capital of ____ province in the JASB V p”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Vaishali

२४८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The year ____ A.p., thus, forms a landmark in the history of Mithila”

- (A) 1040-1069
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1097
- (D) 180

२४९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The -Chalukyas of Kalyana were, at this period, rulers of ____ta but surprisingly none of the contemporary inscriptions of the ‘Chalukya sovereigns refers to any conflict with the Palas”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Karna
- (D) Tughluq Khan

२५०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “With the advent of the Karnatas in ____, we come to a surer and sober footing of history”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Videha
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Champaran

२५१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “As a result of the Chalukyan invasion, three dynasties of Kanauj Mithila, and ____ came to limelight in north India”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Delhi

२५२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Simrouna, the ancient capital of the kingdom of ____ situated in the Nepal Tarai, in the ruins of which many statues and idols have been found”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Kamarupa

२५३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Jayaswal is of the opinion that the ____ were the remnants of the Chola army or more likely Karnata allies of Karan who is described to have ravaged Mithila between 1040 and 1060 A.D”

- (A) polity and society
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Mantri
- (D) Ghatakas

२५४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘The ____tas seem to have been very powerful ‘Samantas?’”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Karna

२५५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “ORIGIN OF THE KARNATAS OF MITHILA 27 Sastriis of the opinion that the mention of ____tas in the Pala inscriptions is fictitious and any inference may lead to some wrong conclusions”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Kullotunga

२५६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “ORIGIN OF THE KARNATAS OF MITHILA 27 Sastriis of the opinion that the mention of ____ in the Pala inscriptions is fictitious and any inference may lead to some wrong conclusions”

- (A) Kulasiromani
- (B) mridanga
- (C) Kulina
- (D) Karnatas

২৭৭. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “soass of materials and evidence, having some bearing on the ____, yet an absolutely correct and authentic picture regarding their origin is still a desideratum”

- (A) Kulasiromani
- (B) Kulinism
- (C) Mantri
- (D) Karnatas

২৭৮. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Subsequently, they took advantage of the weakness of the Pala kings and established for themselves an independent dynasty in ____ a”

- (A) 1285
- (B) 1097
- (C) 1070-1118
- (D) 172

২৭৯. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The series of southern invasion might have been quite possibly responsible for the regular inflow of Karnata settlers in Bengal and ____, Most likely, ‘the fresh wave of Karnatakendu Vikramaditya VI cave them impetus to stabilise their position as independent rulers after”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Videha

২৮০. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The series of southern invasion might have been quite possibly responsible for the regular inflow of Karnata settlers in Bengal and Mithila, Most likely, ‘the fresh wave of Karnatakendu ____ cave them impetus to stabilise their position as independent rulers after”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

২৮১. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “could derive advantage of the difficulties of the Kalachuris, they had to face an invasion from the Chatukyas of ____ta#* The earliest invasion of the Chalukyas must have taken place before 1053 A.v.% Yet another important Chalukyan expedition was”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Balban
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Karna

২৮২. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““ORIGIN OF THE KARNATAS OF MI HILA 31 the chaos and confusion obtaining in the region, ____ or his ancestors seem to have asserted independence.*?”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Ramapala

২৬৩. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Nanyadeva, the founder of the ____ta dynasty, is described as the brother of Kirtiraja which is evident from the BodhGaya inscription of Tunga Dharmavaloka”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Lakshmanasena
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Karna

২৬৪. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In the Present state of our knowledge, it is extremely difficult to be precise with regard to the time as to when the Karnatas first ‘settled in Bengal and ____”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Mithila

২৬৫. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Karnata invasion from south spearheaded by ____ is described to have acquired large territories”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Malladeva

২৬৬. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Regmi says that Nanya is a word of ____tic origin and in Nepal the Naniya or Nani, an expression of endearment, is derivative of the same”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Karna

২৬৭. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “But in view of modern researches and more scientific and convincing theories regarding the origin of the ____tas”

- (A) Kulotunga
- (B) Karna
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Narasimhadeva

২৬৮. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “We have to bear in mind that Karna’s expedition occurred about forty years before the accession of Nanyadeva.*4 R.D, Banerjee also suggests that the ____ were the remnants of the Chola army, ** and K.P”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) mridanga
- (C) Senapati
- (D) Maithil musicians

২৬৯. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Regarding the suggestion that the ____ were the remnants of the Karnata allies of Karna, we have to consider that”

- (A) Muslim authority
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Satesa
- (D) Rajatarangini

२७०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Jayaswal is of the opinion that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army or more likely Karnata allies of Karan who is described to have ravaged Mithila between 1040 and ____ A.D”

- (A) 1060
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1070-1118
- (D) 1253

२७१. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “The year ____ A.p., thus, forms a landmark in the history of Mithila”

- (A) 1325
- (B) 1310-1313
- (C) 1040-1069
- (D) 1097

२७२. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which Chalukyan ruler is associated with the northward Karnata movement in the book?

- (A) Nanyadeva — The chapter connects the path of Karnata domination with the campaigns of Someswara I
- (B) Gangadeva — The chapter connects the path of Karnata domination with the campaigns of Someswara I
- (C) Someswara I — The chapter connects the path of Karnata domination with the campaigns of Someswara I
- (D) Malladeva — The chapter connects the path of Karnata domination with the campaigns of Someswara I

२७३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In the Present state of our knowledge, it is extremely difficult to be precise with regard to the time as to when the ____ first ‘settled in Bengal and Mithila”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Vimsatisa
- (D) polity and society

२७४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Simrouna, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Mithila situated in the ____ Tarai, in the ruins of which many statues and idols have been found”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Muzaffarpur

२७५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “could derive advantage of the difficulties of the Kalachuris, they had to face an invasion from the Chatukyas of Karnata#* The earliest invasion of the Chalukyas must have taken place before ____ A.v.% Yet another important Chalukyan expedition was”

- (A) 1053
- (B) 172
- (C) 170
- (D) 1076-1126

२७६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It has been clearly seen above that ____ experienced numerous ups and downs and chaos and confusion reigned supreme everywhere”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Kanauj
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kosi

२७७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “If, however, the theory of the Rastrakuta Karnatas living in Dandabhukti be accepted, in that case it can be undoubtedly concluded that the Karnatas were the result of the eclipsed Karnata power in ____ and not of the Chola conquest as”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Tirhut

२७८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chanda, the ____ were soldiers-who are credited with having invaded the kingdom of Mahipala.’?”

- (A) rasa
- (B) Pratimalla
- (C) bhava
- (D) Karnatas

२७९. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “The storming of the capital of Parmara King Bhoja I and the destruction of the Kalachuri King Karna by Someswara I (____ A.D.) actually facilitated the path of Karnata domination in the realm of north Indian politics”

- (A) 1979
- (B) 180
- (C) 1040-1969
- (D) 1253

२८०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “in the valley of ____ and also the Tarai area during the reign of Ramapala”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Ganga

२८१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Ramakrishna Kavi is of the view that the Rastrakutas were the ____”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Satesa
- (C) Mantri
- (D) Srotriyas

२८२. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which grant is used to draw an inference about the Karnata chiefs?

- (A) Purusapariksa — The chapter refers to the Naihatti grant of Ballalasena for the inference about Karnata chiefs
- (B) Naihatti grant — The chapter refers to the Naihatti grant of Ballalasena for the inference about Karnata chiefs
- (C) Varnana-Ratnakara — The chapter refers to the Naihatti grant of Ballalasena for the inference about Karnata chiefs
- (D) Prakritapaingalam — The chapter refers to the Naihatti grant of Ballalasena for the inference about Karnata chiefs

२८३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “and after the withdrawal, of the strong ‘Chalukyan arm they rose to pre-eminence, broke off their allegiance and established themselves as rulers of ____.” “« Nanyadeva was the first ruler of this dynasty”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Champa
- (D) Monghyr

२८४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "Regmi says that Nanya is a word of Karnatic origin and in ____ the Naniya or Nani, an expression of endearment, is derivative of the same"

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Patna
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Gandaki

२८५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "Levi is of the view that ____, first of all, accepted service under some unknown king, took advantage of the weakness of his master and ultimately established his authority"

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Nanyadeva

२८६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "Jayaswal is of the opinion that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army or more likely Karnata allies of Karan who is described to have ravaged ____ between 1040 and 1060 A.D"

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Kosi

२८७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "It is evident from the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya that the ____tas formed an alliance with Chedi King Kama, who with their assistance, overran Malwa like a sea"

- (A) Karna
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

२८८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "and after the withdrawal, of the strong 'Chalukyan arm they rose to pre-eminence, broke off their allegiance and established themselves as rulers of Tirhut.'"« ____ was the first ruler of this dynasty"

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Ballalasena
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Ramapala

२८९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "According to them Karnatas were simply the results of the eclipsed Karnata power in ____.* In their view Rajendra Chola Gangaikonda had a strong commonsense and clear grasp of the political situation in north India and he made a successful bid for supremacy"

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Gandak

२९०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is evident from the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya that the ____ formed an alliance with Chedi King Kama, who with their assistance, overran Malwa like a sea”

- (A) Jaibars
- (B) Panji
- (C) Kulasiromani
- (D) Karnatas

२९१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “A set of scholars have put forward another theory about the origin of the ____”

- (A) Gotra
- (B) Turko-Afghan period
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Mudradhikarta

२९२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “sibiiee There was a family of Rastrakuta ____ in the region, of Dandabhukti planted either by Dhruva or Govind IIL”

- (A) Vimsatisa
- (B) Sandhivigrahika
- (C) Senapati
- (D) Karnatas

२९३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “A set of scholars have put forward another theory about the origin of the ____tas”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Narasimhadeva

२९४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It apparently appeared as if ____ had become politically dormant and culturally stagnant”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Tripura

२९५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The sole purpose of the Purana seems to establish some relationship of Kamarupa with ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Champaran

२९६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The ____ of Mithila have also been called Karnatachudamani in the Nepal inscriptions, * * Karnatavamsodaava and Karnatadhipa® by Chandeswara and Karnatakulaksmi*® in the Sena G”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Senapati
- (C) Yogyas
- (D) bhava

২৯৭. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Sastri writes that people defeated by Mahipala might have ‘been connected with the Karnatas who are known to have -established themselves in Bengal and ____ later on”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Mithila

২৯৮. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “We have to bear in mind that Karna’s expedition occurred about forty years before the accession of ____.” *4 R.D, Banerjee also suggests that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army, ** and K.P”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Narasimhadeva

২৯৯. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? ““The available evidence enables us to suggest that the ____ of Mithila were southerners”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Rajatarangini
- (C) Yogyas
- (D) Karnata-Kulabhusan

৩০০. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Bassattariya Brahmana-families in ‘Assam, which was a renowned seat of ‘tantricism’, came probably from ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Kosi

৩০১. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “in the valley of Nepal and also the Tarai area during the reign of ____”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

৩০২. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Ramakrishna Kavi is of the view that the Rastrakutas were the ____ tas”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Lakshmanasena
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Karna

৩০৩. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Nanyadeva is referred to by which epithet in the text?

- (A) Gangadeva — The chapter says Nanyadeva was referred to as Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan — The chapter says Nanyadeva was referred to as Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Malladeva — The chapter says Nanyadeva was referred to as Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (D) Nanyadeva — The chapter says Nanyadeva was referred to as Karnata-Kulabhusan

३०४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Further, Chalukyan invasion generated self-confidence among the ____ and they -asserted independence in the last decade of the eleventh century A.D”

- (A) Srotriyas
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Satesa
- (D) Karnatas

३०५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “This was the time when ____ were making their headway in this region”

- (A) Muslim authority
- (B) Sahasradhipati
- (C) Jaibars
- (D) Karnatas

३०६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The ancestors of ____ were petty chieftains and adventurers in the eastern India, and deriving advantage from”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Someswara I

३०७. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila After a brief resume of the political history of Mithila down to 1097 A.p., we now pass on to discuss the origin of the Karnatas of Mithila who held sway over the territory from 1097 to ____ a.b”

- (A) 1310-1313
- (B) 1325
- (C) 172
- (D) 1188

३०८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘The ____ seem to have been very powerful ‘Samantas?’”

- (A) Senapati
- (B) village administration
- (C) mridanga
- (D) Karnatas

३०९. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Jayaswal is of the opinion that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army or more likely Karnata allies of Karan who is described to have ravaged Mithila between ____ and 1060 A.D”

- (A) 1324-25
- (B) 1070-1118
- (C) 1040
- (D) 1325

३१०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “This was the time when ____tas were making their headway in this region”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Karna

३११. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mazumdar is of the opinion that the deluge of Karnata invasion ushered in three new dynasties at Kanauj, Mithila and Bengal.® There is another theory about the origin of the ____”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Turko-Afghan period
- (C) village administration
- (D) Kulina

३१२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “sibiiee There was a family of Rastrakuta ____tas in the region, of Dandabhukti planted either by Dhruva or Govind IIL”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

३१३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ was a Karnataksatriya and there is possibly no doubt about it as is evident from his various epithets The commentary on Bharata’s Natyasastra enables us to know that he was addressed as “Karnatakulabhushan.” K.P”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Narasimhadeva

३१४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “If, however, the theory of the Rastrakuta expansion has got to be accepted, it is plausible that ____ made advances along with Chalukyas”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Gotra
- (C) Kulinism
- (D) Panjikaras

३१५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Basahi plate of Govindchanda Gahadawala of ____’ also supports the rout of the Parmaras at the hands of the Chalukyas”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Videha
- (D) Kanauj

३१६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila After a brief resume of the political history of Mithila down to ____ A.p., we now pass on to discuss the origin of the Karnatas of Mithila who held sway over the territory from 1097 to 1325 a.b”

- (A) 1285
- (B) 1070-1118
- (C) 1097
- (D) 1040-1069

३१७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Aiyangar is of the opinion that Dandabhukti denoted ____ with Orissa but this identification: is not unanimously accepted”

- (A) Monghyr
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Videha

३१८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mazumdar is of the opinion that the deluge of Karnata invasion ushered in three new dynasties at Kanauj, ____ and Bengal.® There is another theory about the orign of the Karnatas”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Gandaki

३१९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____, the founder of the Karnata dynasty, is described as the brother of Kirtiraja wich is evident from the BodhGaya inscription of Tunga Dharmavaloka”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Malladeva

३२०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The process ultimately resulted in the establishment of the ____ta dynasty”

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Karna

३२१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Someswara UII, son of Vikrmaditya VI, has been described as having stepped upon the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravida, Magadha and ____”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Bihar

३२२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Further, Chalukyan invasion generated self-confidence among the ____tas and they -asserted independence in the last decade of the eleventh century A.D”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Karna

३२३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “With the advent of the ____ in Mithila, we come to a surer and sober footing of history”

- (A) Muslim authority
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Satesa
- (D) Karnatas

३२४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to this theory the ____ were occupying high positions during the Pala administration in Bengal and Magadha, It is probable that when Pala’s authority weakened, the Karnata chiefs derived advantage of the situation”

- (A) military administration
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Yogyas

324. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to them ____ were simply the results of the eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha. * In their view Rajendra Chola Gangaikonda had a strong commonsense and clear grasp of the political situation in north India and he made a successful bid for supremacy”

- (A) Yogyas
- (B) Mudradhikarta
- (C) Panji
- (D) Karnatas

325. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The storming of the capital of Parmara King Bhoja I and the destruction of the Kalachuri King Karna by ____ (1040-1069 A.D.) actually facilitated the path of Karnata domination in the realm of north Indian politics”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Someswara I
- (C) Alauddin Khalji
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

326. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “This process undoubtedly paved the way of ____ ta consolidation and supremacy”

- (A) Lakshmanasena
- (B) Balban
- (C) Karna
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

327. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Jayaswal, It has been further established that Nanyadeva was a junior contemporary of Dharmapala of ____ ®* The Kalikapurana, compiled during the reign of Dharmapala has got the earliest reference in the Bharatabhasya of Nanyadeva”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Simraongarh

328. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Ganguly thinks that Nanyadeva was an Officer under the Palas and established a kingdom in ____ (Tirhut) during the Kaivarta revolt”

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Tirabhukti

329. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “seemingly improbable as there is nothing concrete to substantiate that the ____ formed a part of the Chola army”

- (A) Mandalika
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Kulasiromani
- (D) Turko-Afghan period

330. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “and refers indirectly to a trial of strength between Mahipala and the ____ tas”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Karna
- (D) Narasimhadeva

३३२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chanda, the ____tas were soldiers-who are credited with having invaded the kingdom of Mahipala.’?”
- (A) Someswara I
 - (B) Karna
 - (C) Harisimhadeva
 - (D) Ballalasena
३३३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “seemingly improbable as there is nothing concrete to substantiate that the ____tas formed a part of the Chola army”
- (A) Balban
 - (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 - (C) Karna
 - (D) Ramapala
३३४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The year 1097 A.p., thus, forms a landmark in the history of ____”
- (A) Vaishali
 - (B) Kosi
 - (C) Mithila
 - (D) Bishanpur
३३५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “But in view of modern researches and more scientific and convincing theories regarding the origin of the ____”
- (A) Karnatas
 - (B) Srotriyas
 - (C) Kulinism
 - (D) Matsyanyaya
३३६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘Dharmapala of Dandabhukti was most probably a relative of ‘Gauda ruling over the territory of eclipsed ____”
- (A) bhava
 - (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
 - (C) Panjikaras
 - (D) Karnatas
३३७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “According to this theory the Karnatas were occupying high positions during the Pala administration in Bengal and ____, It is probable that when Pala’s authority weakened, the Karnata chiefs derived advantage of the situation”
- (A) Tirabhukti
 - (B) Magadha
 - (C) Kamarupa
 - (D) Monghyr
३३८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He established his supremacy over this region with the assistance of Chalukyan King ____”
- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 - (B) Vikramaditya VI
 - (C) Sakrasimhadeva
 - (D) Vijayasena

३३९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The ____ta invasion from south spearheaded by Vikramaditya VI is described to have acquired large territories”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Karna

३४०. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched according to the book? Context: Which Chalukyan ruler after Someswara I is connected with onslaughts toward the north?

- (A) Nanyadeva — The chapter mentions Vikramaditya VI in connection with the expansion that followed Someswara I
- (B) Malladeva — The chapter mentions Vikramaditya VI in connection with the expansion that followed Someswara I
- (C) Gangadeva — The chapter mentions Vikramaditya VI in connection with the expansion that followed Someswara I
- (D) Vikramaditya VI — The chapter mentions Vikramaditya VI in connection with the expansion that followed Someswara I

३४१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “soass of materials and evidence, having some bearing on the ____tas, yet an absolutely correct and authentic picture regarding their origin is still a desideratum”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Kullotunga

३४२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Sastri writes that people defeated by Mahipala might have ‘been connected with the ____ who are known to have -established themselves in Bengal and Mithila later on”

- (A) Yogyas
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Kulinism
- (D) Satesa

३४३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The sole purpose of the Purana seems to establish some relationship of ____ with Mithila”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Vaishali

३४४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS organised against ____ and the neighbouring countries in the last decade of the eleventh century A.D.% or even at the beginning of the twelfth century a.D”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Magadha

Successors of Nanyadeva

३४५. Which successor of Nanyadeva is associated with the name Maldiha and Malhad in village traditions?

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Gangadeva

३४६. Malladeva is called by which epithet meaning antagonist?

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Pratimalla
- (D) Karnata-Kulabhusan

३४७. Who is identified by the author as Gangadeva of Tirabhukti?

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Videha
- (C) Gangeyadeva of Mithila
- (D) Tirabhukti

३४८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Choudhury and others have discussed the ‘veracity of the manuscript and most of the scholars have come to the conclusion that Gangeyadeva was Gangadeva of ____”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Muzaffarpur

३४९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He did not belong to the Karnata dynasty and he Ahad no sway over any part of ____”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Himalayas

३५०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “GANGADEVA : (1147 to ____ a.D.) The colophon of a Ramayana manuscript refers to one Gangeyadeva of Tirabhukti about whose identity there has been a lot of discussion since it first came to light”

- (A) 1325
- (B) 1040-1069
- (C) 1324-25
- (D) 1188

३५१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “But on the basis of the different sources, with the solitary exception of Ballalacharita, we learn that Ballalasena did not lead any independent campaign against ____ during his own rule, There is no positive evidence at our disposal to prove that”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Champaran

३५३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The concept of ‘Pancha-Gauda’ is a traditional thing, and all rulers of ____ continued to adore themselves with these epithets simply to make an external show of their prestige”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Magadha

३५३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “From the Manhali copperplate, it is interpreted that at least a considerable portion of north ____ was under Madanpala upto the eighth year of his reign”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Gandak

३५४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is likely that ____ ruled over certain portion of Mithila and from there he extended his authority upto Bengal, while Malladeva ruled over the north-eastern portion of Mithila and the Terain area of Nepal”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Lakshmanasena
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Ramapala

३५५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “As stated, when all contemporary powers seem to have been faced with internal and external troubles, Mithila remained comparatively peaceful under ____”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Karna
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

३५६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “According to Vidyapati, the Chikkoras were not in a position to measure arms with such a mighty monarch as ____ of Kasi”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Gangadeva

३५७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA for ____ continued to be the main capital, yet several other towns were converted into temporary capitals and Darbhanga was one of them”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Simraongarh

३५८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Mallas of Nepal had also established their power before and after ____ and Levi considers the existence of such a dynasty as not wholly improbable”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Alauddin Khalji
- (D) Someswara I

३५९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Kanungo} has confused the issue by bringing one Arimalladeva as a Karnata ruler of Mithila after ____”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

३६०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Kanungo} has confused the issue by bringing one Arimalladeva as a Karnata ruler of ____ after Nanyadeva”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Gandaki

३६१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Maldiha, a village on the border of Purnea and Saharsa districts, and Malhad in the Supaul sub-division are credited with having been established by ____”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

३६२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ successfully carried on certain important administrative reforms in his kingdom”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Lakshmanasena
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Balban

३६३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Under the circumstances, ____ was not in a position to carry on imperialistic expansion in or against Mithila”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Someswara I
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Tughluq Khan

३६४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Gahadawalas under Govindachanda had advanced upto ____ and their retreat was immediately followed by the re-establishment of the Pala authority under Madanpala as is corroborated by the Valgudar inscription of the same king”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Purnea

३६५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Mallas of ____ had also established their power before and after Nanyadeva and Levi considers the existence of such a dynasty as not wholly improbable”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Videha
- (D) Nepal

३६६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS He is also known as “Pratimalla” and heir apparent of ____ according to Puruspariksa”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Kullotunga

३६७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “But it is said that on account of his quarrelsome nature, ____ could not stay there for long”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

३६८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “If we take into account the hold of the Senas on ____, it can be asserted with certainty that the same must have been confined upto the Moranga region”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Champaran

३६९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____deva was a powerful king and his achievements stand confirmed from the facts”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Pataliputra

३७०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Under the circumstances, Ballalasena was not in a position to carry on imperialistic expansion in or against ____”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Mithila

३७१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ had developed differences with his kinsmen and as a result of that Mithila and Nepal were separated”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Narasimhadeva

৩৩২. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The concept of ‘Pancha-____’ is a traditional thing, and all rulers of Bengal continued to adore themselves with these epithets simply to make an external show of their prestige”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Himalayas

৩৩৩. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 59 Ballalasena and ____ came into conflict”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Gangadeva

৩৩৪. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “GANGADEVA : (1147 to 1188 a.D.) The colophon of a Ramayana manuscript refers to one Gangeyadeva of ____ about whose identity there has been a lot of discussion since it first came to light”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Champa

৩৩৫. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The possibility of this <division of the kingdom of ____ cannot be ruled out or rejected”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Tughluq Khan

৩৩৬. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ has been rightly hailed as “Gaudadhwaja” in the colophon of a Ramayana manuscript”

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Ramapala

৩৩৭. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____deva has been rightly hailed as “Gaudadhwaja” in the colophon of a Ramayana manuscript”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Nepal

৩৩৮. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 59 ____ and Gangadeva came into conflict”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Tughluq Khan

३७९. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Gangadeva and Malladeva could’ not pull on well.” A local tradition asserts that one Vardhamana Upadhyaya was patronised by Malladeva, Vardhamana, the distinguished writer on Smriti, is said to have flourished between 1150 and ____ A.D.* and has referred to a “Karnatalalana””

- (A) 1325
- (B) 1253
- (C) 1250
- (D) 1979

३८०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS He is also known as “____” and heir apparent of Nanyadeva according to Puruspariksa”

- (A) Mandalika
- (B) tala
- (C) Matsyanyaya
- (D) Pratimalla

३८१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to ____, the Chikkoras were not in a position to measure arms with such a mighty monarch as Jayachanda of Kasi”

- (A) Vishnupurana
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Naihatti grant
- (D) Epigraphia Indica

३८२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Even during the life-time of his father, ____, Gangadeva is said to have defeated the Senas, and consequently pushed them eastwards”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Nanyadeva

३८३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “After the death of ____ he seems to have become the ruler of Mithila which is corroborated by facts”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

३८४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Choudhury and others have discussed the ‘veracity of the manuscript and most of the scholars have come to the conclusion that Gangadeva was ____ of Mithila”

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Narasimhadeva

३८५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “As stated, when all contemporary powers seem to have been faced with internal and external troubles, ____ remained comparatively peaceful under Gangadeva”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Bishanpur

३८६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “GANGADEVA : (1147 to ____ a.D.) The colophon of a Ramayana manuscript refers to one Gangeyadeva of Tirabhukti about whose identity there has been a lot of discussion since it first came to light”

- (A) 1070-1118
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1310-1313
- (D) 1188

३८७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The contemporary political situation was also not in favour of ____’s unplanned adventure in the realm: of power-politics”

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Ballalasena

३८८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It has been established accordingly that the division of the Karnata line in Mithila had virtually enabled Nepal to assert its independence during the regime of ____ though Malladeva could succeed in keeping his dominance over a part of Nepal in the Terain area”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Ramapala

३८९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “(27) of Sandhyakara Nandi refers to an invasion of Gauda by the Karnata rulers of Mithila, ____ claimed to have broken the powers of Vanga and Gauda and Gangadeva also claimed some political authority in Gauda”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

३९०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Choudhury), I have followed the second contention ‘and have accepted the fact that Gangeyadeva is to be identified with the son of ____”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Malladeva

३९१. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “GANGADEVA : (___ to 1188 a.D.) The colophon of a Ramayana manuscript refers to one Gangeyadeva of Tirabhukti about whose identity there has been a lot of discussion since it first came to light”

- (A) 1070-1118
- (B) 1324-25
- (C) 1147
- (D) 177

३९२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Further, by no stretch of imagination, we can identify Arimalladeva with ___ {son of Nanyadeva} of Mithila, whose historicity is still shrouded in obscurity and the truth about the Bheet Bhagwanpur ruins yet await explanation”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

३९३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The numerous ruins of these villages were washed away by the ___ floods in the thirties and forties of the present century”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Tripura

३९४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Jayanagar inscription shows that in the fourteenth year of his reign, he ruled over the southern part of the district of ___ and this assertion is further supported by the Valgudar inscription of Madanpala”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Champaran

३९५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Gangadeva and Malladeva could’ not pull on well.” A local tradition asserts that one Vardhamana Upadhyaya was patronised by Malladeva, Vardhamana, the distinguished writer on Smriti, is said to have flourished between ___ and 1250 A.D.* and has referred to a “Karnatalalana””

- (A) 1150
- (B) 1188
- (C) 1285
- (D) 1324-25

३९६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In view of these facts and also the discovery of five manuscripts, representing the restoration of the “Thakuri line, it may be concluded that the authorities of the ___tas had been reduced to nonentity and that the Thakuris had asserted their independence”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Karna
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

३९७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The history of ____ was then in a process of political disintegration which is substantiated by the Pattakadal inscription of 1162 a.D”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Nepal

३९८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He is credited with having shifted to the court of Jayachanda, the king of ____”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Gandak

३९९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mirasi and others) ; and (i) Gangeyadeva identified with ____ of Mithila (R.C)”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Kullotunga
- (D) Jayachanda

४००. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “These reforms were of immense help to him in consolidating the ____ta dominion”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Karna
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Ballalasena

४०१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““The Pratapamalla inscription of Nepal shows that Gangadeva succeeded ____ in 1147 a.p, Gangadeva is considered to be a very brave king”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Balban
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Lakshmanasena

४०२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Gangadeva was positively a contemporary of Madanpala and attacked his kingdom ia north ____ successfully”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Gauda

४०३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “But on the basis of the different sources, with the solitary exception of Ballalacharita, we learn that ____ did not lead any independent campaign against Mithila during his own rule, There is no positive evidence at our disposal to prove that”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

808. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 6r
Simraongarh continued to be the main capital, yet several other towns were converted into temporary capitals and ____
was one of them”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Simraongarh

809. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Addressing him as a valiant hero,
Vidyapati, also appreciates his independent attitude of mind.* Only because ____ was a man of independent bent of
mind he left his kingdom to make out his independent existence elsewhere”

- (A) Lakshmanasena
- (B) Balban
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

809. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In the present stage of our
knowledge, it is rather difficult to say anything for certain only on the basis a solitary epigraphic evidence.® In future,
further archaeological excavations may throw some welcome-light on the authenticity of Malladeva as a ruler of ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Bengal

809. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Addressing him as a valiant
hero, ____, also appreciates his independent attitude of mind.* Only because Malladeva was a man of independent bent
of mind he left his kingdom to make out his independent existence elsewhere”

- (A) Prakritapaingalam
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Jayanagara inscription
- (D) Archaeological Survey Report

809. Identify the correct term/ name from the book for the blank below: “We have no direct evidence to show the reign
period of Malladeva in ____ though K.R”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Mithila

809. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “While Nanyadeva conquered and
consolidated, it was left to Gangadeva to put the newly built kingdom on sound footing.* In the present state of our
knowledge it can be safely concluded that this Gangadeva of ____ was the same as Gangeydeva”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Champaran

४१०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ ____ was a powerful king and his achievements stand confirmed from the facts”
- (A) Narasimhadeva
 - (B) Vijayasena
 - (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
 - (D) Gangadeva
४११. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Mulla-Tagia points out that ____ shifted his capital to Darbhanga”
- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
 - (B) Gangadeva
 - (C) Vikramaditya VI
 - (D) Ramasimhadeva
४१२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “After the demise of Madanpala, the Pala rulers had ceased to exercise any suzerainty } in Western, eastern and southern ____”
- (A) Delhi
 - (B) Bengal
 - (C) Tirabhukti
 - (D) Monghyr
४१३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Kalachuri king Bijjala is praised for having upset the stability of ____.* The Manglai inscription represents Yadava Jaitungi as having defeated the chiefs of”
- (A) Nepal
 - (B) Himalayas
 - (C) Videha
 - (D) Vanga
४१४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““Maldiha, a village on the border of Purnea and ____ districts, and Malhad in the Supaul sub-division are credited with having been established by Malladeva”
- (A) Monghyr
 - (B) Delhi
 - (C) Saharsa
 - (D) Gandak
४१५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “(27) of Sandhyakara Nandi refers to an invasion of Gauda by the Karnata rulers of Mithila, Nanyadeva claimed to have broken the powers of Vanga and Gauda and ____ also claimed some political authority in Gauda”
- (A) Harisimhadeva
 - (B) Ballalasena
 - (C) Balban
 - (D) Gangadeva
४१६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____deva successfully carried on certain important administrative reforms in his kingdom”
- (A) Mithila
 - (B) Purnea
 - (C) Ganga
 - (D) Bishanpur

४१७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Mulla-Tagia points out that Gangadeva shifted his capital to ____”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Saharsa

४१८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He is credited with having shifted to the court of ____, the king of Kanauj”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

४१९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Tradition asserts that one ____’s sons ruled in Nepal.* It is very likely that Gangadeva ruled in Mithila, while the other son, Malladeva, ruled over Nepal”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Nanyadeva

४२०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mirasi and others) ; and (i) Gangadeva identified with Gangadeva of ____ (R.C”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Champa
- (D) Himalayas

४२१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Further, by no stretch of imagination, we can identify Arimalladeva with Malladeva {son of ____} of Mithila, whose historicity is still shrouded in obscurity and the truth about the Bheet Bhagwanpur ruins yet await explanation”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Malladeva

४२२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In view of these facts and also the discovery of five manuscripts, representing the restoration of the ‘Thakuri line, it may be concluded that the authorities of the ____ had been reduced to nonentity and that the Thakuris had asserted their independence”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Dasesa
- (D) Karnata-Kulabhusan

४२३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ and Malladeva could’ not pull on well.” A local tradition asserts that one Vardhamana Upadhyaya was patronised by Malladeva, Vardhamana, the distinguished writer on Smriti, is said to have flourished between 1150 and 1250 A.D.* and has referred to a “Karnatalalana”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Balban

४२४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “After the death of Nanyadeva he seems to have become the ruler of ____ which is corroborated by facts”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Gauda

४२५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Until further evidence is forthcoming it would not be proper to hazard any guess with regard to ____ who, in popular tradition, is said to have ruled over a portion of Mithila after Nanyadeva”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

४२६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Tradition asserts that one Nanyadeva’s sons ruled in Nepal.* It is very likely that Gangadeva ruled in Mithila, while the other son, ____, ruled over Nepal”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Ballalasena
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Karna

४२७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Until further evidence is forthcoming it would not be proper to hazard any guess with regard to Malladeva who, in popular tradition, is said to have ruled over a portion of Mithila after ____”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

४२८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “While ____ conquered and consolidated, it was left to Gangadeva to put the newly built kingdom on sound footing.* In the present state of our knowledge it can be safely concluded that this Gangadeva of Tirabhukti was the same as Gangeydeva”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Vijayasena

829. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "Mention has been made of ____ in the Andhratharahi 'inscription but there is very scanty or almost no positive 'material to substantiate something of the time of his regime"

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

830. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "Narasimhadeva had developed differences with his kinsmen and as a result of that ____ and Nepal were separated"

- (A) Monghyr
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Mithila

831. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "The village Gangapur Rajni in the sub-division of Madhipura in the district of Sanarsa still remains to remind us that ____ definitely ruled in this region"

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Balban

832. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? "The Pratapamalla inscription of Nepal shows that Gangadeva succeeded Nanyadeva in ____ a.p, Gangadeva is considered to be a very brave king"

- (A) 1324-25
- (B) 1310-1313
- (C) 1147
- (D) 1097

833. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "Even during the life-time of his father, Nanyadeva, ____ is said to have defeated the Senas, and consequently pushed them eastwards"

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

834. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "Mention has been made of ____deva in the Andhratharahi 'inscription but there is very scanty or almost no positive 'material to substantiate something of the time of his regime"

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Saharsa

835. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "In the Sena dynasty, Ballalasena was a contemporary of ____, The general belief is that during the regime of powerful Ballalasena, no Province of Sena rule was captured by any other king"

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Vijayasena

836. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The problem ‘Did ____ actually rule over Mithila ’ is still open for hazarding a reasonable guess”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Karna
- (D) Ramapala

839. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The mention of ____ in the Sena literary records should mean simply Moranga and nothing more than that”

- (A) Gandaki
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Patna

836. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is likely that Gangadeva ruled over certain portion of Mithila and from there he extended his authority upto Bengal, while ____ ruled over the north-eastern portion of Mithila and the Terain area of Nepal”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Balban
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Malladeva

Political History, c. 1188-1285 A.D.

838. Which rulers are named in the contents under political history of c. 1188-1285 A.D.?

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Malladeva

840. Saktisimhadeva is also known by which alternative name?

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Gangadeva

848. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The only psxbl sation to ‘hi mses ginton toh sought inthe fat that since Bhupaasimbaderapedecsd Harnhades, be does ot a pte in the Mita tatn, though he rmeationed the {ecaioigial table of ____”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Kamarupa

848. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ tradition and folk~ lores have described him as a warrior and very brave king”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Nepal

883. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "On the 'ass of this tis reasonable to Believe tha a good portion of the Karnatakiodom betwee the Gandak and the Ganga had 'assed into the poweeful bands ofthe Sultan of ____"

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Bengal

888. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "It is not only ____ tradition but also the Vamsaval, which is ia the private library of Kaiser and 'was consulted by K.P Jayacwal places Sakrasimbadera asthe 'successor of Ramasimhadeva, The Vansavll under possesion"

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Mithila

884. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "Sakkuri and Sukidigh tl com ' 'memorte the name of tht King, 'The tradition of ' ____ preserves an account that Sakra i simhadeva along with his ministers Devaditya and Virewara"

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Mithila

885. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "In view of the above mentioned facts, the date of the acession of ____ Should be treated as finaly sete til fresh evidence contrary tw this is forthcoming"

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

889. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "has been established that Sakrasimbadeva remained stied with Sabkuri (modern Sakuri) andthe neigh'ourng areas, ____ was the lord of the area inthe icin of Simaraongarh"

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Karna

886. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "Nrisimhadeva of Danapaddhati-manuscript was different from Narasimhadeva, the third ruler of the ____ta dynasty"

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Karna
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Ramapala

889. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ ____ had penetrated its influence into the very heat of Mithila and ‘appears that the extent and size of Karcata kingdom of Mithila was considerably reduced”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Champa
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Nepal

890. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It seems more probable that Nrisimhadeva mentioned in the Danapaddhati, who has been addressed as ‘Srimana’ and as also ‘Karnatanavya-bhusana’ (the crest-jewel of the ____), might have been a local ruler of this dynasty after the fall of Harisimhadeva?”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Vimsatisa
- (C) Dasesa
- (D) Kulina

891. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “ouric at TORY OF sata a the ____ tas must have been considerably reduced, The possibility of contest between the two”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Karna
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

892. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In tale 4 of the ____ Vidyapati refers to a march of Delhi Sultan”

- (A) Kalingattaparani
- (B) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (C) Mithila Manuscripts
- (D) Purusapariksa

893. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It seems very likely that he was also taking a precaution against the evil designs of “Mukundasena, Besides this, ____ is also”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

894. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “in Possession of Tucei narrates how Ramasimbadeva was dethroned by the Mukundasena, ing of Palpa in western ____”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Kamarupa

895. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to Mulla Tagia, Narasimhadeva had been reduced to a subservient position under Lakshmanasena of ____”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Patna
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Bengal

४५६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In the ____ Durbar Catalogue, he is called ‘Maharajadhiraja’, ‘Bhupala’, ‘Mithiladhipati’ and in the Mithila tradition he is known as ‘Bhujabalabhima’ and “Bhimaprakrama””

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Gauda

४५७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “There is valid ground for this type of thinking on the part of Petech ‘because the “Vikrama” era was not then employed in either Nepal or ____, 1245 A.D.”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Kosi

४५८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is also beyond doubt that Sakrasinha-deva was ruling over part of ____ efficiently and that he could ‘establish friendly relationship with Alauddin Kili”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Mithila

४५९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “mentioned in the history of Nepal in an obscure context concerning the festivals and religious ceremonies and has been described as ‘Appu ____ and the date mentioned therein is 364, “Jyestha Krsna Pratipada,” equivalent to May 24, 1244 A.D.”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Somesvara I
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

४६०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “(Dharmaswami) ‘The ____ese sources add to our discomfiture regarding the settlement of the dates, According to these sources, ‘between Saktisimhadeva and Harisimhadeva the ruling monarch was either Bhupalimhadeva or Karmasimhadeva”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Champa
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Kamarupa

४६१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Even Nepalese sources have not cared to mention him because he was not in the diet line of succession of the ruling dynasty of ____”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Lakshmanasena

४६२. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Te in anid that in 4x, 697 (____ 4.0.) there was a Muslim invasion~ ‘of Mithila and the leader and the general of the Muslin army ‘was Sheikh Mohammad Ismail, The Karatas of Mithila drew ‘he fist blood but the blesings and smiles of fortune proved very shortved”

- (A) 170
- (B) 1188
- (C) 1196
- (D) 1310-1313

४६३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The forefathers of ____ had the privilege of serving under the Karnata kings in various”

- (A) Nepal Vamsavali
- (B) History of Tirhut
- (C) Jayanagara inscription
- (D) Vidyapati

४६४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The tall talks of the great ministar Chandeswara, amply prove that Nepal had freed itself” from the control of the ____”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Jaibars
- (C) tala
- (D) Ghatakas

४६५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Scholars are right in identifying him as ____ of Sudhikalpatare?”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Tughluq Khan

४६६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““Mos likely Sakisimhadeva of the ____ inscriptions seems to have been confused with Sakrasimbadeva, the traditional founder of Sakkurio* Ut ie held”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Patna
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Nepal

४६७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “[POLITICAL STORY OF serEOLA e ‘20 more than a politcal adventurer of westera ____”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Tripura

४६८. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Even the script of the Havidih inscription is Maithili2* RAMASIMHADEVA (____-1285 a.D.) Ramasimhadeva succeeded his father Narasimhadeva in 1227 a.d”

- (A) 172
- (B) 1040-1069
- (C) 1324-25
- (D) 1227

४६९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The reign of Narasimbadeva of ____ was barren of any event of historical significance”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Mithila

४७०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Political History Of Mithila (1188—____) NARASIMHADEVA (1188 to 1227 A.D.) After the death of Gangadeva in 1188 A.D”

- (A) 1253
- (B) 1324-25
- (C) 1285
- (D) 170

४७१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “There are grave doubts about Saktimbadeva also, Saktimadeva does not appear as a lineal descendant of ____ in the Vamsaal”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Ramasimbadeva

४७२. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? ““These ‘ames have not been assigned any reiga-period in the Nepalese tradition whereas in Mithila tradition, we find one Virasimbadeva ruling over ‘Mithila in ____ A”

- (A) 1979
- (B) 1260
- (C) 172
- (D) 1325

४७३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “n MrILA UNDER TH KARRATAS Jadunath Sarkar has very corcecty aseted that attack yielded ‘im rich booty but no submission Even thesave King ____, hd rushed upto the frontiers of Mithila”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Someswara I
- (C) Alauddin Khalji
- (D) Balban

४७४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He also submitted to the Muslim invaders and Promised to pay them taxes and thus spared ____ of the turmoil and humiliation which might have been faced by the * parts of the kingdom on account of frequent Muslim attacks”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Gandaki

894. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “These ‘ames have not been assigned any reign-period in the ____ese tradition whereas in Mithila tradition, we find one Virasimbadeva ruling over ‘Mithila in 1260 A”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Nepal

895. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “On the basis of ‘Nepalese and Mithila vaiton itis apparent that Ramasimbadeva flourished between ____ and 1291’a., though Manmohan ‘Chakravarty places him two steps below Harisimbadeva”

- (A) 1229
- (B) 180
- (C) 177
- (D) 1324-25

896. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAScapacities and naturally the poet must have learnt in detail about the numerous exploits of his ancestors in the ____t courts”

- (A) Kulotunga
- (B) Saktisimbadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Karna

897. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Weight Maury of ____ OA 26 MDG, Quoted in 78, 9.2, 1B ABORL, XOX p”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Champaran

898. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Jayaswal is of the opinion that by that time the texture of the political set up had undergone a big change and the prevailing circumstances were sufficient to earn the epithet of a “weak king” for ____”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Narasimbadeva
- (D) Vijayasena

899. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Petech is of the opinion that both Narasimbadevas maintain some connection with ____ because these names find place in the early portion of the Vamsavalc®® ‘The Vamsorel!”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Nepal

828. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “On the basis of the veants-material available might bbe conjectured here that ____ belonged toa dif reat ine and even when te tried 1 establih his relationship with the two houses of the Karnatas ie”

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Vijayasena

829. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Even the script of the Havidih inscription is Maithili2* RAMASIMHADEVA (1227-1285 a.D.) ____ succeeded his father Narasimhadeva in 1227 a.d”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Karna

830. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “mentioned in the history of ____ in an obscure context concerning the fanetons and relisious ceremonies and has been described as ‘Appu Ramasimhadeva and the date mentioned therein is 364, “Jyestha Krsna Pratipada,” equivalent to May 24, 1244 a”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Purnea

831. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Maheswara inscription ‘of Firuz Aiigin, Governor of Rukunuddin Kaikus of Bihar speaks ofa magnificent building constructed on the northern ‘bank of ____, in the vicinity of Maheswara, a vilage situated in the Begusari subdivision ofthe district of Mongh”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Videha
- (D) Kamarupa

832. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Ramasimbadeva has been shown 5 the son and successor of ____”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

833. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Even the script of the Havidih inscription is Maithili2* RAMASIMHADEVA (1227-1285 a.D.) Ramasimhadeva succeeded his father ____ in 1227 a.d”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Harisimhadeva

834. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to Mulla Tagia, ____ had been reduced to a subservient position under Laksmanasena of Bengal”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Malladeva

४८८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In Nepal, ____ had quarrels with his kinsmen and as a consequence of this Mithila and Nepal were separated.” The authenticity of this fact has not been verified on the basis of any sound evidence”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Ballalasena

४८९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Maheswara inscription ‘of Firuz Aigin, Governor of Rukunuddin Kaikus of ____ speaks of a magnificent building constructed on the northern bank of Gandak, in the vicinity of Maheswara, a village situated in the Begusari subdivision of the district of Mongh”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Bihar

४९०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “We have to consider that Vidyapati has depicted the history of the ____ of Mithila in five tales and in doing so he has laid special emphasis on the chronological sequence”

- (A) Kulina
- (B) Dasesa
- (C) Rajatarangini
- (D) Karnatas

४९१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is held that Tughan Khan conquered the kingdom of ____ and said to have imprisoned the King”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Delhi

४९२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “This fact is also supported by the fact that ____, the great minister of Harisimhadeva, embarked a series of fresh conquests over Nepal”

- (A) Kautilya Arthashastra
- (B) Kirtilata
- (C) Kalingattaparani
- (D) Chandeswara

४९३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Since the Hindu rulers of Mithila were then following a policy of “Vatsishti, there was nothing unnatural if Sakrismhadeva, after being defeated by Alnuddin Kai, sought an alliance for protection against the whims of the Sultan of ____”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Patna

४९४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Khilji ____ might have helped as a protective and security ‘measure against the Governor of the Sultan of Bengal, Rokunuddin Kalu”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

४९५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In Nepal, Narasimhadeva had quarrels with his kinsmen and as a consequence of this ____ and Nepal were separated.” The authenticity of this fact has not been verified on the basis of any sound evidence”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tirhut

४९६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““The erection of huge structure on the bank of ____ by Far Aizin was possibly to check the raids from the side of the Faruqi kings of Mithila, The assumption of the title by the Odia of Ruknuddin Kaikhus in Bar shows an attitude of the Sultan!”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Nepal

४९७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He might have been a descendant of | Malindeva and that is why he seems to have been ignored in ‘the ____ tradition”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Kosi

४९८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““____ was a great devotee and a great patron of ‘sacred literature, He was a very farsighted and successful king and he effectively organised the administrative system in his kingdom on sound and efficient lines”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

४९९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “On the basis of ‘Nepalese and Mithila sources it is apparent that Ramasimhadeva flourished between 1229 and 1291 A.D., though Manmohan Chakravarty places him two steps below ____”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

५००. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Political History Of Mithila (1188—1285)

NARASIMHADEVA (1188 to ____ A.D.) After the death of Gangadeva in 1188 A.D”

- (A) 1070-1118
- (B) 1227
- (C) 1310-1313
- (D) 1979

५०१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “During the period of ____dera and Ramasimhadeva the system of agi” ‘vas started and in due course it was stabilized”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Patna
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Vanga

५०२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “That Narasimhadeva used to visit Kanavj with his uncle ____ finds support in the Mithila tradition”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

५०३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Narasimhadeva ascended the throne of ____, Many scholars seem to have wrong notion about Narasimhadeva as they have confused him with Nrisimhadeva of Ramdatta’s Danapaddhati”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Mithila

५०४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “This period was formative in character so far as the development of ____-language and literature is concerned”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Gandak

५०५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “A moque at DDarbhangs reminds us that there was a strvgple for supremacy ‘between the Muslim invaders and Sakrasimhadeva of ____ a”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Patna
- (D) Mithila

५०६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “On the basis of ‘Nepalese and Mithila vaiton itis apparent that Ramasimhadeva flourished between 1229 and ____ 'a., though Manmohan ‘Chakravarty places him two steps below Harisimhadeva”

- (A) 1097
- (B) 1291
- (C) 170
- (D) 1979

५०७. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Political History Of Mithila (____—1285) NARASIMHADEVA (1188 to 1227 A.D.) After the death of Gangadeva in 1188 A.D.”
- (A) 1070-1118
(B) 1979
(C) 1188
(D) 180
५०८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Sakrasibaeva, belonging to the line of ____, might have taken ‘advantage of this confusion”
- (A) Malladeva
(B) Vijayasena
(C) Ballalasena
(D) Ramapala
५०९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is highly probable that after Harisimhadeva’s departure, Nrisimhadeva, who should be rightly designated as Nrisimhadeva II occupied a small territory of the ____ta dynasty; and hence there is no”
- (A) Ganeswara
(B) Vijayasena
(C) Karna
(D) Tughluq Khan
५१०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Bendall commits the mistake of identifying Ramasimhadeva with king Rambhadra of the Oinwara dynasty.* There is yet another Ramasimhadeva who figures in the colophon of a manuscript of Sudhikalpataru and is said to have flourished in the Samvat ____ corresponding to 1390 a.v”
- (A) 1324-25
(B) 1040-1069
(C) 177
(D) 1446
५११. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Even the script of the Havidih inscription is Maithili2* RAMASIMHADEVA (____ a.D.) Ramasimhadeva succeeded his father Narasimhadeva in 1227 a.d”
- (A) 1253
(B) 170
(C) 1076-1126
(D) 1227-1285
५१२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Virasimbadeva was very possibly rang 1a that putt of Tirhut of which Malladeva was the master after {he death of ____”
- (A) Nanyadeva
(B) Alauddin Khalji
(C) Jayachanda
(D) Sakrasimhadeva
५१३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “This fact is also supported by the fact that Chandeswara, the great minister of ____, embarked a series of fresh conquests over Nepal”
- (A) Harisimhadeva
(B) Vijayasena
(C) Alauddin Khalji
(D) Vikramaditya VI

488. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “The two Nepalese inscriptions of Pratapamalla of Nepal of the year ____ and 1688.4”

- (A) 1648
- (B) 1097
- (C) 1310-1313
- (D) 172

489. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “We have to consider that ____ has depicted the history of the Karnatas of ‘Mithila in five tales and in doing so he has laid special emphasis on the chronological sequence”

- (A) Prakritapaingalam
- (B) Panchobh Copperplate
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Vidyapati

490. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The accuracy of chronology is expected of a poet like Vidypati because he was in know of all the relevant details, In the circumstances mentioned above there can be no hesitation in accepting his contention that Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghorī was the king of Hastinapore (____)”

- (A) Gandaki
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Delhi

491. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Hammiga ceot ‘the traditions of ____ and the “confused and unconfirmed” account of Mulls Taqi Tn the presnt stale of our knowledge a very important fnteral evidence enables ws to hazard a conjectre”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Videha
- (D) Kanauj

492. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is not only Mithila tradition but also the Vamsaval, which is ia the private library of Kaiser and ‘was consulted by K.P Jayacwal places Sakrasimbadera asthe ‘successor of ____, The Vansavll under possesion”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Lakshmanasena
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

493. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In ‘the thirteenth century, ____ was practically under the Mulia omioation”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Bihar

५२०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He seems to have maintained the independent character of Mithila through ‘out his reign ‘As ____ was great patron of art and learning, ‘Mithila, during his reign continued to be the firm citadel of all the Sanskrit scholars of north India”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Ballalasena
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Malladeva

५२१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It must be said that ____ creditably maintained the cultural traditions of his family”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Somesvara I

५२२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In this march against the enemy the Sultan was helped by the two young princes namely ____ of the Karnata dynasty and Chachikadeva ‘Chauhan”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Narasimhadeva

५२३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In tale 4 of the Purusapariksa ____ refers to the march of Delhi Sultan”

- (A) Vishnupurana
- (B) Kautilya Arthashastra
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Nepal Vamsavali

५२४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Political History Of Mithila (1188—1285) NARASIMHADEVA (1188 to 1227 A.D.) After the death of ____ in 1188 A.D”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Gangadeva

५२५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The problem would remain shrouded in mystery until the descendants of ____ are brought to light”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Malladeva

५२६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “On the basis of ‘Nepalese and Mithila sources it is apparent that ____ flourished between 1229 and 1291 A.D., though Manmohan ‘Chakravarty places him two steps below Harisimhadeva”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Alauddin Khalji
- (D) Balban

৴৲ৱ. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “After inflicting a defeat on Prithwiraja, after many failures, Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghori became the master of ____ in 1193 a.v”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Kamarupa

৴৲৳. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “A moque at DDarbbangs reminds us that there was a strvgple for supremacy ‘between the Muslim invaders and ____ of Mithila a”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Kullotunga
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

৴৲৴. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “is indicative of th> fact that the ____ Sultan ‘had extended upto this region and”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Kamarupa

৴৲৵. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is a fact that we do not know about any succesfl exploits of ‘ ____ but this moch is a certainty that he had to fight agunst his Muslin adversaries to protect and safeguard his own kingdom and interests, In these entanglements, he had achieved admirable success”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

৴৲৶. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The tall talks of the great ministar ____, amply prove that Nepal had freed itself” from the control of the Karnatas”

- (A) Nepal Vamsavali
- (B) Mithila Manuscripts
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Vidyapati

৴৲৷. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It seems more probable that Nrisimhadeva mentioned in the Danapaddhati, who has been addressed as ‘Srimana’ and as also ‘Karnatanavya-bhusana’ (the crest-jewel of the Karnatas), might have been a local ruler of this dynasty after the fall of ____?”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Lakshmanasena
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

৴৲৸. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In this colophon he has been addressed as “Mahanripati.” On account of these materials and sources, there is a confusion about the * date of ____”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

५३४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Even _____ese sources have not cared to mention him because he was not in the diet line of succession of the ruling dynasty of Nanyadeva”
- (A) Nepal
(B) Vaishali
(C) Mithila
(D) Champa
५३५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “the Malas, specially Arimalladeva, severed relationship with _____”
- (A) Champaran
(B) Bishanpur
(C) Tirhut
(D) Bihar
५३६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Political History Of _____ (1188—1285) NARASIMHADEVA (1188 to 1227 A.D.) After the death of Gangadeva in 1188 A.D.”
- (A) Magadha
(B) Tirhut
(C) Nepal
(D) Mithila
५३७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “We have no definite knowledge of the Mallas having any relationship with the founder of the _____ta dynasty, In the present state of our knowledge we can safely conclude that Nepal under_____”
- (A) Kullotunga
(B) Karna
(C) Sakrasimhadeva
(D) Vijayasena
५३८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “POLITICAL HISTORY OF MITHILA 65 It is doubtful whether these rulers of Nepal Valley accepted the suzerainty of the Karnatas of _____”
- (A) Vaishali
(B) Mithila
(C) Pataliputra
(D) Panchobh
५३९. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? ““The two Nepalese inscriptions of Pratapamalla of Nepal of the year 1648 and _____.4”
- (A) 1325
(B) 170
(C) 1688
(D) 1070-1118
५४०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The services rendered by _____ to Delhi Sultan may be a kind of friendly gesture and goodwill and in no case a sign of surveillance”
- (A) Karna
(B) Ramasimhadeva
(C) Narasimhadeva
(D) Kullotunga

५४१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “and at the same time he (Grierson) identifies ____ as the grandson of Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

५४२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The independent character of somewhat small and truncated ____ was maintained by him”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Magadha

५४३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Since the Hindu roles of ____ were then following a policy of “Vatsisiti, there was nothing unnatural if Sakrshimhadeva, after being defeated by Alauddin Kai, sought his alliance for protection against the whims of the Sultan of Bengal”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Mithila

५४४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Manmohan Chakravarty has confused ____ with another king of that name of the Karnata dynasty”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Someswara I
- (C) Alauddin Khalji
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

५४५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “OUCAL misread the title @ ____ but their mistakes in scientifically establishing his ‘chronological sequence’ ‘The date of Ramasimhadeva stands well attested by the ‘Tibetan traveler, Dharmaswami and hence the erroneous dates as furnished by some scholars are now untenable”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Kamarupa

५४६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Taking ‘to his advantage of the weakness of the King of Mithila, he wanted ‘to fish in the troubled waters of ____ in which he gained his success”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Champa
- (D) Vanga

५४७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “n MrILA UNDER TH KARRATAS Jadunath Sarkar has very corcecty aseted that attack yielded ‘im rich booty but no submission Even thesave King Balban, hd rushed upto the frontiers of ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Gandaki

५४८. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “There Js valid ground for this type of thinking on the part of Petech ‘because the “Vikrama’ era was not thea employed in either Nepal or Tirhut, ____ 4.0”

- (A) 1245
- (B) 170
- (C) 180
- (D) 1070-1118

५४९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “IF the contention about Sakrasimhadeva as belonging t the lie of ____ be accepted tis fie to surmise that his Kingdom srasvery_small and was consaty under pressure on all sides By te Mastin and ‘in that case he placed his services at tbe disposal of Alauddin Ki”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

५५०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “According to a Nepal Vamsavali, Ramasimhadeva was born on the 8th of March ____5 As in case of his predecessor, there is lot of controversy about the identity of Ramasimhadeva”

- (A) 1324-25
- (B) 1310-1313
- (C) 180
- (D) 1188

५५१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “and at the same time he (Grierson) identifies Narasimhadeva as the grandson of ____, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Ganeswara

५५२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “IF the contention about ____ as belonging t the lie of Malladeva be accepted tis fie to surmise that his Kingdom srasvery_small and was consaty under pressure on all sides By te Mastin and ‘in that case he placed his services at tbe disposal of Alauddin Ki”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

५५३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "The inscriptions were discovered from village Maheswara on the ____a in Begussrai sub <ivision in the distit of Monghyt"
- (A) Nepal
 - (B) Gandak
 - (C) Kosi
 - (D) Bengal
५५४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "We have no definite knowledge of the Mallas having any relation ship with the founder of the Karnata dynasty, In the present state of our knowledge we can safely conclude that ____ under"
- (A) Muzaffarpur
 - (B) Nepal
 - (C) Videha
 - (D) Ganga
५५५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "There Js valid ground for this type of thinking on the part of Petech 'because the "Vikrama' era was not thea employed in either ____ or Tirhut, 1245 4.0"
- (A) Simraongarh
 - (B) Nepal
 - (C) Champa
 - (D) Ganga
५५६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "Nrisimhadeva of Danapaddhati-manuscript was different from ____, the third ruler of the Karnata dynasty"
- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 - (B) Narasimhadeva
 - (C) Kullotunga
 - (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
५५७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "He was seat to ____ ata king In view ofthe eye-witness account of Dharmaswami" the Tibetan Buddhist traveler, this account fannct hold good"
- (A) Delhi
 - (B) Mithila
 - (C) Purnea
 - (D) Darbhanga
५५८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "The services rendered by Narasimhadeva to ____ Sultan may be akind of friendly gesture and goodwill andin no casea sign of surveillance"
- (A) Videha
 - (B) Tirhut
 - (C) Delhi
 - (D) Gandak
५५९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "Abhayamalla was ruling" over ____ a that tne It must be accepted that Mukundasena was"
- (A) Bengal
 - (B) Tripura
 - (C) Nepal
 - (D) Tirabhukti

460. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "It is, therefore, desirable to discuss the problem of succession after Ramasinhadeva 'Bren after numerous researches which have been carried on by distinguished historians, the whole question of ____ chronology under the Karaata rulers is in a state of great 'confusion"

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Mithila

461. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? "After inflicting a defeat on Prithwiraja, after many failures, Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghori became the master of Delhi in ____ a.v"

- (A) 1285
- (B) 1193
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1040-1069

462. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "His two well-known ministers Ramaditya and Karmaditya also extended their helping hands to improve ____ culturally"

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kamarupa

463. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "'On the basis of the veants-material available might bbe conjectured here that Sakrasimhadeva belonged toa dif reat ine and even when te tried 1 establih his relaionship with the two houses of the ____ ie"

- (A) Satesa
- (B) Matsyanyaya
- (C) Srotriyas
- (D) Karnatas

464. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "Itis highly probable that after ____'s departure, Nrisimhadeva, who should be rightly designated as Nrisimhadeva II occupied a small territory of the Karnata dynasty; and hence there is no"

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

465. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "(Dbacmaswami) 'The Nepalese sources ad to our dscomiiture regarding the setement of the dates, According to these sources, 'between ____ and Hirisimhadeva the ruling monarch vas either Bhupalimhadeva or Karmasimhadeva"

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

५६६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “mentioned in the history of Nepal in an obscure context concerning the fanetons and religious ceremonies and has been described as ‘Appu Ramasimhadeva and the date mentioned therein is 364, “Jyestha Krsna Pratipada,” equivalent to May 24, ____ a”

- (A) 1244
- (B) 177
- (C) 172
- (D) 1070-1118

५६७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In this march against the enemy the Sultan was helped by the two young princes namely Narasimhadeva of the ____ta dynasty and Chachikadeva ‘Chauhan”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Ramapala

५६८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Manmohan Charkravarty has confused Ramasimhadeva with another king of that name of the ____ta dynasty”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Balban

५६९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Ramdatta was the minister of Nrisimhadeva II and as such he could not have been the minister of the third ruler of Karnata dynasty, Narasimhadeva, Ramdatta was a contemporary of ____, Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa throws some light on Narasimhadeva”

- (A) Varna-Ratnakara
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Jyotirishvara
- (D) Prakritapaingalam

५७०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Virasimbadeva was very possibly rang 1a that putt of Tirhut of which ____ was the master after {he death of Nanyadeva”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Malladeva

५७१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? ““The erection of huge siructue onthe bank of Gandak ty Far Aizin was possibly to check the raids fom the side ofthe Faroata kings of ____, The assumption of lfy tite by ‘he Odie oof Ruknuddin Kaikus in Bar shows an attitude ofthe Baton!”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Mithila

492. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ouricat TORY OF sata a the ____ must have been considerably reduced, The possibility of contest between the two”

- (A) Kulasiromani
- (B) Gotra
- (C) Maithil musicians
- (D) Karnatas

493. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Matta UNOER Tce KARKATAS ‘reported help to Alaoddin Khilj against Raja Hamiradeva of ‘Ranthambhor is corroborated as Hammira is mentioned in some contemporary literature of ____ 's Krtjackiaant and also in Prakritepangloma”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Naihatti grant
- (C) Imperial Gazetteer of India
- (D) Jyotirishvara

494. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “On the ‘ass of this tis reasonable to Believe tha a good portion of the Karnatakiodom between the ____ and the Ganga had ‘assed into the poweeful bands of the Sultan of Bengal”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Saharsa

495. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Bendall commits the mistake of identifying Ramasimhadeva with king Rambhadra of the Oinwara dynasty.* There is yet another Ramasimhadeva who figures in the colophon of a manuscript of Sudhikalpataru and is said to have flourished in the Samvat 1446 corresponding to ____ a.v”

- (A) 1390
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1325
- (D) 170

496. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The commentator suggests that ____ ‘was victorious over his Musi rival”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

Harisimhadeva

497. Which ruler is called the last great ruler of Mithila in the preface?

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

५७८. Which Persian manuscript is cited in connection with Harisimhadeva's flight to Nepal?

- (A) Basatin-ul-uns
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) Prakritapaingalam
- (D) Varnana-Ratnakara

५७९. The date of Harisimhadeva is correctly given in Nepalese records as what?

- (A) 1324-25
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Kulasiromani
- (D) Karnatas

५८०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "Bata thorough anny of aralable materials and aves goes on to establish that Harinhedeve asm the throne fo 1286 ____ a"

- (A) 180
- (B) 1325
- (C) 1076-1126
- (D) 1285

५८१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "Ganeswara used to preside over the Coureil of feudal nobles in ____ and had 'ery high sounding titles and decorations as 'Maharjadhije', "Mahasamanta' and "Mshamattaka'"

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Vaishali

५८२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "But if the VT date is to be relied upon, Harisohadeva appears to have led an expedition against the Malas of ____"

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Champa
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Nepal

५८३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "“ MILA UNDER THE KARNATAS From the Punaparitsa of ____, we learn that Hiarismbadeva was @ contemporary of Yadava king Ram chandra of Devagiri and"

- (A) Bihar During the Turko-Afghan Period
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Imperial Gazetteer of India
- (D) Vishnupurana

५८४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "recorded to have fought siocesfilyagnnst Hammira, Surana and the Mlechhas, It also refers to ____ and goes on to illustrate sore contact withthe Muslims"

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Videha
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Tirabhukti

५८५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “% MILA UNDER TE KARNATAS fact is corroborated by the writings of ____ and Jyotiieware”
- (A) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society
(B) Basatin-ul-uns
(C) Bihar During the Turko-Afghan Period
(D) Chandeswara
५८६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““The VK, VT and VIV refer to Harsinhadeva's entry into ‘the hill, Petech also disbelives is entry into ____ and, ‘suggets that his ends uaknowa”
- (A) Monghyr
(B) Nepal
(C) Tripura
(D) Gandaki
५८७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “with hectic activites all round, had left a permanent impress upon the lie and culture ‘Of the people of ____”
- (A) Monghyr
(B) Mithila
(C) Muzaffarpur
(D) Bihar
५८८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “A verte in the Donarinakora suggests that at that tine ____ was sinking into the jaws ofthe Mlethas and Harjimbadeva came tits eseve, Hey possibly, defeated some Muslim King and this”
- (A) Tirabhukti
(B) Tirhut
(C) Champaran
(D) Mithila
५८९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “supports this view." The extension of‘Kaikos's power upto the bank of ____ in north Bihar might ‘nave precipitated & contest between the Hindus andthe Moslims”
- (A) Mithila
(B) Gandak
(C) Nepal
(D) Bishanpur
५९०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “and it the VTi to be taken into “cosideraon, his coronation took plac in 1205 Saka (____, SX)”
- (A) 1285
(B) 1325
(C) 1188
(D) 1979
५९१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““The Mallss had, by that time, become powerful and they probably threw off the shackles of ____ta omission”
- (A) Karna
(B) Gangadeva
(C) Malladeva
(D) Sakrasimhadeva

५९३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HARISIMHADEVA 9s ESTIMATE OF HARISIMHADEVA We have already discussed that ____ was the last 'King of the Karnataka dynasty and he is very widely known"

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

५९३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "supports this view." The extension of Kaikos's power upto the bank of Gandak in north ____ might have precipitated & contest between the Hindus and the Muslims"

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Gauda

५९४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "In all the Muslim sources, referring to the invasion of ____ by Ghiyasuddin"

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Bengal

५९५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "witnessed the systematization and crystallization of 'Kalinin' in ____, which is believed to be in existence since tenth century AD"

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Ganga

५९६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? "Nepal was already facing invasions from the north and the west!" The invasion of Nepal by Tirhut in ____ a"

- (A) 1310-1313
- (B) 1253
- (C) 172
- (D) 1311

५९७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "for settling down after the establishment of the ____ dynasty, (GG) The third group consisted of those thirty families which came to Mithila later"

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Karna
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Ballalasena

५९८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "might be connected with the one for 'which ____ takes credit' (On account of these invasions and consequent onslaughts on Nepal, the political stability had sufficiently wended there"

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society
- (C) Kautilya Arthashastra
- (D) History of Mithila

৬৯৯. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““Mulla Taga is of the opinion that ____ was in league with Babadur Shab, the rebel governor of Bengal”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

৬০০. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “interesting light on the various aspects of constitutional history of ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Panchobh

৬০১. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “* era oxo ru anucas Scivama, Harr, Ratiara nd Renadva the Ista ‘ido be the ancestor of the ____ Kapaa of Mia Li the Braata, the”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Karna
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Someswara I

৬০২. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mazmdar goes on to suggest that it was reentry of ____ into Nepal and the resources there enabled him to resist the Sultan of Delhi”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Harisimhadeva

৬০৩. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “If we disbelieve the reign of Harsimbadeva, then how could Jagatasimhadeva enjoy kingship as his son 7 Larisimhadeva's entry into ____ was nothing more than the: entrenchment of his power, which he was enjoying since long”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Gauda

৬০৪. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “which was a ‘Wednesday and not a Saturday From the colophon of the ‘manuscript Jadsamgrah!, it appears that introduction into ____ of the mysterious oldest Tal’ is attributed to Harisimhadeva”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Saharsa

৬০৫. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “A genealogy of the ____ Brahmins and Maithila Kayasthas were prepared under the , orders of the King and even”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Ganga

६०६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ is also credited with having rescued the earth submerged in the flood of the ‘Mlecchas’”

- (A) Bihar During the Turko-Afghan Period
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Naihatti grant
- (D) Muditakuvalayasva

६०७. Identify the correct term/ name from the book for the blank below: ““Mulla Taga is of the opinion that Harisimhadeva was in league with Babadur Shah, the rebel governor of ____”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Panchobh

६०८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “might be connected with the one for ‘which Chandeswara takes credit’ (On account of these two invasions and consequent anarchy on ____, the political stability had sufficiently wended there”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Himalayas

६०९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “against ____ from some neighbouring Kingdom was organized which was led by the Muslims and this ‘was repulsed by Harisimbadeva”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Saharsa

६१०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “struggle between the Muslim bigotry and the Hindu retaliation.” “The achievements of ____ in the sphere of social ‘reform are remarkable”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Harisimhadeva

६११. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “They suggest that [Nepal was conquered by him either in 1314 A.D., or ____ while he sought refuge there after being expelled from his capital by “Ghiyaruddin Tughluq” Reference 1 Harisimbadeva’s invasion of Nepal are common in some documents of comparatively recent origin”

- (A) 1324
- (B) 1379
- (C) 172
- (D) 1070-1118

६१२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Chandeswara, ____ and Joytirmara bear ‘testimony to the fact that the land of Mitha”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Balban

६१३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____, Ganeswara and Joytirmara bear ‘testimony to the fact that the land of Mita’”

- (A) Varna-Ratnakara
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Saktisangamatantra
- (D) Basatin-ul-uns

६१४. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? ““There are references to establish that from ____ 4.0, onwards ‘in hut had began to invade Nepal’”

- (A) 1097
- (B) 170
- (C) 1291
- (D) 1188

६१५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Repmi® There is an old chronicle in ____ which suggests that “Harisimbadera etpeled from Simaraongath came to Deopatan end received many riches—in 446 Magh Sukla 3, viz”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Himalayas

६१६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “in rryeretakara of ____ ho has been called as ‘karnatachodenani’”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Naihatti grant
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Basatin-ul-uns

६१७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Nepal was already facing invasions from the north and the west!” The invasion of Nepal by ____ in 1311 a”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Patna
- (D) Tirhut

६१८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Rega does not accept the theory that ____ was ever vander the sway of ‘Kamata roles of Mithila!’ and he difers with R.K”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Delhi

६१९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Rega does not accept the theory that Nepal was ever vander the sway of ‘Kamata roles of ____!’ and he difers with R.K”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Purnea

६२०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We do not entirely know as to what type of contact Harisinha-deva had with the ____s”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Videha

६२१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The political condition of ____ in the first (quarter of the fourteenth century) was in a similar state to the first decade of the thirteenth century i.e. N.S.”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Nepal

६२२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mazmdar goes on to suggest that it was reentry of Harisimhadeva into ____ and the resources there enabled him to resist the Sultan of Delhi”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Patna

६२३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Suggests that ‘Tulapurvadana’ was not yet obsolete in Mithila, ‘The conquest of ____ by Chandeevara was an early & passing phase in the stormy career of Harisinhadeva”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Gandak

६२४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HARSHUDEVYA on of ____ as a protection against the Kamatas”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Pataliputra

६२५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ravaged and pillaged the whole country. This invasion took place during the reign of the ____-se king Anantamala (1274-1310 A.D.) under whose stewardship the Central Government in Kathmandu had considerably weakened”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Ganga

६२६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “somewhere in the ____ ‘Terai!’ When the act of donation of gold equal to his weight was complete there was joy and happiness around”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Monghyr

६२७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to him it has been a common practice with almost all the ‘modern writers of Indian history to talk of the conquest of the ‘Nepal Valley by Harsimbadeva of ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Champa
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Tirabhukti

६२८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “This might have been one of the factors responsible for inspiring ‘Ghiyasuddin Tughluq to overrun ____, probably with the sole intention of teaching a lesson to the ally of his rebel ‘governor”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Vaishali

६२९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Literary sources demonstrate that ____ took very active part in expelling the Muslims from his kingdom”

- (A) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society
- (B) History of Tirhut
- (C) Vishnupurana
- (D) Chandeswara

६३०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “A poet of Avadh literature, Haribrahma, composed a poem ‘as a ‘anegyric on his patron ____ and described him as ‘a mighty and powerful minister, Although these ministers”

- (A) Vishnupurana
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (D) Imperial Gazetteer of India

६३१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We also learn from “Prakratapangalasta™ that ____ was a powerful minister”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Saktisangamatantra
- (C) Jyotirishvara
- (D) Varna-Ratnakara

६३२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “for settling down after the establishment of the Karnata dynasty, (GG) The third group consisted of those thirty families which came to ____ later”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Champa
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Mithila

६३३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Regmi one is not sure whether the place referred to lay in the ____ Valley or was”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Kanauj
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Ganga

६३४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “and it the VTi to be taken into “cosideraon, his coronation took plac in 1205 Saka (____, SX)”

- (A) 1070-1118
- (B) 1285
- (C) 180
- (D) 1324-25

६३५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He became a victim of the powerful Muslim ‘nslaughte uti is believed that’ ____ was able tocover his kingdom after the tide ebbed”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Alauddin Khalji
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

६३६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The colophon of the Garga-Potiaka by ____ refers to the author as ““Mahasamantadhipa, a tile once assumed by Nanyadevn, the founder of the dynasty”

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

६३७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ used to preside over the Coureil of feudal nobles in Mithila and had ‘ery high sounding titles and decorations as ‘Maharjadhijje’, "Mahasamanta’ and “Mshamattaka’”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Ganeswara

६३८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The coneaton about Sak____hadea fr Saktsinbadera stands free confimed and vere that he belonged to a diferent line belonging to the line of Mal ‘devs, anderen though be tried 9 jon the two houses, people refed to acknowledge him as aking of Mia”

- (A) Srotriyas
- (B) Yogyas
- (C) rasa
- (D) polity and society

६३९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The literary sources fre thereto prove that after the expubion or voluntary with Grawal of the Muslims, Diu____magama and”

- (A) rasa
- (B) tala
- (C) Kulina
- (D) Mandalika

६४०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “While chances for expansion of bis ‘guthority in north India were almost alla View of the con ‘tantly increasing power of the Muslims, be paid special atten ion to ____ which was weakened’ dusiog the reign of Ramasimtadera”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Monghyr

६४१. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “and it the VTi to be taken into “cosideraon, his coronation took plac in ____ Saka (1285, SX)”

- (A) 1070-1118
- (B) 1205
- (C) 1285
- (D) 172

६४२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to him it has been a common practice with almost all the ‘modern writers of Indian history to talk of the conquest ofthe ‘ ____ Valley by Harsimbadeva of Mithila”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Kamarupa

६४३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Naturally, this chaos and confusion facilitated the invasion from ____ for ‘which Chandeswar, the minister of Harisimbadea, takes credit”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Panchobh

६४४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Wright has ‘ako suggested that during the reign of Anantamalla and his 0, there was anarchy in Nepal.* While Nepal was experienc ing’ * ____”, it was golden opportunity for the ambi tious expansionist to strike”

- (A) Matsyanyaya
- (B) Rajatarangini
- (C) Turko-Afghan period
- (D) bhava

६४५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? ““The internal chuos and confusion, fecitated fnvasions of ____ from all sies”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Nepal

६४६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Jayaswal thinks that ‘he verse in Danarotmokara refers tothe defeat of the Sultan ‘of Bengal for which some credit hasbeen given to ____ ‘The reign of Harisimbadeva of Mithila witested many pe ‘and dows”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Nanyadeva

६४७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Jayaswal thinks that ‘he verse in Danarotmokara refers to the defeat of the Sultan ‘of Bengal for which some credit has been given to Ganeswara ‘The reign of Harisimbadeva of ____ witnessed many pe ‘and dows”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Vanga

६४८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HARISIMHADEVA 9s ESTIMATE OF HARISIMHADEVA We have already discussed that Harisimbadeva was the last ‘King of the ____ dynasty and he is very widely known”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Balban

६४९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is to the credit of ‘Devaditya that he successfully cared on the administration of ____ during the period”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Patna
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Nepal

६५०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “They suggest that [Nepal was conquered by him either in ____ A.D., or 1324 while ‘he sought refuge there after being expelled from his capital by “Ghiyasuddin Tughluq” Reference 1 Harisimbadeva’s invasion of Nepal are common in some documents of comparatively recent origin”

- (A) 172
- (B) 1076-1126
- (C) 1285
- (D) 1314

६५१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The remains at Simaraongarh are enough to make ‘one “form an idea of what the Hindus of ____ achieved prior to the advent of the Muslims” and the ruins over there are the living tales of five centuries of incessant”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Mithila

Expansion of Muslim Authority

६५२. Which chapter traces the gradual expansion of Muslim authority in Mithila and Bihar up to A.D. 1325?

- (A) Chapter VIII
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Kulasiromani

६५३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The following observation ‘Of Kanungo deserves notice.’ “The old ____ta Kingdom of Mithila was about this time breaking into fragments, after the death of Arimalndeva, and these princes in”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Karna
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

६५४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““Tho ____ kings said to have gone to Alauddin’s court with his ministers Devaditya and Virewara”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Himalayas

६५५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “(____ 4.0), it appears that he was a man of lofty ambitions, He organised successful raids into Mithila which yielded rich booty but no submission” He followed the path of aggression and led an expedition to Orissa”

- (A) 1310-1313
- (B) 1242
- (C) 1097
- (D) 170

६५६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Tact of independent Hindu Kingdoms have been found in the Rotavara® It can be said without doubt that during this period the pre-eminence of ____ and Bengal had come to be recognised by Sheras of Deh and they had decided that Bar was stepping stone to”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Bishanpur

६५७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “[EXPANSION OF MUSLIM AUTHORITY IN MITHILA in time of ____”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Lakshmanasena

६५८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “[EXPANSION OF MUSLIM AUTHORITY IN MITHILA in prose, copiously interspersed with Arabic and Persian verses by a native of ____ named Muhammed”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Ganga

६५९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Although the King was not very powerful, yet he was very proud, He had revolted | Against the previous ‘Sultans and had tried to insult their ‘authority on various occasions, He was not submissive and tried to vainly strive to save the independence of ____”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Himalayas

६६०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “The emergence of Balboa’s power marked a turning point in the story of the Slave dynasty as he not only vanquished the rebels but also consolidated the Kingdom of Delhi. This period witnessed Ugh Khan in ____.”

- (A) 180
- (B) 1076-1126
- (C) 170
- (D) 1253

६६१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “On transfer of Sifuddin Aibak to ____, he was made governor of Bihar”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Bengal

६६२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “By no means, we can bring it under Bengal in pre-Mughal times, Separation of ____ from Bengal under Tivtmish is a significant event of historical ‘importance”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Bihar

६६३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “To preserve independence of Mithila, but the policy of “Vats” which was responsible for its independent existence till final collapse is ____ a”

- (A) 1040-1069
- (B) 177
- (C) 1524-25
- (D) 1325

६६४. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “DME UNDER THE ARNATAS Mughisuddin (____ A.) instead of acknowledging his ‘authority mobilised his army and_ made rapid strides against Bihar”

- (A) 1070-1118
- (B) 1261-1281
- (C) 1253
- (D) 1285

୧୧୫. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He is not known as to what happened to Bakbiyar's kingdom after his death; whether it passed on to the Sultanate of ____ or to the Kingdom of Lakhrasti, The sources and evidence are conflicting and confusing”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Nepal

୧୧୬. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He is said to ‘have defeated the king of Nepal’ From the colophon of ‘manuscript of the Vivadaramakar, we learn that a Tulapu ____ ‘Mahadane’ was performed on the bank of Bapamati in Nepal in Saka 1236 corresponding to 1314 A.D”

- (A) Panjikaras
- (B) Sahasradhipati
- (C) rasa
- (D) Mantri

୧୧୭. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Tughloq placed his hand on the Sultanate of ____ and created enormous pressure onto strengthen his grip”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Champa
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Delhi

୧୧୮. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Tain [GTU, p35, how old that Hachisadera was born ____ in Telangana”

- (A) Vidaha
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Kamarupa

୧୧୯. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The clearly indicate the strained relations between Delhi and ____”

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Vanga

୧୨୦. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “MEHL UADOR TH ARNATAS ‘ ____ is further supported by the visit of the Tibetan traveller Dharmaswami in 1236 A”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Balban
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

୧୨୧. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “But the extent of Irromih from ____ once again emboldened him to go on to eventually win the throne”

- (A) Vidaha
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Tirabhukti

১৩২. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Lathan Laer cn the couse {forts ofthe role of Deh cooatimated the congue of | ____ during the time of Ghiyasuddia Tughlag, who also lsroedtheadependent Kingdom of Mit aod aneted tothe Delhi Sotaate”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Pataliputra

১৩৩. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Askari comp Iains, His reign covered the period from 1227 to ____ 45, ‘This much can be accepted, in the circumstances, thet altboush the occasional raiders took away larg booty from Mithila, yet they could not secure submission in any ca”

- (A) 177
- (B) 1253
- (C) 1324-25
- (D) 1285

১৩৪. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In the fist two encounters near “Mahara the Maithl King defeted the army of Alauddin Eiji, Thereafter, the thied battle was fought at Sakura lace founded by ____”

- (A) Lakshmanasena
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Jayachanda

১৩৫. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “During this period the expansion of Muslim power in Mite ached ts 2th ____, and more specially Mithila, once again witnessed the arch of imperil frees om thie way to”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Gandak

১৩৬. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The igh sounding ties i the Lathisari and the Meheswara inscriptions embolden ust infer ‘hat no matter whatever the siz, the region attained separate ' stats from that of ____”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Simraongarh

১৩৭. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Thus, Bihar again lost its separate identity for some time, ‘Toghril Tughan (____ to 1245 4.0.) legelied his authority ss governor of Bihar”

- (A) 1070-1118
- (B) 1285
- (C) 1236
- (D) 170

६७८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Had ____ been completely brought under Muslim domination there would have been no necessity of fresh raids against it”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Mithila

६७९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “When Rumi crossed the five Kos, Hussamuddin Iwar hurried to rescue him and is ‘aid to have placed his services at his (Rumi's disposal* Ati Mardan was supplanted by Hussamuddin Iwaz who extorted tributes from the neighbouring kingdoms of Jainaga, Vanga, ____, and Midi”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Gandaki

६८०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “When Rumi crossed the five Kos, Hussamuddin Iwar hurried to rescue him and is ‘aid to have placed his services at his (Rumi's disposal* Ati Mardan was supplanted by Hussamuddin Iwaz who extorted tributes from the neighbouring kingdoms of Jainaga, ____, Kamarupa, and Midi”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Champaran

६८१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “advancing as far ____ 02 the common foes of That and returned with huge spoil (other day camp The idea of Balban 10”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Bishanpur

६८२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “DME UNDER THE ARNATAS Mughisuddin (1261-1281 A.) instead of acknowledging his ‘authority mobilised his army and_ made rapid strides against ____”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Patna

६८३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “advancing as far Bishanpur 02 the common foes of That and returned with huge spoil (other day camp The idea of ____ 10”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Balban
- (D) Karna

६८४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Folio [2 sbows that after making necessary arrangements the emperor started for ____”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Gauda

६८५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “ | -xPANSON OF Us AUTHORITY 1 MITGLA tor While the events were moving with Sickeringquisknes in | the easter India and more specially Mila the Dei court ‘eas ako” witesing revlutonary change” ____ was Contant source of headache 19”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Tirabhukti

६८६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “preserve independence of ____, but the policy of “Vets” which was responsible for its iadepenMent existence tilts final collapse ia 1524-25 a”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Patna
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Gandak

६८७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? ““The ____, on the side of which Iwaz received Ali Mardan coming fton Debi, was the boundary of Bakhtyar's territory”

- (A) Monghyr
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Kamarupa

६८८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Bakhtyar’s son Iehtvaraddia ‘Muhammed is aid to have raided Bibar and ____”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tirhut

६८९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “We have at out disposal diferent accounts Invarious sources about the invasion of ____ in 1324-aD”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Himalayas

६९०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “the independence of ____, The Karnata Kingdom was miraculously saved, though it was always in danger from both sides”

- (A) Gandaki
- (B) Patna
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Champa

६९१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “[Local and iraditional sources speak of the contact between the kings of Mithila and Deh Ascording to Vidyapat’s Paruparlse the ruler of ____ ruled from sea to sea and”

- (A) Monghyr
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Delhi

६९२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Fora conidenble period, Mitila was comparatively free ‘rom th onslaughts ofthe Muslim conquest At tines ____, asa”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Mithila

६९३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The probability of ____ 's neutrality can not be preclud‘ed”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Malladeva

६९४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “that tremor arose all over his body like that which happens to the sheet of the tent.” Tami says, “next day the Suan started from the bank of ____ towards Tihut, AS soon as the King of Tithut heard of the approach of Sultan, be took refuge in a forest”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Bishanpur

६९५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “During this period the expansion of Muslim power in Mite ached ts 2th Bihar, and more specially ____, once again witnessed the arch of imperil frees om thie way to”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Patna

६९६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “princes—Narasimbadera Of the ____ta dynasty and ChachikadevaChauhan* The ruler of Delhi seems to be Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghos”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Tughluq Khan

६९७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The potion eating with the expedition of ____ by the Tughlag is very fignicant”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Purnea

६९८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It has to be pointed out Serehat Arinladeva was not the hog of Mila during the period referred to by Kanungo nor there was any bog of that ‘hase who might have any time extended his sway over ____”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Saharsa

६९९. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “He is said to ‘have defeated the king of Nepal” From the colophon of ‘manuscript of the Vivadaramakar, we learn that a Tulapurasa ‘Mahadane” was performed on the bank of Bapamati in Nepal in Saka 1236 corresponding to ____ A.D”

- (A) 180
- (B) 1314
- (C) 177
- (D) 1188

७००. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “As Balben’s main aim was to subdue the governor of Lakbhnauti to bring him under imperial control, ____ probably did not attract the notice of the imperialist”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Monghyr

७०१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The details of warfare and the chase of the ‘ing of ____ are also very interesting”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Videha
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Tirabhukti

७०२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The governor continued to administer the area once ruled by Fizi Aitihinset ‘Although, the size of Mithila-kingdom was greatly reduced, yet all the events taking place suggest that ____ was main: ‘gaining independent status”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Patna
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kanauj

७०३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The emergence of Balboa’s power marked a turning point in the story of the Sena dynasty as he not only vanquished the rebels but also consolidated the Kingdom of Dei This period witnessed Ugh Khan in ____.”

- (A) 1253
- (B) 177
- (C) 170
- (D) 1040-1069

৩০৪. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Following the death of Tututmish a number of governors set over Bihar and ____”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Champa
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Bihar

৩০৫. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “IP Balas is ago to have separated Diba from ____, I “atalinhed that Bikar remainod loyal to Deh and was ander fn imperial offcer™ Lakhowoti was made «province of the ‘Dati empire alban, on account of his serous”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Gandaki

৩০৬. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “When he came to know of Balban's death - and coosequent lection of Kalkubad to the throne, be proceeded with «large army and entered the province of Bihar ‘with a view to occupy Ondh.™ He i also sid to have fllow~ ved the route through north ____”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Darbhanga

৩০৭. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Though his reign did not last long, it Seated an event of great significance in the sense that the later ‘Mali rulers kept @ separate unit of ____ for admioistatve perposes”

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Videha
- (D) Purnea

৩০৮. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “then ring over ____ He's eedited with having establi“shed felendship with Alauddin Kil”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Mithila

৩০৯. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Lathan Laer cn the couse {forts ofthe role of Deh cooatimated the congue of | Bengal during the time of Ghiyasuddia Tughlag, who also lsroedtheadependest Kingdom of Mit aod aneted tothe ____ Sotaate”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Bengal

७१०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “[Local and iraditional sources speak of the contact between the kings of ____ and Deh Ascording to Vidyapat’s Paruparlse the ruler of Delhi ruled from sea to sea and”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Mithila

७११. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “on transfer of Sifuddin Aibak to Bengal, was made governor of ____”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Monghyr

७१२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ta the meantime Ikhtiyaruddin Balka, a close relation ‘of Iwaz, ascerted the independence of Benga Ututmish led ‘nother expedition and defeated him and Malik Jani was put facbarg of the government of ____ while Malik Saifuddin ‘Aba was made governor of Bihar”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Vanga

७१३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “We have at out disposal diferent accounts Invarious sources about the invasion of Mithila in ____-aD”

- (A) 1285
- (B) 1040-1069
- (C) 177
- (D) 1324

७१४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Frequent cas vere organised ooly because ____ was independant otherwise ‘ach”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Saharsa

७१५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Askari comp Iains, His reign covered the period from 1227 to ____ 45, ‘This much can be accepted, in the circumstances, thet altbough the occasional raiders took away larg booty from Mithila, yet they could not secure submission in any ca”

- (A) 1076-1126
- (B) 1325
- (C) 1285
- (D) 1310-1313

७१६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Thus, Bihar again lost its separate identity for some time, ‘Toghril Tughan (1236 to ____ 4.0.) legelied his authority ss governor of Bihar”

- (A) 1979
- (B) 1040-1069
- (C) 1245
- (D) 1310-1313

৩১৬. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “He is said to ‘have defeated the king of Nepal” From the colophon of ‘manuscript of the Vivadaramakar, we learn that a Tulapurasa ‘Mahadane” was performed on the bank of Bapamati in Nepal in Saka ____ corresponding to 1314 A.D”

- (A) 170
- (B) 1236
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1070-1118

৩১৮. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Some of ‘the extracts given below describe vividly the course of expedition of ____”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tripura

৩১৯. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Tradition makes him closely associated with the Kailas of ____ There 4 minor details of the invasion of ‘Mithila: during this period according to Mulla Taga”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Champaran

৩২০. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “At the meantime Ikhtiyaruddin Balban, a close relation ‘of Iwaz, ascertained the independence of Bengal. Ututmish led ‘another expedition and defeated him and Malik Jani was put in charge of the government of Bengal while Malik Saifuddin ‘Aba was made governor of ____”

- (A) Gandaki
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Kanauj

৩২১. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Again he was dragged to the court of his campaigns against ____ that Muhammad bin”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Champa

৩২২. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Askari commanders, His reign covered the period from ____ to 1285 AD, ‘This much can be accepted, in the circumstances, that although the occasional raiders took away large booty from Mithila, yet they could not secure submission in any case”

- (A) 1076-1126
- (B) 1097
- (C) 1310-1313
- (D) 1227

৩২৩. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The ____ established his own Amie heen.” It is held that the progress of Sultanate was slow in Bihar for some time”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Samraongarh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Vaishali

७२४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He was then directed 90 to Lakhonuti to assist Tughan in repelling the Orias™ J “TuphrillTughan as a governor of ____ is understood to have invaded Mhils”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Vaishali

७२५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Ticut Became a dependency of Debi and Mabammadin:Tughlug iseed coat fom te mint named Tughlogpurar-____”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Nepal

७२६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “suceded in subduing ‘ ____ tl the time of Tyblugs, fo, whom the glory of the conquest of Mithia yas reserved, “Thece were dbviowssign of ‘res god spin the political ifeof Mitte butt could wih ‘stand: everything with great setermination’ and”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Champa
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Mithila

७२७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Babadar Kha, the brother of Hatin Kan ad rebel several tines drag the reign of hi fer Provoled sod canal by ht rblicas governor, Solan Ghiyasuddn Tagblog marched agit ____ n 132425 a0 Syony of Biba”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Kosi

७२८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Askari comp Iains, His reign covered the period from 1227 to 1285 45, ‘This much can be accepted, in the circumstances, thet altboush the occasional raiders took away larg booty from ____, yet they could not secure submission in any ca”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Videha

७२९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “princes—Narasimbadera Of the Karnata dynasty and ChachikadevaChauhan* The ruler of ____ seems to be Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghos”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Delhi

७३०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to the Tobaqar-Nasiri, after being invested with the governorship of Lathnauti by Qutubuddin Albak, Ali Mardan marched towards Lakhnauti, When he crossed the river ____, Hosamoddin Taz came all the way from Devikot to accord a grand reception to him”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Kosi

७३१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “When he came to know of ____'s death -and consequent election of Kalkubad to the throne, he proceeded with a large army and entered the province of Bihar ‘with a view to occupy Ondh.TM He also decided to have followed the route through north Bihar”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Balban
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

७३२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The conquest of ____ is concerned”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Mithila

७३३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “holds that the third ruler of Kamata dynasty, Narasimbadeva, was under Laksmansens of ____ and was compelled to be tributary of Bakhtyar who had a firm grip over Latha, Tasda, Tajpur, Ghocaghat, Barkabsbad, and easternmost limit of Mithila”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Himalayas

७३४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The first of independent Hindu Kingdoms have been found in the Rohitavara® It can be said without doubt that annexing this paved the path for the extension of Bihar and ____ had come to be recognised by Sheruq of Deh and they had decided that Barabati was stepping stone to”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Vanga

७३५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The following observation ‘Of Kanungo deserves notice.’ “The old Karnata Kingdom of ____ was about this time breaking into fragments, after the death of Arimaladeva, and these princes in”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Patna
- (D) Mithila

७३६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The imperial army might have simply passed through ____ leaving its status intact”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Gauda

Decline of the Karnatas

७३७. Which chapter treats the decline of the Karnata dynasty?

- (A) Kulasiromani
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Chapter IX
- (D) Karnatas

७३८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “491—Copied at Vikrampur in Mithia) and the two fragments thereof at Tanjore (Folios 27 and 131) supply us with an important information regarding the existence of a ‘ ____ta ruler in Mithila in the sixteenth century AD”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Karna

७३९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘MEINLA UNDER TEE KARNATAS Levi takes these rulers to be the descendants of ____”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Karna
- (D) Harisimhadeva

७४०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “and not to Narasimbadera, the third ____ta ‘ler as has been suggested by some scholar”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

७४१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Jayasthitimala and his successors claimed their descent from ____ and the complete genealogy was ‘eansferred to substantiate their claim.* ‘The fort of Tithut was stormed by Tughluqs and by”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Harisimhadeva

७४२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “proves our contention that the Tughluqs had entrenched themselves in Tchoit and other parts of orth ____”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Bihar

७४३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Jnyashitinalla, a desendaat "of ____, married ‘Bijtladevi and this matrimonial alliance strngihencd his ‘position”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Karna

७४४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mazumdar's suggestion regarding the contemporanety of the Karaata ____ following Grierson and others, is, however, untenable and cannot be csepted as such”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Narasimhadeva

७४५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “As a matter of fact the successors of Farisimhadeva were regarded as genuine rulers of [____ bythe emperor of China”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Pataliputra

७४६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘Thus, after arule of (wo centrit and a quarter over ____ ‘anda diet rule of about a century over the Nepal “alley, the celebrated Karoata dynasty made its inglorions and ‘rage eit from the politcal stage of north India”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kosi

७४७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is true thatthe ____ did not take ‘the Tughlog oocupstion of Tthut lying down and the dscen-dants of Harsimhadeva ruling in Champaran did oppose til {ey were in a position fo do so”

- (A) Sahasradhipati
- (B) Sandhivigrahika
- (C) Muslim authority
- (D) Karnatas

७४८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘Thos itis evident that after the flil ofthe ____ tat there ‘began a period of political instability in Mithila andthe ambi tious powers from the east and”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Karna

७४९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Thus, after a rule of two centuries and a quarter over Mithila ‘anda diet rule of about a century over the ____ “alley, the celebrated Karoata dynasty made its inglorious and ‘rage exit from the political stage of north India”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Gandaki

७५०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Decline of the Karnatas ‘Thereign of Marsimbadeva marks crucial turning point for the history of ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Saharsa

७५१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “that the description is hyperbolic, there is nothing to detract us from the fact that Ramaraja was a powerful ____ta king”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Balban
- (D) Karna

७५२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The glory that was ____ under the Karnatas was now gone for good”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Bishanpur

७५३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “position to state categorically the Teabons that led to the, “The vision of Tathat by Ghapasaddia Tughluq appears to have sounded the death knell of the ____tas of Miia, “the rule for about two hundred and seven years (C”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

७५४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “ | dated 1346 4.24 Whatever influence the ____tas might have { hel in the vicinity of Simuraongarh, it seems that they were totally routed by Mubammad Tughluq and his successors”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Vijayasena

७५५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In return of this good gesture of the Chinese emperor, the [____ese King sent to Peking gift containing a gold-shrine and sacred books”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Nepal

୭୫୫. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “On the basis of the evidences of the Tughlog coins and inscriptions discovered from the regions of north Bihar, it is evident that the Kanatats were thrown out of ____ though their descendants seem to have continued their struggle for the restoration of their lost power”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Champa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Vanga

୭୫୬. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It appears that when Harisimbadeva was in heaven he was pleased to see ____'s Yajnan and the authors like Jiveswara, and others being honoured”

- (A) Mithila Manuscripts
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Muditakuvalayasva
- (D) History of Tirhut

୭୫୭. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Thus it is evident that after the fall of the Kanatats there began a period of political instability in ____ and the ambitious powers from the east and”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Gandak

୭୫୮. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “| dated 1346 A.D. Whatever influence the ____ might have held in the vicinity of Simrangan, it seems that they were totally routed by Muhammad Tughluq and his successors”

- (A) Kulina
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Mantri
- (D) Sahasradhipati

୭୫୯. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “The greatness of the Kanatats was now a thing of the past.” The Karnatas ceased to exercise any authority over the mainland of Tirhut after Harisimhadeva, though for sometime they appear to have ruled along with the Oinwaras upto ____ A.D.”

- (A) 1390
- (B) 170
- (C) 1253
- (D) 172

୭୬୦. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is believed that ____tas, though displaced from their patrimony, fared well in Nepal for a considerable period of time”

- (A) Karnas
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Malladeva

୭୧୨. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “poston to ste categorically the Teabons that led to teed, “Te vason of Tathat by Ghpasaddia Tughlv_ appears tobave sounded te dethKoal of the ____ of Miia, “tho rue for about to banded and weave years (C”

- (A) Kulasiromani
- (B) Matsyanyaya
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Srotriyas

୭୧୩. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Decline of the ____ ‘Thereign of Marsimbadeva marks crucial turing poit fo te history of Mithila”

- (A) village administration
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Vimsatisa
- (D) Karnatas

୭୧୪. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In the fifteenth ‘century AD, we find that ____ was ruled over by four !”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Gauda

୭୧୫. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? ““This Nrisimba shoul, therefore, be taken as alocal Karoata ruler after ____ and’ ia no cate before him”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Harisimhadeva

୭୧୬. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““in ____ and his euccesors contineed struggling for supreracy in Tirhut”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Mithila

୭୧୭. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? ““The politcal condition of ____ after Harisimbadera seems to have been in astate of hopeless confusion and anarchy”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Ganga

୭୧୮. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The: ‘Tughlogs hed setup one of their administrative centres inthe istrict of ____ran asi evident from the Bedibaninscxption”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Champa
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Champaran

७६९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The greatness of the ____ that was now a thing of the past.” The Karnatas ceased to exercise any authority over the mainland of ____ Tichut after Harisimhadev, though for sometime they appear to have ruled along with the Oinwaras upto 1390 AD”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Karna
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Vijayasena

७७०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The glory that was Mithila under the ____ was now gone for good”

- (A) Mandalika
- (B) Gotra
- (C) Jaibars
- (D) Karnatas

७७१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “On the basis of the evidences of the Tughlog coins and inscriptions discovered from the regions of north ____, it is evident that the Kanatas were thrown out of Mithila though their descendants seem to have continued their struggle for the restoration of their lost power”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Ganga

७७२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “in Mithila and his successors continued struggling for supremacy in ____”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Videha
- (C) Patna
- (D) Tirhut

७७३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “On account of this evidence, we may assert that there was a ruler of ____ in ____ named Ramasimbadeva during the later part of the fourteenth century AD”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Tirhut

७७४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “491—Copied at Vikrampur in Mithila) and the two fragments thereof at Tanjore (Folios 27 and 131) supply us with an important information regarding the existence of a ‘Karnata ruler in ____ in the sixteenth century AD”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Champa

७७५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “that Mubammad-bin-Tughluq appointed a scion of the ruling family ‘under the suzerainty of the Sultan of ____”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Delhi

७७६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘iferet rang dynasties, ic, (@)- ____raa was rled by Raja Pritisinhadeva aod his ‘ovcesors ike Saktsimhadeva and Madansimhadera, ‘Madansinhadovaextoded his teritor upto Gorakipur> ‘and be was the aubor of Madmaramapradipa”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Champa
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Tripura

७७७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Tis belived that ____, though displaced from their patrimony, faired well in Nepal for a considerable petiod coftime”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Satesa
- (C) polity and society
- (D) Mantri

७७८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The: ‘Tughlogs hed setup one of their administrative centres inthe istrict of ____ asi evident from the Bedibaninscxription”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Darbhanga

७७९. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Ina book knows as Sudhkalpatary, Ramasimmbadara is ‘ani co have been rang over Mithila on the fourteenth of the ‘right aif of Pease in Samat 446, corresponding to January 41, ____ AD”

- (A) 1076-1126
- (B) 177
- (C) 1390
- (D) 1285

Polity and Society

७८०. Which administrative officer was responsible for military administration?

- (A) Kulasiromani
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Sandhivigrahika
- (D) Karnatas

७८१. Under whom was the military department controlled?

- (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Senapati
- (D) Karnatas

७८२. What was the title for the head of ten villages?

- (A) Dasesa
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Kulasiromani
- (D) Karnatas

७८३. What was the title for the head of twenty villages?

- (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Kulasiromani
- (D) Vimsatisa

७८४. What was the title for the head of one hundred villages?

- (A) Satesa
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Kulasiromani
- (D) Karnata-Kulabhusan

७८५. What was the title for the head of one thousand villages?

- (A) Kulasiromani
- (B) Sahasradhipati
- (C) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (D) Karnatas

७८६. Which social institution is associated with Harisimhadeva and his minister Saryakara Thakur known as Lekhi?

- (A) Maithil Kulinism
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (D) Kulasiromani

७८७. Which cultural field did Mithila radiate to different directions in Bihar according to the text?

- (A) music and dancing
- (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Kulasiromani

७८८. Which work describes dancing, drum players, talas, rasa, bhavas and mridangas?

- (A) Varna-Ratnakara
- (B) Prakritapaingalam
- (C) Purusapariksa
- (D) Varnana-Ratnakara

७८९. Maithil musicians are said to have enriched the musical traditions of which neighbouring regions?

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Videha
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Nepal and Bengal

७९०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ ____ yet an unexplored field and would be better 1 analyse itn a greater detail ‘The Bangaon Copper plate edited by D.C’”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Videha

७९१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The role of ministers in coronation ‘war very important.” ____ propounded the theory ‘hata weak ofan old King shoold abdicate and go infor ie ‘of aostrity, penance and salvation”

- (A) Saktisangamatantra
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Kautilya Arthasastra
- (D) Naihatti grant

७९२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Ratnakara of Chunéesvara, there isa provision for the ministry of rral affairs uoder ‘the supervision of minister, ts main purpose most have ‘een fo integrate the ____ with ceotral authority and alto to look to the needs of the villages (Raji!”

- (A) Senapati
- (B) Pratimalla
- (C) Kulinism
- (D) village administration

७९३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “On the bass ‘of the authority of Manu, ‘ ____ has drawa oot atten ‘on to the aspects dealing with the divinity of the King”

- (A) Panchobh Copperplate
- (B) Mithila Manuscripts
- (C) Basatin-ul-uns
- (D) Chandeswara

७९४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘Ballala Sena of Bengal and Haitsinhadeva of ____ are credited”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Gandaki

७९५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘Ballala Sena of ____ and Haitsinhadeva of Mithila are credited”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Bengal

७९६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “They looked upon the ‘people of ____ as iropure and when some ofthe Magadban_ secial practices and customs crept in, it seems that Adisra, ‘who is said to be ruling somewhere in Mithila, invited Brahmanas from Kolaacha and made rigorous rules forthe protection of Brabmanism”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Gandak

७९७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “[OLY AND SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNDER THE KARKATAS 153 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE ____ during the Karate period was essentially a feudst State, though not completely of the west type”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Darbhanga

७९८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In agreemeat with the ancient Indian traditions, ‘ ____ bas disused certain fondamental principles about diplomacy end stateeat”

- (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Varna-Ratnakara
- (C) Saktisangamatantra
- (D) Prakritapaingalam

७९९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “[Not only Mithila but ____, Assam and Oris have aso thee ‘own sjstem of Alin and these States were socially and ‘Elturally integrated for a greater period in the middle ages”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Ganga

८००. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mithia-tradition gives credit to arisinhadeva, the last, great ruler of the ____ta dynasty, forte introdoction of this Instittion, The advent of Muslims and thet impact necessitated the hardening of the case rales to an exteme degree”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Karna

८०१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ suggests that he should not be eicint in only one aspect of administration, but he must have mastered llth deals of it ‘As amatter of fact, according to Chandeswars, the king must be well-versed in sixt}four branches of learning”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Kalingattaparani
- (C) Archaeological Survey Report
- (D) Vidyapati

८०२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The religious themes are endowed in the worldly consciousness and the icone representations are vivid and we ind its counter part in the writings of ____ PLV”

- (A) Vishnupurana
- (B) Panchobh Copperplate
- (C) Jyotirishvara
- (D) Vidyapati

८०३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Varnana-Ramakara describes various kinds of dancing, the ten ‘ualtes ofthe drum players, twelve kinds of drum musi, the tone beats (als), the ten’ rasa, thirty ____s (acting) and twenty varices of nar and ifferent kinds of mridangas”

- (A) bhava
- (B) Jaibars
- (C) Panjikaras
- (D) Muslim authority

८०४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Modern frecouts of the biggest nature have aceted the works of peramoint importance” Anotee book offre {bienature by Veccoat the Tyoalarechinamant Tae | _ wo ators who maybe righted as weve in cas of ____ ae”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Mithila

८०५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Their weltings are gratefully acknowledged by the posterity for connecting ‘the sattered tales of the ____ of Mithila and also to elicit ‘othe information”

- (A) Dasesa
- (B) Mantri
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Srotriyas

८०६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “They still follow the Swritic rules of Mithia-school in preference ____-school”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Kosi

८०७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “[POLITY ANO SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS 167 petiod was really one ofthe best that ____ ever enjoyed in her long and chequered history”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Darbhanga

८०८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘While Simeraongarh was the moan capital, ____pur Rajai, Darbhanga, —Nanpur, — Bheet-Bhagwanpur, —Andhratharhi Huvidih, Harsiohapur and Malahad were some important ‘outposts and served as temporary capitals incase of emergency”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Patna
- (D) Ganga

८०९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ ____ built 2 strong fort at Simaongarh supported by stone pillars”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Karna
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

८१०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The tradition was maintained by his successors and we are ' informed by ____ that Harisimhadeva was a great patron 'fart and music”

- (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Prakritapaingalam
- (C) Muditakuvalayasva
- (D) Epigraphia Indica

८११. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Good looking gir of mariagsable ge ‘wee 20 allowed to step out of oot without purdah Hence CGrvaré the Purabsytem became, prvaleat inthe Mal soy ‘We leara rom Jytirswara and other contemporary sours thatin ____ the distebution of propery was unequal”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Magadha

८१२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Polity and society of Mithila under the ____ ADMINISTRATION ‘The Karnata period is regarded as a memorable epocty fn the history of Mithila”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Senapati
- (C) Vimsatisa
- (D) mridanga

८१३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “EDUCATION AND CULTURE O'Malley bas rightly asserted, “The hisory of ____ centres round the court engrosed in lusurious enjoyment of Ierature and learning.” It sms that polital stability and comparative peace and tranquility inthe kingdom gave ris to”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Himalayas

८१४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The developmeat of music enced ____ ‘and ite iterate ia the eld of early Ire poetry ‘The Kamata kings constructed temples, dug tanks and also ‘ereciad”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Mithila

८१५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “browght five Vaidike-Drabmanas from ____ to assist im in te peformance of a yajna”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Vaishali

८१६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Dera UsDeR THE KARNATAS the writings of subsequent political thinkers™ ____ also approves of thi line of thinking”

- (A) Panchobh Copperplate
- (B) Kirtilata
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Varnana-Ratnakara

८१७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “metre bearing the name of ____ fave beea recovered from that village”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Tughluq Khan

८१८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Punsaparitsa, Lithonanll and Kirilata | ‘throw some interesting light on the society and polity of the| Karnstas of ____”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Gandak

८१९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ has furnished the miautest details of army organisation and its Position in the battefeld”

- (A) Panchobh Copperplate
- (B) Kirtilata
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Muditakuvalayasva

८२०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “and vastness fof nibuadhalieratare which beat testimony to justly the existence of an organised legal system in ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Gandaki

८२१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Ghattapale—____ CP (keeper of mountain pass) 3S,_ Mundrahastaka—Lithanavl ‘The erlabishment of the Karaata kingdom over a vast tract of eastern India necessitated the organization of a sound Administration”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Ganga

८२२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Except incase of sacred pilgi‘ge across the ____, es ination was considered necasary”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Ganga

८२३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Various religious sects are mentioned in the Varmana Ratnakara, ‘Buddhom was not popular in ____ and”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Monghyr

८२४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “From the artistic point of view, the few finds of Bheet-Bhagwanpur are very significant and give us an ‘dea of the progrest sade in ____ inthis fel, ‘WG”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Mithila

८२५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The tradition was maintained by his successors and we are ' informed by Vidyapati that ____ was a great patron ‘fart and music”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

८२६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Vidyapati, te ____, has demonstrated mature judgement ad skill ia farthing ipor‘at deals which help us ia reconstructing this aspect of the | Distory of Mithila during the period, ‘Before the advent of the Karnatas, Mila was an important centre of the Pala-administration”

- (A) History of Mithila
- (B) Kalingattaparani
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Archaeological Survey Report

८२७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Ratnatara of Chandes | ‘wara that we can present © brief account of the coastitation of ____ during the rule of the Karaata kings”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Bishanpur

८२८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Brabmanas ‘of Kantly, ____ and Gauda took shelter in Tichut where”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Champaran

८२९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ was the centre from which radiated the light ofthe art of music and dancing in diferent directions in Bihar”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Tripura

८३०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “POUT AND SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNORR THE KARNATAS 155: ‘been an important factor inthe growth of peculiar social inttution known as lls in north Bihar and Bengal.™ The ‘Bangaon Copper rlate is supported by the ____ Copper plate!”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Panchobbh
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Tripura

८३१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The ____ta rulers tinays maintained a vcond capital as the seond line of defence”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Karna

८३२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Maithil, ‘eabmanas and ____ Kayasthas still cling to his eystem and”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Karna
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Ganeswara

८३३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Needless to say that feudalism was the bass of all social and political organizations of ____ during the rule ofthe Karzstas and also in the sabse~ ‘quent periods”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Kanauj

८३४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “C____ mentions: (8) Dhanadura, (6) Mabidurgs, (©) Jaladurga, (6) Varksyadurga, (e) Nedacga, (©) Güidores and inthe midst of all these forts a special fort should”

- (A) Kalingattaparani
- (B) Jyotirishvara
- (C) Prakritapaingalam
- (D) Chandeswara

८३५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It was installed with a view to avoiding the recurrence of such eveat inthe history of ____ any more, ‘But the cireamstances were ia favour ofthe councillors becons”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Mithila

८३६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "When the Brahmanas were possibly annoyed at the predominance of the Buddhists in '____, they migrated to Purnea and Assam"

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Videha
- (D) Patna

८३७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "While ____ laid the foundation of the Varanasi administrative system, Gangeya-deva organized it on a sounder footing and Ramasimhaddeva 'brought within its purview even social and religious matters. Considerable peace and tranquillity enabled him to"

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Ramasimhaddeva
- (D) Malladeva

८३८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: "In the early part of the 12th century, a member of the lower orders 'There are instances to substantiate that even the Brahmanas had taken to agriculture, 'The Vamana-Rajapurana gives a good account of the state of Bihar and specially mentions Champ, far, and the rest"

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Videha
- (D) Mithila

८३९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? "with the establishment of the police department in ____ and the system continued till the"

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tripura

८४०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "Sir Isaac the opinion that no genuine ruler 'named Adisura is known from the ____ sources" Vachaspathi 'Misra refers to a ruler Adisura who flourished in the middle of the ninth century A.D."

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Bengal

८४१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? "The '____' did their best to raise the moral and cultural standards for the people"

- (A) Ramasimhaddeva
- (B) Sakrasimhaddeva
- (C) Harisimhaddeva
- (D) Karna

८४३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “A change in this period in the names and terminology is evident and here " ____ <eparts from uring old ties such as “Arthasasta™ or “Dandani” ‘and adopts the new term ‘Rajaiti” or royal polity”

- (A) Epigraphia Indica
- (B) Panchobh Copperplate
- (C) Naihatti grant
- (D) Chandeswara

८४३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “ ____ was a koea ‘supporter of benevolent monarchy, but king must be just and honest and above public criticism”

- (A) History of Tirhut
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Naihatti grant

८४४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘Agriculture was the mains of the peopl Fine quay ‘ofvice was prodded in ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Vaishali

८४५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Posibly the ‘Brahmanas of ____ deliberately attempted to weed out some of the socal practies which had crept in during the prevalence ‘of Buddhism in Magudha and elsewhere”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Mithila

८४६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to ____ ‘unsettled disputes were refered to higher authorities for final Settlement”

- (A) Epigraphia Indica
- (B) Naihatti grant
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Mithila Manuscripts

८४७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Accord ing t0 D.C Sen, the civilizaion of Bengal came from Mithila -when ____ ceased to give light tothe eastern world”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Tirhut

८४८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The VailikaSampradayikas were the earliest Brahmanesetlers of Assim and they were said to have: migrated from ____”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Mithila

८४९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “They looked upon the ‘people of Magadha as impure and when some of the Magadha social practices and customs crept in, it seems that Adisra, ‘who is said to be ruling somewhere in ____, invited Brahmanas from Kolaacha and made rigorous rules for the protection of Brahmanism”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Champa

८५०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Like ____, Narsimha ‘deva and Ramasimbadeva also reorganised and fortified the”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Saktisimbadeva
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Gangadeva

८५१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to Spooner there was a separate type of temple architecture known as the “Tichot Type” The various old temples at different places in the districts of Champaran, ____, Darbhanga and Saharsa illustrate the different processes of the development of this important style”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Tirhut

८५२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Brahmanas of ____ kept alive the orthodox tradition of castes and prided themselves on their purity and claimed to be free from the Buddhist influence”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Mithila

८५३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Under the ____ dynasty the Brahmanas and the Kayasthas were quite important classes and they could not be ‘overlooked by the king”

- (A) Ramasimbadeva
- (B) Karna
- (C) Sakrasimbadeva
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

८५४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In so far as ____ is concerned, the Brahmanas formed a category by themselves”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Magadha

८५५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to Kane, the mala probably consisted of persons whose ancestors got taxfe lands instead of services of military nature” ____ had no love lost for Srenbala”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Naihatti grant
- (C) Saktisangamatantra
- (D) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society

८५६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “came of age, CChandeswara wielded great infuence, Three generations of his famiy—Devaditya, his son Vireswara, and Vireswars's son Chandeswara—served as Sandhivirabika, Saprakrtya Maha vartika Naibandhika, Mahsmattaka-Sandhivigraika respect‘ely under ____”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Karna

८५७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The matrkapuja and the ‘worship of mother Goddess in various forms and also worship ‘of nature are the salient featres ofthe religious life of ____ uring the period under review”

- (A) Gandaki
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Gandak

८५८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““The ruins at Bheet-Bhagwanpor give an indication of its existence, Similarly the Bheet Bhagwanpur fort is attributed {fo ____, The Mithila tradition belives that Gangadeva ‘constructed a big fort at Andhratharhi which now lies buried”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Alauddin Khalji
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

८५९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “imporfant offcer avsociated with it, During the bad-days of the ____ta dynasty some rulers, according to Rajnit-Ratakara, resorted to illegal means with view toll up the (earary”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Karna
- (D) Kullotunga

८६०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Like ____deva, Narsimha‘deva and Ramasimbadeva also reorganised and forted theie”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Muzaffarpur

८६१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “When ____ ascended the throne, he was a minor and consequently it was left to the council to wield power and ‘authority in the State”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

८६२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The ‘Brahmanas in ____ were already grouped according to gotra and pravara and after the system was organized on a sound footing by Adisura, the skeleton genealogy came to be mainly tied to the earliest Panis gotra”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Delhi

८६३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The introduction of Islam, though said to be very ancient, is generally ascribed to the Seos of ____ and the Karnata rulers of Mithila, and flourished before Islam found firm base in these parts of eastern India”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Monghyr

८६४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “(Manned by the ____ ayas of Mit) 11, Pratibhakaradhyaksa, 12”

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Kullotunga
- (D) Karna

८६५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “metre bearing the name of ____ deva have been recovered from that village”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Ganga

८६६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Since ____ was the head of the feudatory chiefs of Mithila, he assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja”

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Ganeswara

८६७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is not unlikely that ‘the ____ also modelled their administrative system on the pattern of the Plas and the Senas, though some changes were brought about in view of the local conditions and circumstances, [Nobody in Mithila will deny the contributions of Chandeswara”

- (A) Kulina
- (B) Panjikaras
- (C) village administration
- (D) Karnatas

८६८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “ ____ ‘has devoted a separate chapter in his Raj Rarmatara which ; expltins the method ofthe appointment of the counzillors”

- (A) Basatin-ul-uns
- (B) Bihar During the Turko-Afghan Period
- (C) Jayanagara inscription
- (D) Chandeswara

८६९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Accord ing t0 D.C Sen, the civilizaion of Bengal came from ____ -when Magadha ceased to give light tothe eastern world”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Champaran

८७०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “And hence, the des‘pion follows regarding the administration and its different ‘aspects during the ____ta period”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Tughluq Khan

८७१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “ ____ 's brother Deverwara Was also one ofthe ministers of Harsimhadeva”

- (A) Mithila Manuscripts
- (B) Epigraphia Indica
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Imperial Gazetteer of India

८७२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘Neve-nyepa isan amalgam of Nyaya and Valoeika and this ‘pystem became more and more prominent weder the ____ {dasa rent of this Mithila became an important centre in ‘the world of pilosophy”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Yogyas
- (C) Mandalika
- (D) Kulina

८७३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Regul <ontact with China, Titut, ____ and countriet of souvent ‘Asia acitate religious od eutual contacts ed contibuted to an increase fn foreigearade “Te ual cooony was last lsat and strated, Js Mithila, agzltre was the ooeupation of the algae”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Gandaki

८७४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Vardhamana Upadhyaya 4s said to have been a Dharmadhyaksa under ____dera, Daring the tne of Harisimhadeva, hs rime Minister Chances‘wara, held”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Champaran

८७५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘Maithil mosicans were respected at various courls outside ‘ ____ ”
- (A) Panchobh
(B) Tirhut
(C) Pataliputra
(D) Mithila
८७६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to Spooner there was & separate ‘type of temple architecture known asthe “Tichot Type" The various olf temples at difeent places in the 7 istics of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, ____ and Saharsa ilstrate the diferent _proceses ofthe development ofthis important style”
- (A) Muzaffarpur
(B) Kamarupa
(C) Darbhanga
(D) Vaishali
८७७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The existence ofa very strong fort in ____ is further ‘supported by the author of the Basainal-Uhs, now preserved nthe Brith and Leningrad Museums”
- (A) Gandak
(B) Mithila
(C) Saharsa
(D) Kosi
८७८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “ ____ was himsel incurs of thir department which war held carer by is futher and grande”
- (A) Chandeswara
(B) Panchobh Copperplate
(C) Kalingattaparani
(D) History of Mithila
८७९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘Mithila was the centre from which radiated the light ofthe art of music and dancing in diferent directions in ____ ”
- (A) Himalayas
(B) Bishanpur
(C) Tirhut
(D) Bihar
८८०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “MILA UNDER TIE KARNATAS ‘to the Kamata rulers of Mithila and also to the Senas in ____ Varnasrama-dharma was the order ofthe day”
- (A) Ganga
(B) Bihar
(C) Magadha
(D) Bengal
८८१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He got wed many Brakmasas over there and grant‘od Rampora fo the Srotryas, Chanderwara offered ‘TulapurSadana’ ater bis resounding victories in ____, but D.R”
- (A) Nepal
(B) Pataliputra
(C) Bishanpur
(D) Kosi

८८२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “MILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘to the Kamata rulers of ____ and also to the Senas in Bengal Varnasrama-dharma was the order of the day”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Purnea

८८३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “POUT AND SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS 155: ‘been an important factor in the growth of peculiar social institution known as IIs in north Bihar and ____.’TM The ‘Bangaon Copper plate is supported by the Panchobh Copper plate!”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Nepal

८८४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Vardhamana Upadhyaya has said to have been a Dharmadhyaksa under Gangadhera, During the time of ____, his prime Minister Chandra-wara, held”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Balban

८८५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Regular contact with China, Tibet, Nepal and countries of south Asia indicate religious and mutual contacts and contributed to an increase in foreign trade. The local economy was last but not least, and stated, In ____, agriculture was the occupation of the people”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Kanauj
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Simraongarh

८८६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Varnana-Ramakara describes various kinds of dancing, the ten ‘types of the drum players, twelve kinds of drum music, the tone beats (als), the ten’ rasa, thirty bhavas (acting) and twenty varieties of art and different kinds of ____s”

- (A) Turko-Afghan period
- (B) mridanga
- (C) Rajatarangini
- (D) Sahasradhipati

८८७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ was the centre of orthodox views and as a result of that various works in Sanskrit ‘on different branches of learning were produced”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Mithila

८८८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The remains ‘of the palace with superstructures are extremely beautiful and remind us of the glory that was Mithila under the Karnatas. Figures symbolising gods and goddesses are seen on the ‘walls of the temples in Andhratharhi and Bhet-Baagwaapu (____)”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Kanauj
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Delhi

८८९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “As such the ____ became very important in the social life of Mithila as they were charged with the task of ‘preserving the purity of blood”

- (A) Maithil musicians
- (B) Panjikaras
- (C) village administration
- (D) Mantri

८९०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Brahmins treated Buddhists at their enemies though the Kamata King, ____, appears to have been a liberal ruler as he offered”

- (A) Lakshmanasena
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Kulottunga

८९१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Since Ganeswara was the head of the feudatory chiefs of ____, he assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Videha
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Vaishali

८९२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mabakepaalia—Paachoth CP Gacharge of sends tnd account) 23, Mabadharmadhikaraika—____ CP (ef juste)”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Panchobh

८९३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____, the Chandeswara, has demonstrated mature judgement and skill in farthing ipor‘at deals which help us in reconstructing this aspect of the | History of Mithila during the period, ‘Before the advent of the Karnatas, Mithila was an important centre of the Pala-administration”

- (A) Nepal Vamsavali
- (B) Kirtilata
- (C) Kalingattaparani
- (D) Vidyapati

८९४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘Neve-nyepa isan amalgam of Nyaya and Valoeika and this ‘pystem became more and more prominent weder the Karnatas {dasa rent of this ____ became an important centre in ‘the world of pilosophy”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Patna

८९५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘As a matter of fect, ____ being completly free from foreign invasions was in position to give protection to large number ‘of scholars and authors from the adjoining territories”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Kamarupa

८९६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘Vedana, Nyaya, ‘Minansa and Sankhya sytem had their beginnings in the frie ‘il of ____, It remained the inte of Brahainical eve ‘Hon and a great champion of orthodox and conservative think= ing”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Patna

८९७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘Different types of ornamented and big stoner ‘with diferent motifs and relies have come to light in various parts of ____”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Mithila

८९८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘Feria informe that the fort of the king of ____ was surrounded by seven ditches, flil of water and a high wall It took Tughiogsking three weeks to destroy the fort”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Simraongarh

८९९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘Like the Brahmanas, theKayasthas (tuinly the ____ Kayasthas) were clastied into ‘wo main divisions, viz, Bhalamousa or Kuna and Gribastha Le”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Karna

१००. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ in his Rajnit Ramakara has also dwelt upon ‘his aspect and he has explained the elements which a King must possess”

- (A) Epigraphia Indica
- (B) History of Tirhut
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Kirtilata

१०१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “the portfolio of the ministry of peace and war and he also combined in himself the office of the chitjudge or Pradvivaka of ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Himalayas

१०२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____'s description of Kotawala favourably compares with Maslin accounts”

- (A) Purusapariksa
- (B) Jayanagara inscription
- (C) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (D) Vidyapati

१०३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “[Not only ____ but Bengal, Assam and Oris have also their own system of Alin and these States were socially and culturally integrated for a greater period in the middle ages”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Kanauj

१०४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Brahmanas of ____ are credited with having kept alive orthodox traditions of caste”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Gauda

१०५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is not unlikely that the Karnatas also modelled their administrative system on the pattern of the Plas and the Senas, though some changes were brought about in view of the local conditions and circumstances, [Nobody in Mithila will deny the contributions of ____”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (C) Prakritapaingalam
- (D) Archaeological Survey Report

१०६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Their writings are gratefully acknowledged by the posterity for connecting the scattered tales of the Karnatas of ____ and also to elicit other information”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Champaran

१०७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Rammaara of ____ i a pioneer work to deal with the administrative history of the Karnatas, ‘me alto get a glimpwe of the administrative system from Varnana-Ramatara of Iytiawara”

- (A) Muditakuvalayasva
- (B) Kautilya Arthasastra
- (C) Archaeological Survey Report
- (D) Chandeswara

१०८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The inti {ution of Allan, though sald to be very ancient, is generally ascribed to the Seoas of Bengal and the Karnata rulers of ____, and fourised before Islam found frm base in these parts of eater India”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Panchobh

१०९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ ducing the period under review was the set ‘of mumerous fugitive scholars ffrom all over the country”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Mithila

११०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Indivsbility of the kingdom was on> of the eatinal ‘Principles of his polity and we find ____ saying, Leadership, if divided would destroy the Stat” (p.72)”

- (A) Jyotirishvara
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Saktisangamatantra
- (D) Vidyapati

१११. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Sitcar thie ‘Adisura became famous ia the legends regarding the settlement ‘of Kolancha-Brahmanas in ____ and that the institution of Jealiniom was boreowed from north Bibae”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Vaishali

११२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “the office of the chief priest to the Tibetan Buddhist Dharmaswam, There ‘was 8 multiplicity of gods and goddesses in the scheme of the religious life of ____, Jytiiswara has described the existence (of Natha cuts”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Monghyr

११३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Kamatas raised ____ to a prominent position in the history of northeastern India”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Videha
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Kosi

११४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The craft and professional classes continued to function in the village and the occupation of ____ during the period can be traced from the Varanasi-Ranakpur where the features of the lower castes and depressed classes”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Delhi

११५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Thus, the village headman constituted the core of the lowest, administrative unit ‘The village system was the bedrock of the entire political structure of ____ and this system continued unabated for centuries to come”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Mithila

११६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The remains of the palace with superstructures are extremely beautiful and remind us of the glory that was Mithila under the ____ Figures symbolising gods and goddesses are seen on the walls of the temples in Andhratharhi and Bhet-Baagwaapu (Darbhanga)”

- (A) Kulinism
- (B) Dasesa
- (C) rasa
- (D) Karnatas

११७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “During the reign of Harsimbadeva, ____ was a veteran politician and man of wide knowledge and experience”

- (A) Jyotirishvara
- (B) Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society
- (C) Chandeswara
- (D) Vidyapati

११८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Sridharadasa’s ‘Soduktakamamria is an important Sanskrit anthology of this period, “The ____ period saw the growth and development of a new school of logic known as Narjo-naya (neo logic)”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

११९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The King, according to _____, should keep the treasury full by moral and legal means”

- (A) Saktisangamatantra
- (B) Mithila Manuscripts
- (C) Imperial Gazetteer of India
- (D) Chandeswara

१२०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “While going through the contemporary documents dealing with the administrative system of Mithila, _____ as we come across a long list of files and administrative terms as given below : 1 Bhupala—VR”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Karna

१२१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Brahmanas of Kanyakubja, Magadha and _____ took shelter in Tichut where”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Champa

१२२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Though _____ seat of provincial administration under the Pals, _____ traditional administrative structures were mainly amended to suit the new conditions”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Simraongarh

१२३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Rajendralok Ratnakara of _____ throw very interesting light on the working of village-administration”

- (A) Imperial Gazetteer of India
- (B) Kirtilata
- (C) Kalingattaparani
- (D) Chandeswara

Epilogue

१२४. Which two figures are highlighted in the epilogue/preface as major source figures whose writings deserve historical analysis?

- (A) Prakritapaingalam
- (B) Chandeswara and Vidyapati
- (C) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (D) Purusapariksa

१२५. Which major problem does the author say remains central in shaping the book?

- (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan
- (B) Kulasiromani
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) chronology

१२६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “is getting to note that ____ is under the microscope of scholars representing”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Gandaki

१२७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The revised edition of Upenda Thakur's History of Mithila has ‘a more comprehensive coverage than the ____ but it sheds ‘no fresh light on chronology”

- (A) Sandhivigraha
- (B) polity and society
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Kulina

१२८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “This convergence of multi-disciplinary scholarship is bound to yield the fruit in course of time, There is much that endears hope and bids for to remove the taint of vagueness from an important segment of ____’ history”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Patna
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Magadha

१२९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “But mention may be ‘made of some of the recent attempts, ____ has been subjected to threadbare analysis by political scientists recently”

- (A) Kirtilata
- (B) Varnana-Ratnakara
- (C) Kalingattaparani
- (D) Chandeswara

१३०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The revised edition of Upenda Thakur's History of Mithila has ‘a more comprehensive coverage than the ____ but it sheds ‘no fresh light on chronology”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Karna

Bibliography, Select Articles and Index

१३१. Which select article concerns King Nanyadeva?

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) King Nanyadeva of Mithila

१३२. Which select article concerns the place of Videha in ancient medieval India?

- (A) Videha
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Place of Videha in Ancient Medieval India

१३३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “40, The Malfisar and Maktubar of a 4th Century Saint in ____, 8H”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Bihar

१३४. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “59, Monier Williams, SanskritEnglish Dictionary, ‘London, 1908 40, Maa Tag, ayaa, (e), Patna, ____, 441, Manuszrt (Hind!”

- (A) 1324-25
- (B) 1954
- (C) 1253
- (D) 1076-1126

१३५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “ee £40) Call Nooo 1 .095416/sin Author— sinha, ¢.P.N / Hathile under the Title¥arnatas (c.____-1325 Berrower No”

- (A) 1076-1126
- (B) 1040-1069
- (C) 1097
- (D) 170

१३६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “R.K-Coandany, Min Ka Raja Tae, Patna, 19 — Mita Ko Susie Tita, Pat, 6 a Nl ing he Ag of Wye rat Daun 97 — I Short Ht of Matin Rte in Tee, arn, ____ 4 mwa, Tipo Ean omy, Hanh, London, 196, 66”

- (A) 180
- (B) 1960
- (C) 177
- (D) 1324-25

१३७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “™ ws a Ey reaming Een BS, ee eae on Karmatavamsod____, 31, 82 Rome, DD”

- (A) Sahasradhipati
- (B) bhava
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Muslim authority

१३८. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Bose, ‘The Chandellas, Cleuta, ____ 47, O'nalley, Distt Gazetter of Darbhanga, Calcutta, 1908”

- (A) 170
- (B) 1253
- (C) 1324-25
- (D) 1966

१३९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “ee £40) Call Nooo 1 .095416/sin Author— sinha, ¢.P.N / Hathile under the Title¥arnatas (c.1097-____ Berrower No”

- (A) 180
- (B) 1253
- (C) 1325
- (D) 1040-1069

१४०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Historical Significance of Islamic mysticism in Medieval ____, S”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Kosi

१४१. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “ee £40) Call Nooo 1 .095416/sin Author—sinha, ¢.P.N / Hathile under the Title¥arnatas (c.____ Berrower No”

- (A) 1097
- (B) 172
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1097-1325

१४२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “R.K-Coandany, Min Ka Raja Tae, ____, 19 — Mita Ko Susie Tita, Pat, 6 a Nl ing he Ag of Wye rat Daun 97 — I Short Ht of Matin Rte in Tee, arn, 1960 4 mwa, Tipa Ean omy, Hanh, London, 196, 66”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Patna
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Muzaffarpur

१४३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Bose, ‘The Chandellas, Cleuta, 1966 47, O’nalley, Distt Gazetter of Darbhanga, Calcutta, ____”

- (A) 1253
- (B) 1908
- (C) 1324-25
- (D) 177

१४४. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “59, Monier Williams, SansksitEaglish Dictionary, ‘London, ____ 40, Maa Tag, ayaa, (e), Patna, 1954, 441, Manuszrt (Hind!”

- (A) 170
- (B) 1076-1126
- (C) 1908
- (D) 177

History down to 1097 A.D.

१४५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Arjuna or Arunasva is said to have attacked the mission, Wang, the leader of the mission sought help from Tibet and Bhaskaravarmana of ____”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Kamarupa

१४६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The concept of Panchagauda beginning in ‘the time of Sasanka reached its culmination during the Pala period, Till the time of the Palas and the Senas, ____ was regarded as the fifth division of Bengal”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Gandaki

१४७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He kept himself aloof from the contemporary upheavals in north Bihar and stayed ____ from Tibetan in-roads”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Magadha

१४८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The conquest of ____ by Dharmapala appears to be a reality if we take into consideration his conquests in the region of Kedara, Gokarna, Nepal, Bagamati etc”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Delhi

१४९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He is considered to be the most popular king of his time and during his rule the Brahmanical system was fully stabilized in ____, His court was full of eminent scholars from different parts of the country and the Brihadaranyaka Upanisada is full of praise for him”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Videha
- (D) Kanauj

१५०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In the Buddhist period, ____ and Vaisali merged into one and the traders from this region used to go to Suvarnabhumi for trade, In the Buddhist literature Videha is mentioned as a republic, Kautilya mentions Lichhavis separately and means by the Vrijjis the Videhans only”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Ganga

१५१. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “This was the first historic dynasty that ruled independently and we have the advantage of being able to follow the fortunes of a single ruling dynasty, The period of instability of Mithila between 554 and ____ .p”

- (A) 1076-1126
- (B) 1285
- (C) 180
- (D) 1097

१५३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “was an event of immense historical importance for the history of ____ in general and Mithila in particular because from this date begins a period of the history of a dynasty which was destined to play a very significant role in the history of eastern India”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Bihar

१५३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Jivitagupta II was the last ruler of the later Gupta dynasty and he was defeated by Yasovarmana of ____”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Kanauj

१५४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Under Harsavardhana ____ gained importance as a border province with Nepal, Tibet and China on the north, and Kamarupa on the east”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Videha
- (D) Tripura

१५५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “His kingdom included Karna-Suvama, Magadha, and the intervening tracts of ____ and Kasi”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Gandak

१५६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The conquest of Mithila by Dharmapala appears to be a reality if we take into consideration his conquests in the region of Kedara, Gokarna, ____, Bagamati etc”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Himalayas

१५७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It was possibly after the fall of Sasanka that Harsavardhana conquered ____, Tirhut was called Tieh-lo by the Chinese, Hiuen t-Sang visited Tirhut in 635 A.D”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Champa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kanauj

१५८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ was a silent spectator of the most ignominious scene of the retreating forces and advancing army, all measuring their mighty swords with one another and ultimately falling off one by one”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Videha

১৭৭. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We have discussed the aspect in connection with the reign of ____deva and we agree with R.C”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Magadha

১৭৮. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The tradition about ____ being a part of five divisioned-Gauda may not be a mere fiction but reminiscent of the empire of Sasanka”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Champa
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Tripura

১৭৯. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “During his time, Pala kingdom was limited to northern and central ____”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Bengal

১৮০. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ns are treated as republicans by Ratanjali, The Vrijji oligarchy replaced the old monarchical rule of Videba.and the centre of political gravity shifted from Japakapura to Vaisali”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Videha

১৮১. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The recent discovery of a copperplate from Katra police station in the district of ____ shows that Tirabhukti continued to be an important administrative centre with a district hitherto ‘unknown, known as Chamundavisaya”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Vaishali
- (D) Muzaffarpur

১৮২. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “in Kanavj, ____ and Bengal by the Gahadawalas, the Karnatas and the Senas respectively”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Champaran

১৮৩. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He was sucozeded by Bhaskaravarmana who got alarmed at the success of Sasanka in ____ and sought the friendship of Harsavardhana”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Monghyr

१६६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “westward and reached the Kosi river in the modern district of ____ where Mahabhutavarmana is said to have made grants of land to”
- (A) Champaran
(B) Purnea
(C) Himalayas
(D) Bengal
१६७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ ____ came under his orbit and Hiuent-Sang calls him as the lord of five Indies namely, (i) Punjab, (ii) Kanyakubja, (iii) Mithila, (iv) Gauda and (v) Utkala”
- (A) Delhi
(B) Tirabhukti
(C) Nepal
(D) Gandaki
१६८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Nepal inscription of the time of Jaideva mentions Adityasena as a great king of ____”
- (A) Champa
(B) Magadha
(C) Darbhanga
(D) Gandaki
१६९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima and Kama had also attacked ____ and Nepal”
- (A) Panchobh
(B) Kamarupa
(C) Mithila
(D) Videha
१७०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “After the victory of Ajatasatru, ____ and Vaisali formed part of the Magadhan empire”
- (A) Simraongarh
(B) Videha
(C) Bishanpur
(D) Nepal
१७१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “If the theory of the eastern origin of the white Yajurveda be accepted, it is quite likely that it must have in the land of ____ where the famous philosophical discourse took place in the court of Janaka, He was renowned for his munificence”
- (A) Monghyr
(B) Tirhut
(C) Videha
(D) Kanauj
१७२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “This was the first historic dynasty that ruled independently and we have the advantage of being able to follow the fortunes of a single ruling dynasty, The period of instability of Mithila between 554 and ____ .p”
- (A) 1325
(B) 1097
(C) 1310-1313
(D) 170

१७३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “This much can be safely said that in course of time ____n monarchy succeeded in establishing a powerful empire”
- (A) Kosi
 - (B) Champa
 - (C) Simraongarh
 - (D) Videha
१७४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘MITHILA POWER TO 1097 A.D, 19 the Brahmanas of Mithila, On the basis of the Nidhanapur copperplates, it has been held that the Varmanas held sway over a part of North ____ specially in the district of Puraea”
- (A) Gandak
 - (B) Bihar
 - (C) Pataliputra
 - (D) Panchobh
१७५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Among the sixteen Mahajanapadas, we find ____ and ‘Vaisali as important states”
- (A) Mithila
 - (B) Patna
 - (C) Videha
 - (D) Gauda
१७६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Duryodhana was well known in ____ where he had learnt the ‘gadavidya’ or the ‘science of mace”
- (A) Simraongarh
 - (B) Kanauj
 - (C) Purnea
 - (D) Mithila
१७७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ constituted the extreme east of the Aryan lands, In view of non-availability of facts and other corroborative evidences, it is extremely difficult to locate these stray references”
- (A) Videha
 - (B) Magadha
 - (C) Delhi
 - (D) Patna
१७८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘We learn from Sandhyakara Nandi that it was a Kapalasandhi'® on the basis of which ____ was protected by Vighrahapala III”
- (A) Nanyadeva
 - (B) Someswara I
 - (C) Ganeswara
 - (D) Karna
१७९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Jayaswal rightly ‘Suggests that had a barrier not arisen in ____, the Gahadawala march would not have stopped at Ayodhya”
- (A) Tirhut
 - (B) Tripura
 - (C) Pataliputra
 - (D) Bengal

१८०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Verse 23 of the Khajuraho inscription contains the only reference to ____ in the Chandela records”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Mithila

१८१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ was a cockpit of power politics as subsequent events would show and the upstart political adventurers took their chance for the attainment of political power in this region”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Mithila

१८२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Tibetan expedition did not affect the general course of Indian history though it might have disturbed a negligible portion of north ____ for some years”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Bihar

१८३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Eggeling is of the opinion that the people of Kosala and ____ claimed Videgha Mathav as their common ancestor but the two branches were separated by the river Sadanira”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Videha
- (D) Bengal

१८४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The tradition about Tirhut being a part of five divisioned-____ may not be a mere fiction but reminiscent of the empire of Sasanka”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Gauda
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Bishanpur

१८५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “in Kanavj, Mithila and Bengal by the Gahadawalas, the ____ and the Senas respectively”

- (A) Turko-Afghan period
- (B) village administration
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) Maithil musicians

१८६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “‘MITHILA POWER TO 1097 A.D, 19 the Brahmanas of ____, On the basis of the Nidhanapur copperplates, it has been held that the Varmanas held sway over a part of North Bihar specially in the district of Puraea”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Videha
- (D) Kosi

१८७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “We have hardly any information regarding the history of : ‘ ____ after the exit of Yasodharmana”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Gandak

१८८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima after the accession of Yudhisthira defeated the king of Videha in course of his ‘digavijaya.’ Karna is also said to have taken ____ under his sway”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tirhut

१८९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Kausiki was the eastern most boundary of ____ according to the Mahabharata and it was -on the Kausiki that Viswamitra attained his Brahmanahood”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Videha
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Bengal

१९०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “After the victory of Ajatasatru, Videha and Vaisali formed part of the ____n empire”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Nepal

१९१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In the time of Buddha one ‘Sumitra was ruling as a king of ____ and he was devoted to the study of true law”

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Bihar

१९२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “westward and reached the ____ river in the modern district of Purnea where Mahabhutavarmana is said to have made grants of land to”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Vaishali

११३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Yasodharmana had outraged a large portion of the territories of northern India and had uprooted the Dattas of ____”
- (A) Bengal
 - (B) Magadha
 - (C) Mithila
 - (D) Panchobh
११४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ was not only one of the flourishing towns of the period but also a great centre for the development of Vedic culture as a whole”
- (A) Videha
 - (B) Muzaffarpur
 - (C) Tirabhukti
 - (D) Mithila
११५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “During this very period, it is said that ____ was under the control of the Kalachuris and that assertion is based on the colophon of a Ramayana manuscript”
- (A) Bengal
 - (B) Himalayas
 - (C) Tirhut
 - (D) Simraongarh
११६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Banerjee holds that ____ was included in the kingdom of Mahasenagupta”
- (A) Mithila
 - (B) Tripura
 - (C) Magadha
 - (D) Saharsa
११७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Tirabhukti came under his orbit and Hiuent-Sang calls him as the lord of five Indies namely, (i) Punjab, (ii) Kanyakubja, (iii) ____, (iv) Gauda and (v) Utkala”
- (A) Muzaffarpur
 - (B) Mithila
 - (C) Patna
 - (D) Bihar
११८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “His kingdom included Karna-Suvama, ____, and the intervening tracts of Tirabhukti and Kasi”
- (A) Himalayas
 - (B) Panchobh
 - (C) Magadha
 - (D) Gauda
११९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We have discussed the aspect in connection with the reign of ____ and we agree with R.C.”
- (A) Nanyadeva
 - (B) Someswara I
 - (C) Lakshmanasena
 - (D) Gangadeva

१०००. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima and Kama had also attacked Mithila and ____”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Bihar

१००१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He kept himself aloof from the contemporary upheavals in north ____ and stayed Magadha from Tibetan in-roads”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Patna
- (D) Bihar

१००२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It appears that the territories of Vaisali and Videha formed part of the Mauryan empire, Asoka is said to have visited Vaisali which lay on the road between ____ and Nepal”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Kanauj
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Nepal

१००३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “We have no definite information about the history of ____ from the fall of Yasovarmana to the rise of the Palas in 770 A.D. The Palas established the strongest empire after the Guptas”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kosi

१००४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “a portion of ____ is believed to have been under Tibetan control”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Bishanpur

१००५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It would not be out of place to suggest that from this date onwards the real political history of ____ begins”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Vaishali

१००६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Limes 126, 128 to 132 of the renewed grant by Bhaskaravarmana give the topography of the grant and from that it is evident that the area lay somewhere in the ____ region.”

- (A) Monghyr
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Kosi

१००७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The king of the west against whom Vijayasena advanced through the upper course of the ____ was possibly Govindachanda Gahadawala”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Patna
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Purnea

१००८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Palas were in possession of ____ as is evident from the Imadpura image inscriptions of Mahipala I”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Tirhut

१००९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ was the northern border of the Pala kingdom and it was lost possibly during or after the reign of Ramapala”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Champaran

१०१०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “This area continued to be under ____ till the reign of Susthitavarmana when in the later half of the sixth century A”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Vanga

१०११. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The concept of Panchagauda beginning in ‘the time of Sasanka reached its culmination during the Pala period, Till the time of the Palas and the Senas, Mithila was regarded as the fifth division of ____”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Bengal

१०१२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “When Rama visited ____ Pramati was ruling over Vaisali, After Pramati Vaisali was annexed to Kosala”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Champa

१०१३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The ____ inscription of the time of Jaideva mentions Adityasena as a great king of Magadha”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Gandak
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Darbhanga

१०१४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Bhagalpur grant of Narayanapala records the grant of a village to the temple of Siva in the Kaksavisaya of ____”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tirabhukti

१०१५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Pradhan, Sri Krishna Vasudeva went to ____ to see his Brahmana friend Srutadeva and there he found Vahulasva ruling”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Darbhanga

१०१६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The recent discovery of a copperplate from Katra police station in the district of Muzaffarpur shows that ____ continued to be an important administrative centre with a district hitherto ‘unknown, known as Chamundavisaya”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Kanauj

१०१७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Jatakas further inform us that polygamy was in vogue in ____ though Maithil kings were men of high education and culture”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Darbhanga

१०१८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mithila was the northern border of the Pala kingdom and it was lost possibly during or after the reign of ____”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Malladeva
- (D) Ramapala

१०१९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “After the decay of the Kosalan hegemony Vaisali came under the sway of ____”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Bishanpur
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Mithila

१०२०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Kirtivarmana I of the Chalukya dynasty extended his power over a greater portion of ____”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Kamarupa

१०२१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “This was the first historic dynasty that ruled independently and we have the advantage of being able to follow the fortunes of a single ruling dynasty, The period of instability of ____ between 554 and 1097 .p”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Tripura

१०२२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “From the Ramayana we learn that Siradhwaaja Janaka made his position secure in ____ by killing one Sundhanavana, the Sankasya and placing his (Janaka’s) brother on the throne”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Gauda

१०२३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““The Brihadaranyaka Upanisada gives another instance of a dialogue between Maitreyi and Yajnavalkya at the court of Janaka and these dialogues point to the great erudition of women of ____”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Darbhanga

१०२४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Sinha suggests, “Sasanka had to eschew his ambition to become the master of the whole of north India and had to be content with his own kingdom of Bihar, ____ and Orissa.”* Sasanka conquered a considerable portion of north and south Bihar”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Panchobh

१०२५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is held that with the dissolution of the Gupta empire after the lightning victory of Yasodharmana, the Varmana : rulers of ____ extended their authority”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Mithila

१०२६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “was an event of immense historical importance for the history of Bihar in general and ____ in particular because from this date begins a period of the history of a dynasty which was destined to play a very significant role in the history of eastern India”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Saharsa

१०२७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Under Harsavardhana Mithila gained importance as a border province with Nepal, Tibet and China on the north, and ____ on the east”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Bihar

१०२८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Krishna, Bhimasena and Arjuna are said to have visited ____ on their way from Indraprastha to Rajgir”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Mithila

१०२९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is said that Yasovarmana was, “a sword to cut down the ____s as if they were pleasure-creepers and weakened the Maithilas.” After the retirement of the Chandelas the Palas again restored their power under Mahipala I”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Kamarupa

१०३०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Dharmapala subjugated ____, Tirhut, Gauda and other countries”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Champa
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Gandak

१०३१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “During -the time of Asoka Buddhist monks from ____ and Tirhut went in large numbers to preach Buddhism in Tibet”

- (A) Magadha
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Darbhanga

१०३२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “According to the Adiparva, the father of the Pandavas, Pandu had conquered ____ and that incurred the wrath of the Maithil king”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Bishanpur

१०३३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “‘MITHILA POWER TO ____ A.D, 19 the Brahmanas of Mithila, On the basis of the Nidhanapur copperplates, it has been held that the Varmanas held sway over a part of North Bihar specially in the district of Puraea”

- (A) 1285
- (B) 1076-1126
- (C) 172
- (D) 1097

१०३४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The king of the west against whom ____ advanced through the upper course of the Ganga was possibly Govindachanda Gahadawala”

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Vijayasena

१०३५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “This record is an indelible proof of the fact that the Palas held sway over ____ since no king can make any grant in @ place where he has no authority”

- (A) Bishanpur
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Videha

१०३६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima after the accession of Yudhisthira defeated the king of ____ in course of his ‘digavijaya.’ Karna is also said to have taken Mithila under his sway”

- (A) Darbhanga
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Videha
- (D) Pataliputra

१०३७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We further learn that the kingdom of ____ had ten thousand villages”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Videha
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Ganga

१०३८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Ajatasatru conquered Vaisali and ____ and it is yet an enigma of history as to why the Buddha, who knew of the preparation of Ajatasatru against Vaisali, did not inform the Lichhavis of the same during his last visit and on his way to Kusinara.”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Simraongarh

१०३९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ remained a part of the Pala empire till the rise of Nanyadeva in 1097 a.v”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Mithila

१०४०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “All these events and accounts indicate that the usurping minister was a local ruler of ____ and the campaigns were confined to this region, P.C”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Tirhut

Nanyadeva

१०४१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It was necessary, therefore, to indulge in the re-conquest of ____ in 1141 A.D.”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Champa

१०४२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Jayaswal that ____ and his Gahadawala-contemporary were friendly with each other”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Balban
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Vijayasena

१०४३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is learnt from the Bheraghat inscription that though Yasah Karna succeeded in ravaging ____-land, he could not establish his supremacy in the region”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Champa

१०४४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The view held by Manmohan Chakravarty that ____ died at the age of sixteen has also been accepted by R.C.”

- (A) Somesvara I
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Malladeva

१०४५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is not possible to hazard a conjecture as to when the fleet was despatched and as there were three different rulers in Bihar viz., Govindachanda, Madanapala and ____— it is not known against whom the fleet was sent”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Balban
- (D) Ramapala

१०४६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “As Nanyadeva was being pressed on all sides in ____, it was natural for him to turn his attention towards Nepal”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Champa
- (D) Himalayas

१०४७. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Manmohan Chakravarty's fixation of the date of Nanyadeva is based on the synchronism of Malladeva (son of Nanyadeva and the Gahadawala king Jayachanda ____ A.p.)”

- (A) 1324-25
- (B) 172
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1170-1193

१०४८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Thakuris of Nayakota got the patronage of ____ who is supposed to have put an end to the Patan family”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

१०४९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Another relevant point suggested in this connection is that Govindachanda Gahadawala expanded his kingdom upto ____ and there was a struggle between the Gahadawalas and the Senas** in which the latter were driven away”

- (A) Tirabhukti
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Panchobh
- (D) Patna

१०५०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “(CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA a7 satisfied with his own fortunes in Tirhut® and he sought his compensation in the valley of ____”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Gauda

१०५१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “At the time of the establishment of the Kamata dynasty of Mithila, ____ was passing through a period of crisis and naturally every ambitious king was trying to fish in the troubled waters of the province”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Himalayas

१०५२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ took delight in fishing in the troubled waters of the contemporary situation and laid the foundation of an independent Karnata kingdom”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

१०५३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “But on the basis of available materials, he has been compelled to admit “apparently he (Nanyadeva) did raid Nepal after the death of Harsadeva, and this was not forgotten ..”% The colophon of a manuscript of ____ A.d”

- (A) 177
- (B) 1310-1313
- (C) 1099
- (D) 1253

१०५४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He is credited with having subdued and captured whole of Nepal, dethroned the ruling princes and consequently founded his court at Bhatagaon, According to the Nepalese tradition, ____ captured two Nepalese princes, Jagadevamalla of Patan and Anandmall of Bhatagaon”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Someswara I

१०५५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “But Kielhorn placed Nanyadeva in the Saka era * 1019 or ____ A.p, The date of Nanyadeva is known to us from the so called Simaraon stone pillar inscription and the exact replica of the text is preserved in the Nepal-Vamsavali records”

- (A) 1285
- (B) 1070-1118
- (C) 1097
- (D) 1188

१०५६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Vijayasena is said to have led an expedition against west along the course of the Ganga, most probably against Govindachanda of ____”

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Nepal

१०५७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Whether there was any struggle for succession or not, we are not in a position to state, but the Bheet Bhagwanpur inscription raises a pertinent question about ____ and hence it is imperative on our part to examine the evidence”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Malladeva

१०५८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “But on the basis of available materials, he has been compelled to admit “apparently he (____) did raid Nepal after the death of Harsadeva, and this was not forgotten ..”% The colophon of a manuscript of 1099 A.d”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

१०५९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Nanyadeva, after having successfully settled in ____, turned his attention towards Gauda, viz”

- (A) Patna
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Purnea

१०६०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In Gauda, ____ probably came into conflict with Kumarapala and in Vanga with Yadav ruler Harivarmana.* Far more important than the southern Chola and Chalukya invasion of Bengal, was the establishment of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila and Bengal”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Ramapala

१०६१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Possibly the Senas controlled a little portion of the area known as Moranga: that is, north-eastern ____ extending upto the borders of Jalpaiguri in Bengal”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Purnea

१०६२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Judged from any point of view, this was not a small achievement for Nanyadeva who had very little military laurels to his credit after his accession to the throne of ____”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Mithila

१०६३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The verse in question was brought to notice by Chanda Jha in his edition of the text of Vidyapati’s ____?”

- (A) Kirtilata
- (B) Purusapariksa
- (C) History of Tirhut
- (D) Panchobh Copperplate

१०६४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He is credited with having shattered the reputation of those two contemporaries, It is likely that he might have defeated the king of Sauvira and Malwa, not as a ruler of ____, but as a feudatory chief in early life”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Bihar

१०६५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Choudhury’s, Prakritapaingalama, an important source of the ____ Also HCIP”

- (A) Epigraphia Indica
- (B) History of Mithila
- (C) Jyotirishvara
- (D) Prakritapaingalam

१०६६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “This grant is made in Pundravardhanbhukti to a Brabmana Samanta Udayakaradeva in honour of Maheswara Bhattaraka.* *

Pundravardhanbhukti and ____ were co-terminus and a portion of Pundravardhanbhukti also lay in the district of Purnea in north Bihar”

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Patna

१०६७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The verse in question was brought to notice by Chanda Jha in his edition of the text of ____’s Purusapariksa?”

- (A) Chandeswara
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Muditakuvalayasva
- (D) Jyotirishvara

१०६८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “This epigraph says that Yasah Kama, having done away with the Gahadawala barrier at Kasi, reached ____ and devastated it.*% K.P”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Kosi

१०६९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The suppression of the Kaivartas in ____ by Ramapala was not peaceful”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Gandaki

१०७०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In Gauda, Nanyadeva probably came into conflict with Kumarapala and in Vanga with Yadav ruler Harivarmana.* Far more important than the southern Chola and Chalukya invasion of Bengal, was the establishment of the Karnata dynasty in ____ and Bengal”

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Mithila

१०७१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Malladeva is described as the heir apparent but in the chronological scheme of the Mithila tradition and ____s, Gangadeva comes”

- (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Muditakuvalayasva
- (C) Nepal Vamsavali
- (D) Epigraphia Indica

१०७२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Connection between ____ and Nepal has existed since ‘time immemorial”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Muzaffarpur
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Vaishali

१०७३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA 41 East ____ went under the possession of the Varmanas”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Champa

१०७४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is learnt from the Bheraghat inscription that though Yasah Karna succeeded in ravaging ____, he could not establish his supremacy in the region”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Tirabhukti
- (D) Delhi

१०७५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The local traditions also confirm that shifting of the Karnatacapital to ____ fortified Simaraongarh in a remarkable manner and planned extraordinary fortifications”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Vijayasena

१०७६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The question of ____ serving under Jayachanda does not stand historically verified”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Malladeva

१०७७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Most likely it was in course of this expedition that Vijayasena invaded Mithila and inflicted a defeat on ____.” H.C”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Someswara I

१०७८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “172).” He further writes, “It may be suggested here that if ____, the successor of Nanyadeva, be identical with Gangadeva as R.C”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Tughluq Khan

१०७९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? ““This literary evidence gives an idea of the fact that the Gahadawalas were not on cordial terms with contemporaries in Vanga, Gauda, ____, and Nepal, that is, the Senas, the Palas and the Karnatas”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Magadha
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Champa

१०८०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “He is also described as ‘Lord’, ‘Victor’ and besides his extraordinary achievements, he is said to have turned the world into “‘a second Kshi____gara” by his fame® and reputation”

- (A) Kulina
- (B) Kulinism
- (C) rasa
- (D) Jaibars

१०८१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “This grant is made in Pundravardhanbhukti to a Brabmana Samanta Udayakaradeva in honour of Maheswara Bhattaraka. ** Pundravardhanbhukti and Tirabhukti were co-terminus and a portion of Pundravardhanbhukti also lay in the district of ____ in north Bihar”

- (A) Purnea
- (B) Kamarupa
- (C) Monghyr
- (D) Kosi

१०८२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Gandhawariya Rajputs of ____ trace their descent from Malladeva”

- (A) Vanga
- (B) Monghyr
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Tirhut

१०८३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Most likely it was in course on‘this expedition that ____ invaded Mithila and inflicted a defeat on Nanyadeva. ** H.C”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Kullotunga

१०८४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ derived advantage of the situation and entered the valley”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Karna
- (D) Nanyadeva

१०८५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Laghubharata a later work, states that Ballala received the news of the birth of Laksmanasena while he was marching against ____”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Videha

१०८६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to Mithila traditions, ____ at the instance of his father invaded Mithila and imprisoned Nanyadeva in the fort of Gandeswara (on the borders of modern Supaul and Darbhanga)”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Balban
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

१०८७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Simaraongarh continued to be the capital of the ____ for a considerable period”

- (A) Gotra
- (B) polity and society
- (C) Srotriyas
- (D) Karnatas

१०८८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “and the total period of the reign of the ____tas in the Nepalese records correspond to the local and traditional sources”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Someswara I

१०८९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “During the time of Nanyadeva chaos and confusion prevailed in ____”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Delhi

१०९०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Here we find a difference of only eight days if we interpret in the light of Simaraon inscriptions, verified to have been a Saturday in Swati Nakshatra.* The date of ____, given in the traditional chronogram, occurs in most of the Nepalese chronicles”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Ramasimhadeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

१०९१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “As Malladeva is said to have served under Gahadawala king Jayachanda, Manmohan Chakravarty seems to have placed ____ in middle of the twelfth century A D., simply to prove the contention of Vidyapati”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Ramapala

१०९२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The epithet ‘Mahasamantadhipati’ indicates that ____ was a feudatory chief before assuming the royal power in Mithila, But it is difficult to say whether he was a Samanta under the Chalukya ruler or the Palas”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Balban
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Lakshmanasena

१०९३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It has been suggested that in the beginning ____ supported Sivadeva and influenced his power in the valley”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

१०९४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ is depicted as having vanquished the heroes of Sauvira and Malwa”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

१०९५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Choudhory Prakrita Paingalama, an important source of the history of ____”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Kosi

१०९६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mazumdar,” but it does not hold good as Vidyapati makes no mention of the death of ____”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Karna
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Malladeva

१०९७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Manmohan Chakravarty's fixation of the date of Nanyadeva is based on the synchronism of Malladeva (son of Nanyadeva and the Gahadawala king ____ 1170-1193 A.p.)”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Jayachanda
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Vijayasena

१०९८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS CONQUESTS OF NANYADEVA ____ impresses us as an ordinary feudatory chief at the initial stage of his political career”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

१०९९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “and the total period of the reign of the ____ in the Nepalese records correspond to the local and traditional sources”

- (A) Srotriyas
- (B) Karnatas
- (C) Yogyas
- (D) Mandalika

११००. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “His greatness lies not only in the fact that he was the founder of the ____ta dynasty, ‘but also on account of the fact that he was one of the ablest kings of the dynasty”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Karna
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Malladeva

११०१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “In view of the evidence in the Purusapariksa about Malladeva, doubts have been naturally raised about the question of succession after ____”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Ramapala

११०२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “But on the basis of available materials, he has been compelled to admit “apparently he (Nanyadeva) did raid ____ after the death of Harsadeva, and this was not forgotten ..”% The colophon of a manuscript of 1099 A.d”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Champa
- (C) Videha
- (D) Gandak

११०३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “All evidence—literary, traditional and epigraphic confirm that Nanyadeva ascended the throne in ____ ‘A”

- (A) 177
- (B) 1325
- (C) 1097
- (D) 1285

११०४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It was possibly in course of this campaign that the ____ chief organized a naval expedition against the western region,” which “may not have been entirely unconnected with the Gahadawalas.” ** The naval expedition seems to be an auxiliary to the infantry”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Bengal

११०५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “His dynasty continued to rule over ‘ ____ for about two centuries and a quarter and like their counterparts, the Karnatas also made valuable contributions to the different branches of learning and culture”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Pataliputra
- (D) Bengal

११०६. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “one begins to doubt whether Nanyadeva could keep the whole country under his sway for a long time.’ Sivadeva was ruling between ____ and 1123 a,b”

- (A) 172
- (B) 1285
- (C) 1070-1118
- (D) 1118

११०७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “As Malladeva is said to have served under Gahadawala king ____, Manmohan Chakravarty seems to have placed Nanyadeva in middle of the twelfth century A D., simply to prove the contention of Vidyapati”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

११०८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In view of the evidence in the ____ about Malladeva, doubts have been naturally raised about the question of succession after Nanyadeva”

- (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Chandeswara
- (C) Purusapariksa
- (D) Varnana-Ratnakara

११०९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “16, The colophon of the manuscript Bharatabhasya by ____ (MSS”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

१११०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “140) that Nagendra Nath Basu suggests that Ballalasena organised an expedition of ____”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Mithila

११११. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Pandey observes, “____ finished his commentary on Bharata’s Natyasastra before the close of the tenth century .p”

- (A) Alauddin Khalji
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

११११. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “As ____ was being pressed on all sides in Tirhut, it was natural for him to turn his attention towards Nepal”
- (A) Nanyadeva
 - (B) Kullotunga
 - (C) Sakrasimhadeva
 - (D) Balban
१११३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Actually this was not a mean achievement for a man who aspired and ultimately succeeded in becoming one of the notable personalities of early medieval history of north India to bring about stability in a part of ____ in those days of political uncertainty”
- (A) Patna
 - (B) Tirhut
 - (C) Purnea
 - (D) Bihar
१११४. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “‘MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS asserts that “Vijayasena must have conquered north Bengal and Tirhut by ____ a.v.4° The tradition of Mithila is insistent on the point that Gangadeva organised a powerful force and recovered the kingdom from the Senas”
- (A) 170
 - (B) 1253
 - (C) 180
 - (D) 1120
१११५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The problem of Sena invasion of ____ is yet an enigma in the history of north-eastern India”
- (A) Gandak
 - (B) Mithila
 - (C) Patna
 - (D) Purnea
१११६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We have already discussed how ____ is credited with having placed his feet upon the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravida and Nepal.?° ‘The Pattadakal inscription of 1162 A.D”
- (A) Ramapala
 - (B) Vikramaditya VI
 - (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
 - (D) Karna
१११७. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “one begins to doubt whether Nanyadeva could keep the whole country under his sway for a long time.’ Sivadeva was ruling between 1118 and ____ a,b”
- (A) 180
 - (B) 1285
 - (C) 177
 - (D) 1123
१११८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “If we accept that ____ actually invaded Malwa, it has got to be accepted that he forced his way through the territory of Govindachanda Gahadawala”
- (A) Nanyadeva
 - (B) Malladeva
 - (C) Ganeswara
 - (D) Saktisimhadeva

११११. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Pandey does not regard ____’s time and date as finally settled”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Ballalasena
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (D) Nanyadeva

१११०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In view of the present state of our knowledge, although we cannot reject outright the fact relating to the defeat of Nanyadeva and his detention, yet it is doubtful if ____ was at any time under the control of the Senas, G.M”

- (A) Kanauj
- (B) Tirabhukti
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Patna

११११. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “All evidence—literary, traditional and epigraphic confirm that ____ ascended the throne in 1097 ‘A”

- (A) Gangadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Harisimhadeva

१११२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Both of them coveted the same territory in Bengal, and it appears that at first the two Karnata chiefs combined their efforts in the initial stages but fell out over the spoils which ultimately went to ____”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Lakshmanasena

१११३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The suppression of the Kaivartas in Bengal by ____ was not peaceful”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Tughluq Khan
- (D) Jayachanda

१११४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “refers to Nepal among the vassals of the Chalukya king ____IL.” This evidence gives us the basis to conclude that all was not well with Nepal which was passing through a very critical phase of her history”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Kullotunga
- (D) Gangadeva

१११५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The establishment of the Karnata dynasty under Nanyadeva was one of the important events of history as it ushered into a new era of progress and stabilization of political power in ____”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Tirhut

१११६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “TM, BMI, for traditional stories current about ____, 90, JBORS”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Jayachanda

१११७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The epithets used in ____’s own commentary can be verified only when we take into consideration the contemporary political events”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Ramasimhadeva
- (D) Ballalasena

१११८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “As Levi points out, the Mallas existed in Nepal between 700 to 1200 a.v.” The Vamsavalis demonstrate that ____ defeated the Mallas”

- (A) Balban
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Ganeswara

१११९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Mazumdar further observes, “‘Ballalasena’s expedition against ____ is supported by other traditions and historical facts;” * but surprisingly enough he does not mention any example of these historical facts”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Gandaki
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Delhi

११२०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Both of them coveted the same territory in ____, and it appears that at first the two Karnata chiefs combined their efforts in the initial stages but fell out over the spoils which ultimately went to Vijayasena”

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Videha
- (D) Simraongarh

११२१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The Deopara inscription of ____ helps in ascertaining his date”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Tughluq Khan

११३२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “He is further of the opinion that Vijayasena subjugated ____ but such belief is highly improbable in view of the fact that the very authenticity of the Laksmanasamvat is doubtful”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Kanauj
- (D) Monghyr

११३३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “All evidence—literary, traditional and epigraphic confirm that Nanyadeva ascended the throne in ____ ‘A”

- (A) 1310-1313
- (B) 180
- (C) 1097
- (D) 1253

११३४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “If there is any authenticity in the statement, Laksamana was obviously born after the death of ____ in 1120 A.D., when alone Ballalasena could have led an expedition against Mithila”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Ramapala

११३५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is not possible to hazard a conjecture as to when the fleet was despatched and as there were three different rulers in ____ viz., Govindachanda, Madanapala and Nanyadeva— it is not known against whom the fleet was sent”

- (A) Kamarupa
- (B) Panchobh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Saharsa

११३६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ESTIMATE OF NANYADEVA ____ is credited with having ruled for about fifty years, viz, from C”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

११३७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “There is no problem of any obscurity in the history of ____ after Nanyadeva as R.C”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Mithila

११३८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA 43 grant of Laksmānāsena, Ballālasena is described as “Ariraja Nisankha Sankara,” It was during the course of his expedition of ____ that Ballālasena seems to have displayed his military talents”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Mithila

११३९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Whatever might have been his position, it cannot be denied that he succeeded in carving out an organized kingdom in ____ which was destined to play a very important part in the history of north-eastern”

- (A) Gauda
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Pataliputra

११४०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is understood that the fort of Simaraongarha was built by Nanyadeva, A competent authority is of the opinion that the date contained in the inscription is of marvellous accuracy and its parallel is not to be found in the domain of the antiquities of Bengal and ____”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Kosi
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Kamarupa

११४१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We learn, on the basis of that epigraph, that ____ was treated by his contemporaries as a Ksatriya”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Jayachanda

११४२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “On the basis of Ballalācharita”,* it has been pointed out that he (Ballala) led an expedition against ____, and R.C”

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Simraongarh

११४३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Ray interpreting the relevant verses (22-24) of the Deopara inscriptions suggests that Vijayasena crossed the river Nagar and came into conflict with the chief of ____”

- (A) Simraongarh
- (B) Champa
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Panchobh

११४४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “ ____ is said to have led an expedition against west along the course of the Ganga, most probably against Govindachanda of Kanauj”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Lakshmanasena

११४५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is obvious that ____ took a very serious view of this raid, and shifted his capital from Nanpur to Simaraongarh, in the district of Champaran, Possibly after the Chedi expedition, the seat of administration was shifted from Nanpur to Simaraongarh”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Karna
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Nanyadeva

११४६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Veerabundh was the dividing line between the Senas of Bengal and the ____ of Mithila In verse number 10 of the Barrackpur grant of Vijayasena, we find Vijayasena’s wile offering gifts”

- (A) Rajatarangini
- (B) tala
- (C) Karnatas
- (D) bhava

११४७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “As Levi points out, the Mallas existed in ____ between 700 to 1200 a.v.” The Vamsavalis demonstrate that Nanyadeva defeated the Mallas”

- (A) Champa
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Nepal
- (D) Kanauj

११४८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “His important contemporaries were (A) Ramapala and Madanapala of the Pala dynasty (B) ____ of the Sena dynasty (C) Govindachanda Gahadawala of Kanauj (D) Raghava of Kalinga’?”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Tughluq Khan

११४९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA 37 intentional mistake of inserting ____ 's name in Abhinavagupta”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Ramapala

११५०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Nowhere is there any mention of Nanyadeva known to us as belonging to the Karnata dynasty and ruler of ____ and naturally, therefore, it is not possible to accept the proposition of K”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Ganga

११५१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Jayaswal suggests that the event took place during the reign of Nanyadeva. ** It cannot be definitely said whether Nanyadeva was defeated or whether ____ passed into the hands of the Chedis”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Mithila

११५२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Even the ruins of Bheet Bhagwanpur, still unexcavated and practically unnoticed, are similar to the ____ta tradition of blackstone and bear marked resemblance with the architecture of the twelfth century A.D”

- (A) Ganeswara
- (B) Ballalasena
- (C) Karna
- (D) Ramapala

११५३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mazumdar has rightly pointed out, “it is impossible to believe that as a ruler of ____ he could have carried his arms so far to the West”. ** Nanyadava claims to have borken the powers of the Vangas and the Gaudas”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Mithila

११५४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The invasion of ____ was like a raid and did not result in the permanent occupation of the territory”

- (A) Saharsa
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Vanga
- (D) Panchobh

११५५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “As Levi points out, the Mallas existed in Nepal between 700 to ____ a.v.” The Vamsavalis demonstrate that Nanyadeva defeated the Mallas”

- (A) 172
- (B) 1200
- (C) 1076-1126
- (D) 1070-1118

११५६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It was under his able stewardship that ____ achieved dizzy heights of glory and once again came to the forefront of Indian history bothin the spheres of politics and culture after along gap of about fifteen hundred years”

- (A) Gandaki
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Champa

११५७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “If there is any authenticity in the statement, Laksamana was obviously born after the death of Ramapala in 1120 A.D., when alone ____ could have led an expedition against Mithila”

- (A) Ramapala
- (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (C) Ballalasena
- (D) Karna

११५८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Gandhawariya Rajputs of Tirhut trace their descent from ____”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Harisimhadeva
- (D) Tughluq Khan

११५९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? ““This literary evidence gives an idea of the fact that the Gahadawalas were not on cordial terms with contemporaries in Vanga, Gauda, Champaran, and Nepal, that is, the Senas, the Palas and the ____”

- (A) Karnatas
- (B) Kulina
- (C) Sahasradhipati
- (D) mridanga

११६०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “All these evidences prove that Nanyadeva maintained himself successfully against the onslaughts of the Senas and continued to rule as an independent king of ____ and his dynasty held the sway for a much longer period than the Senas”

- (A) Tirhut
- (B) Himalayas
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Gauda

११६१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____, whose origin is even now shrouded in mystery and obscurity, succeeded in carving out an independent state practically out of nothing”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Balban
- (D) Sakrasimhadeva

११६२. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Considering many variations in most of the sources, and in view of the points discussed above, we should accept the date of Nanyadeva’s accession as July 18, 1097 A.D Kielhorn while editing the Deopara inscription placed Nanyadeva in Saka ____ (1097 A.D.)”

- (A) 1979
- (B) 1325
- (C) 1285
- (D) 1019

११६३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In the Mithila-tradition, * he has been described as a Parmara (____ta) Ksatriya of the southern origin”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Karna
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Lakshmanasena

११६४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS asserts that “Vijayasena must have conquered north Bengal and Tirhut by 1120 a.v.4° The tradition of Mithila is insistent on the point that ____ organised a powerful force and recovered the kingdom from the Senas”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

११६५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “We have already discussed how Vikramaditya VI is credited with having placed his feet upon the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravida and Nepal.?° ‘The Pattadakal inscription of ____ A.D”

- (A) 1097
- (B) 1162
- (C) 1253
- (D) 1979

११६६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____, after having successfully settled in Mithila, turned his attention towards Gauda, viz”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Karna
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Nanyadeva

११६७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mazumdar again contradicts himself by saying that “it is very difficult to say how far these traditions correspond to real facts.” We have to bear in mind that ____’s inscriptions do not refer to any campaign against Mithila”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Sakrasimhadeva
- (D) Ballalasena

११६८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The undated Andhratharhi inscription is the only epigraphic record of ____ in the heart of Mithila”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Malladeva

११६९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The Kingdom, conceived and created by the genius of ____, lasted for a considerable long period and outlived almost all the contemporary dynasties”

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

११७०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He could not have established his kingdom in Mithila without coming into conflict with ____; and it was as a result of this conflict that he could make Mithila independent. * * The boastings of Someswara®?”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Jayachanda

११७१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Judged from any point of view, this was not a small achievement for ____ who had very little military laurels to his credit after his accession to the throne of Mithila”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Narasimhadeva
- (D) Ramapala

११७२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Deopara inscription simply furnishes the information of the defeat of ____”

- (A) Jayachanda
- (B) Gangadeva
- (C) Saktisimhadeva
- (D) Nanyadeva

११७३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “But in view of the evidence at our disposal we cannot push the date of Nanyadeva beyond ____ A.p”

- (A) 1150
- (B) 177
- (C) 180
- (D) 1979

११७४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is said that Malladeva was only of sixteen years while at the Court of ____ and therefore Malladeva could not have been born before 1154 A.D”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Ballalasena
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Gangadeva

११७५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Wright mentions a conflict between the Mallas of Nepal and ____”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Balban
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Harisimhadeva

११७६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “For some time the Thakuris asserted independence as he was busy in consolidating his gains in ____”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Darbhanga
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Tirhut

११७७. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The question of Malladeva serving under ____ does not stand historically verified”

- (A) Sakrasimhadeva
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Ganeswara

११७८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He has been mentioned in Deopara inscription as Nanya, and finds place in the Andhratharhi inscription of Sridharadasa.1* On the basis of evidence discussed, it can be said the date of ____ should be taken as settled unless more authentic and fresh materials are forthcoming”

- (A) Kullotunga
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Nanyadeva

११७९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Simaraongarh continued to be the capital of the ____tas for a considerable period”

- (A) Saktisimhadeva
- (B) Sakrasimhadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Tughluq Khan

११८०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “It is said that Malladeva was only of sixteen years while at the Court of Jayachanda and therefore Malladeva could not have been born before ____ A.D”

- (A) 1154
- (B) 1070-1118
- (C) 1324-25
- (D) 1979

११८१. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Regmi’s contention, we shall have to accept that Nanyadeva came to occupy the valley in 1141 a.v.”7_ It has been suggested that the internal condition of Tirhut between ____ and 1141 A.D”

- (A) 1325
- (B) 1253
- (C) 1118
- (D) 1285

११८२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Jayaswal is of the opinion that ____ had friendly relationship with Gahadawalas”
- (A) Kullotunga
 - (B) Nanyadeva
 - (C) Ramapala
 - (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
११८३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “____ is described as the heir apparent but in the chronological scheme of the Mithila tradition and Nepal Vamsavalis, Gangadeva comes”
- (A) Malladeva
 - (B) Gangadeva
 - (C) Vikramaditya VI
 - (D) Ballalasena
११८४. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “It was necessary, therefore, to indulge in the re-conquest of Nepal in ____ 4.0”
- (A) 1141
 - (B) 1324-25
 - (C) 1040-1069
 - (D) 1253
११८५. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “‘MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ____ A.D., the time by which the Chedis retreated from Kasi, Yasah Karna organised two campaigns in Champaran.’”
- (A) 1285
 - (B) 1124
 - (C) 177
 - (D) 1070-1118
११८६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The undated Andhratharhi inscription is the only epigraphic record of Nanyadeva in the heart of ____”
- (A) Bengal
 - (B) Vaishali
 - (C) Nepal
 - (D) Mithila
११८७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “His dynasty continued to rule over ‘Tirhut for about two centuries and a quarter and like their counterparts, the ____ also made valuable contributions to the different branches of learning and culture”
- (A) military administration
 - (B) Rajatarangini
 - (C) Karnatas
 - (D) Gotra
११८८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “____ established his capital ‘at Simaraongarh which is to be identified with Simaramapur of the Krityaratnakara”
- (A) Nanyadeva
 - (B) Malladeva
 - (C) Karna
 - (D) Saktisimhadeva

११८९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It does not settle the difficulty as Bendall regards Gangeyadeva as a Kalachuri king and not a ____ta”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Karna
- (D) Narasimhadeva

११९०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “There were sufficient reasons for conflict between the Senas of Bengal and the Karnatas of ____”

- (A) Pataliputra
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Vaishali

११९१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mazumdar has rightly pointed out, “it is impossible to believe that as a ruler of Mithila he could have carried his arms so far to the West”. * * Nanyadava claims to have borken the powers of the Vangas and the ____s”

- (A) Champaran
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Simraongarh

११९२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Nanyadeva did not interfere in the affairs of others and atthe same time did not consider it prudent to dabble into contemporary politics, He successfully maintained the individuality of ____ and confined his own ambitions to a limited purpose”

- (A) Muzaffarpur
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Saharsa
- (D) Bihar

११९३. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mazumdar,” but it does not hold good as ____ makes no mention of the death of Malladeva”

- (A) History of Tirhut
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Archaeological Survey Report
- (D) Kalingattaparani

११९४. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is also believed that pargana Nisankhpur-kurha in the Madhipura subdivision of the district of ____ was the Sena administrative centre”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Saharsa
- (C) Himalayas
- (D) Videha

११९५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The ____, but for a minor mistake of reading the first line, correctly gives us the date of the Karnata dynasty”

- (A) Nepal Vamsavali
- (B) Basatin-ul-uns
- (C) Epigraphia Indica
- (D) Bihar During the Turko-Afghan Period

११९६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “In the ____-tradition, * he has been described as a Parmara (Karnata) Ksatriya of the southern origin”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Pataliputra
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Bihar

११९७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “172).” He further writes, “Tt may be suggested here that if Gangadeva, the successor of ____, be identical with Gangeyadeva as R.C”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Balban
- (D) Gangadeva

११९८. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “We have already discussed how Vikramaditya VI is credited with having placed his feet upon the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravida and ____.”
“The Pattadakal inscription of 1162 A.D”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Kanauj
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Monghyr

११९९. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Nowhere is there any mention of ____ known to us as belonging to the Karnata dynasty and ruler of Mithila and naturally, therefore, it is not possible to accept the proposition of K”

- (A) Someswara I
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Narasimhadeva

१२००. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “There were sufficient reasons for conflict between the Senas of Bengal and the ____ of Mithila”

- (A) tala
- (B) Senapati
- (C) Kulina
- (D) Karnatas

१२०१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “But in view of the evidence at our disposal we cannot push the date of ____ beyond 1150 A.p”

- (A) Karna
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Ramapala

१२०२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Successors of Nanyadeva MALLADEVA Nanyadeva had two sons namely, ____ and Gangadeva”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Jayachanda

१२०३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Ray interpreting the relevant verses (22-24) of the Deopara inscriptions suggests that ____ crossed the river Nagar and came into conflict with the chief of Mithila”

- (A) Lakshmanasena
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Nanyadeva

१२०४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Any concrete evidence of any alliance between the two dynasties is conspicuous by its absence.* * Even ____ traditions do not refer to any contact between Nanyadeva and the Gahadawalas”

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Champa
- (D) Mithila

१२०५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “‘MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS asserts that “ ____ must have conquered north Bengal and Tirhut by 1120 a.v.4° The tradition of Mithila is insistent on the point that Gangadeva organised a powerful force and recovered the kingdom from the Senas”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Ramasimhadeva

१२०६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He came into conflict with ____ either before or after his victory over Ramapala”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Vijayasena

१२०७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “In view of the present state of our knowledge, although we cannot reject outright the fact relating to the defeat of ____ and his detention, yet it is doubtful if Mithila was at any time under the control of the Senas, G.M”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Karna
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Narasimhadeva

१२०८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “We donot know of any of his successful conquest except one in ____”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Simraongarh

११०९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Regmi’s contention, we shall have to accept that Nanyadeva came to occupy the valley in 1141 a.v.”⁷ It has been suggested that the internal condition of ____ between 1118 and 1141 A.D”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Muzaffarpur
- (D) Champaran

१११०. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “one begins to doubt whether ____ could keep the whole country under his sway for a long time.’ Sivadeva was ruling between 1118 and 1123 a,b”

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Gangadeva
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

११११. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is also probable that since ____ was an authoritative commentator, his views might have attracted interpolator to commit this”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Balban
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Jayachanda

१११२. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The local traditions also confirm that shifting of the ____ capital by Nanyadeva fortified Simraongarh in a remarkable manner and planned extraordinary fortifications”

- (A) Tughluq Khan
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Balban
- (D) Karna

१११३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The strategic importance of the capital was doubled after the victory of Nanyadeva in ____”

- (A) Nepal
- (B) Simraongarh
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Mithila

१११४. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to Mithila traditions, Ballalasena at the instance of his father invaded Mithila and imprisoned ____ in the fort of Gandeswara (on the borders of modern Supaul and Darbhanga)”

- (A) Malladeva
- (B) Vijayasena
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Balban

१११५. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “He came into conflict with Vijayasena either before or after his victory over ____”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Ramapala
- (C) Ganeswara
- (D) Jayachanda

१२१६. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “140) that Nagendra Nath Basu suggests that ____ organised an expedition of Mithila”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Malladeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Harisimhadeva

१२१७. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is understood that the fort of Simaraongarha was built by ____, A competent authority is of the opinion that the date contained in the inscription is of marvellous accuracy and its parallel is not to be found in the domain of the antiquities of Bengal and Magadha”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

१२१८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “According to R.C, Mazumdar, ____ might have obtained some initial successes both against the Palas and the Senas but was ultimately defeated by Vijayasena of Vanga and fell on his dominion of Mithila”

- (A) Vikramaditya VI
- (B) Tughluq Khan
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Karna

१२१९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The fact regarding the defeat of ____ and his consequent arrest by Vijayasena is substantiated by the Deopara inscription, the Mithila tradition and the evidence of Mulla Taqia”

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Saktisimhadeva
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Nanyadeva

१२२०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “shows that the north-eastern portion of Gorakhpur (bordering Motihari in north ____) lay outside the Gahadawala dominion”

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Vanga
- (C) Kamarupa
- (D) Purnea

१२२१. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The Nepal Vamsavali, but for a minor mistake of reading the first line, correctly gives us the date of the ____ta dynasty”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Karna
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

१२२२. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The internal disturbances were rampant in ____ as the Thakuris of Nayakota and Patan were not pulling on well”

- (A) Kosi
- (B) Champa
- (C) Bishanpur
- (D) Nepal

१२२३. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “One of the latest historians on Nepal, Petech, does not accept ____ as having ruled over Nepal”

- (A) Lakshmanasena
- (B) Karna
- (C) Vikramaditya VI
- (D) Nanyadeva

१२२४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Our knowledge of the kings of Sauvira and Malwa is very scanty, except that Chalukya ____ conquered these territories in course of his campaigns”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Ganeswara
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Vikramaditya VI

१२२५. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “____ did not interfere in the affairs of others and at the same time did not consider it prudent to dabble into contemporary politics, He successfully maintained the individuality of Mithila and confined his own ambitions to a limited purpose”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Karna
- (C) Lakshmanasena
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

१२२६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “The fact regarding the defeat of Nanyadeva and his consequent arrest by ____ is substantiated by the Deopara inscription, the Mithila tradition and the evidence of Mulla Taqia”

- (A) Narasimhadeva
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Vijayasena
- (D) Ganeswara

१२२७. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “But Kielhorn placed Nanyadeva in the Saka era * ____ or 1097 A.p, The date of Nanyadeva is known to us from the so called Simaraon stone pillar inscription and the exact replica of the text is preserved in the Nepal-Vamsavali records”

- (A) 1019
- (B) 172
- (C) 177
- (D) 1285

१२२८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is obvious that Nanyadeva took a very serious view of this raid, and shifted his capital from Nanpur to Simaraongarh, in the district of ____, Possibly after the Chedi expedition, the seat of administration was shifted from Nanpur to Simaraongarh”

- (A) Panchobh
- (B) Champaran
- (C) Tirhut
- (D) Himalayas

१२२९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “At the time of the establishment of the Kamata dynasty of ____, Bengal was passing through a period of crisis and naturally every ambitious king was trying to fish in the troubled waters of the province”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Gandaki
- (D) Mithila

१२३०. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Mazumdar believes that the Sena domination of Mithila is indirectly supported by the obscurity in the history of Mithila after ____ (a point which now does not stand in view of modern researches) and its association with the Laksmanasamvat-era. * * In the same manner R.C”

- (A) Vijayasena
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

१२३१. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Mazumdar again contradicts himself by saying that “it is very difficult to say how far these traditions correspond to real facts.” We have to bear in mind that Ballalasena’s inscriptions do not refer to any campaign against ____”

- (A) Vaishali
- (B) Mithila
- (C) Gandak
- (D) Bishanpur

१२३२. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Mazumdar further observes, “____’s expedition against Mithila is supported by other traditions and historical facts;” * but surprisingly enough he does not mention any example of these historical facts”

- (A) Ballalasena
- (B) Kullotunga
- (C) Jayachanda
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

१२३३. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: ““We learn from the Prakrita Paingalama* that the Kalachuri king, Karna, after defeating the Kasiraja, conquered ____”

- (A) Videha
- (B) Vaishali
- (C) Champaran
- (D) Gandak

१२३४. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The invasion of ____ran was like a raid and did not result in the permanent occupation of the territory”

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Champa
- (C) Gauda
- (D) Delhi

१२३५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “The strategic importance of the capital was doubled after the victory of ____ in Nepal”
- (A) Gangadeva
 - (B) Karna
 - (C) Nanyadeva
 - (D) Alauddin Khalji
१२३६. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “It is difficult to agree with the view that the kingdom of Ballalasena extended upto ____ in the west (DHN/-I)”
- (A) Kanauj
 - (B) Delhi
 - (C) Mithila
 - (D) Himalayas
१२३७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The concept of ____ being one of the five provinces of the Sena kingdom is erroneously based on this view”
- (A) Mithila
 - (B) Tirabhukti
 - (C) Simraongarh
 - (D) Magadha
१२३८. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “‘We learn from the Prakrita Paingalama* that the Kalachuri king, Karna, after defeating the Kasiraja, conquered ____ran”
- (A) Mithila
 - (B) Delhi
 - (C) Champa
 - (D) Videha
१२३९. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “As a matter of fact ____ passed into the hands of Gahadawalas® and even in Bengal the prestige of the Senas was at the lowest ebb, Madanpala possibly held only a negligible portion of south Bihar and he had only a success of temporary nature over the Gahadawalas”
- (A) Delhi
 - (B) Monghyr
 - (C) Tripura
 - (D) Muzaffarpur
१२४०. In the book, the blank in the following statement is best filled by which option? “Choudhury’s, ____a, an important source of the History of Mithila Also HCIP”
- (A) Basatin-ul-uns
 - (B) History of Mithila
 - (C) Prakritapaingalam
 - (D) Muditakuvalayasva
१२४१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Any concrete evidence of any alliance between the two dynasties is conspicuous by its absence.* * Even Mithila traditions do not refer to any contact between ____ and the Gahadawalas”
- (A) Nanyadeva
 - (B) Ballalasena
 - (C) Tughluq Khan
 - (D) Sakrasimhadeva

११४१. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “All these evidences prove that ____ maintained himself successfully against the onslaughts of the Senas and continued to rule as an independent king of Tirhut and his dynasty held the sway for a much longer period than the Senas”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Narasimhadeva
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (D) Karna

११४३. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Regmi’s contention, we shall have to accept that Nanyadeva came to occupy the valley in ____ a.v.”7_ It has been suggested that the internal condition of Tirhut between 1118 and 1141 A.D”

- (A) 1141
- (B) 1253
- (C) 172
- (D) 177

११४४. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “If there is any authenticity in the statement, Laksamana was obviously born after the death of Ramapala in ____ A.D., when alone Ballalasena could have led an expedition against Mithila”

- (A) 1285
- (B) 1120
- (C) 180
- (D) 177

११४५. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “Even the Deopara inscription does not specifically imply any territorial expansion of the Sena power in the region of ____; even though a serious defeat seems to have been inflicted upon Nanyadeva.*t In this connection, it may be asserted that the most sober view is held by D.C”

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Tirhut
- (C) Simraongarh
- (D) Champaran

११४६. Which option correctly completes this source-based statement from the book? “It is possible that if ____ would have maintained a balance of power between the Senas and the Gahadawalas, he could have embarked on an aggressive policy”

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Someswara I
- (D) Saktisimhadeva

११४७. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “It is also evident from the later literary sources that ____ invaded Mithila during the reign of his father and his kingdom was composed of Vanga, Radha, Vagdi, Varendra and Mithila”

- (A) Ramasimhadeva
- (B) Ballalasena
- (C) Ramapala
- (D) Alauddin Khalji

१२४८. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “The later Vamsavalis indicate that he entered ____, introduced Saka era and founded his court at Bhatagaon, From Bhatagaon he ruled over Kathmandu” and Patan”
- (A) Himalayas
(B) Champaran
(C) Magadha
(D) Nepal
१२४९. Identify the correct term/name from the book for the blank below: “Here we find a difference of only eight days if we interpret in the light of Simaraon inscriptions, verified to have been a Saturday in Swati Naksatra.* The date of Nanyadeva, given in the traditional chronogram, occurs in most of the ____ese chronicles”
- (A) Videha
(B) Saharsa
(C) Nepal
(D) Patna
१२५०. Which date/period correctly completes this statement from the book? “Considering many variations in most of the sources, and in view of the points discussed above, we should accept the date of Nanyadeva’s accession as July 18, ____ A.D Kielhorn while editing the Deopara inscription placed Nanyadeva in Saka 1019 (1097 A.D.)”
- (A) 180
(B) 170
(C) 1097
(D) 1040-1069

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय २ (उत्तर औ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (C) C.P.N. Sinha — The title page identifies C.P.N. Sinha as the author.
२. (D) Janaki Prakashan — The title page gives Janaki Prakashan, Patna, as the publisher.
३. (B) 1097-1325 A.D. — The subtitle states c. 1097-1325 A.D.
४. (C) 1979 — The copyright page states First Edition 1979.
५. (B) Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary — The dedication names Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary.
६. (C) Principal R.K. Chaudhary — The preface states that Principal R.K. Chaudhary guided the author through complex source material.
७. (D) Ram Sharan Sharma — The preface mentions the influence of Professor Ram Sharan Sharma’s lectures.
८. (D) Patna — The relevant source statement reads: “(Post-Graduate Department of History, ~ Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur) 5 9047095416 (Sin 72754 | JANA K I PRA KASHAN , Ashok Rajpath, Patna-800004 ts”
९. (A) Delhi — The relevant source statement reads: “Chaubatta, Patna-4 Printed at Rajiv Printers through Shabdanka, Delhi, 110153”
१०. (D) Patna — The relevant source statement reads: “Chaubatta, Patna-4 Printed at Rajiv Printers through Shabdanka, Delhi, 110153”
११. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES L ~~ Introduction s Land & Name of Mithila Dass Sources vs IL A BRIEF SURVEY OF HISTORY OF 2 XG MITHILA DOWN TO 1097 A.D”
१२. (A) 1097 — The relevant source statement reads: “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES L ~~ Introduction s Land & Name of Mithila Dass Sources vs IL A BRIEF SURVEY OF HISTORY OF 2 XG MITHILA DOWN TO 1097 A.D”

१३. (D) **Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 55: = Malladera oR Gangadeva <= -Vi_ POLITICAL HISTORY OF MITHILA 62”
१४. (B) **Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 55: = Malladera oR Gangadeva <= -Vi_ POLITICAL HISTORY OF MITHILA 62”
१५. (C) **Saktisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “A.D.) gp Narasimhadeva ad Ramasimhadeva > Saktisimhadeva or Sakrasimhadeva si VI”
१६. (D) **Sakrasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “A.D.) gp Narasimhadeva ad Ramasimhadeva > Saktisimhadeva or Sakrasimhadeva si VI”
१७. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Preface Mithila is a land steeped in myth, song, tradition and history”
१८. (D) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Many records, relics, stone-tablets bear those indelible etchings of time which suggest that Mithila was the seat of learning, civilization, chivalry and diplomacy”
१९. (D) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is one of the ironies of history that Mithila, which once saw abundant growth of classical learning, poetics, culture and political thinking, should now sink into such misery and neglect”
२०. (A) **Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “The digests and writings of Chandeswara and Vidyapati have the depth, range and richness of the immortal Arthasastra of Kautilya, It isa pity that very little has been done so far to tear away the cobweb of time that lies so thick on the face of many-splendoured Mithila”
२१. (B) **Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “The digests and writings of Chandeswara and Vidyapati have the depth, range and richness of the immortal Arthasastra of Kautilya, It isa pity that very little has been done so far to tear away the cobweb of time that lies so thick on the face of many-splendoured Mithila”
२२. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “memorable convulsions of history, many states and kings cast their shadows on Mithila”
२३. (D) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Such events not only throw light oa the trials and triumphs of Mithila but also light ap those hidden links that connected it with other states”
२४. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In othet words, the history of Mithila is a fragment of the total history of India ‘National history is nothing but a composite of the histories of regions comprising the nation”
२५. (D) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila is a colourful glass-strip in the kaleidoscope of India’s national history, Personal fascination for the regional history, specially for the spirit and diversity of the place to which I belong, played an important part in the choice of a subject like this”
२६. (A) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a whole region of north eastern India still persists”
२७. (C) **Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnatas are gone but the mould in which they cast a whole region of north eastern India still persists”
२८. (B) **Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The next chapter follows the line of descendance and as such converges on an analysis of the lives and attainments of Malladeva, the forgotten king of Mithila and Gangadeva, the traditional successor of Nanyadeva”
२९. (B) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “could not have ventured to take up a systematic study of ‘the history of the Karnatas of Mithila without able guidance t and inspiration”
३०. (C) **Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “In other ‘: words, it;’traces:the course of the gradual expasion ofthe ‘Muslito-nuthority»in’ Mithila and Bihar upto’ a.p2-1325”
३१. (D) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Of course, any definitive ‘statement on the subject is hazardous as the controversy regarJing the eclipse that enveloped the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation and is hence inconclusive”

- ३३. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chapter III enlarges upon the subject by trying to streamline and authenticate the conflicting available material regarding the origin of the Karnatas”
- ३३. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “CH Catalogous Inscriptionum — Indic~ ; arium, f CPMDN Catalogue of the Palm-leaf-manuso- : 4 ripts in the Durbar Library, Nepal”
- ३४. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “To distil the seemingly plausible account from various theories concerning origin of Karnatas is the mein burden of this chapter, Chapter IV has been solely devoted to an enumeration and evaluation of the career and achievements of Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”
- ३५. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “This precisely has been my burden in weaving a coherent tale of the fabulous Karnatas of Mithila whose rule is an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India”
- ३६. (C) Muzaffarpur** — The relevant source statement reads: “CHAMPARAN West Champaran and East Champaran, DARBHANGA Madhubani, Darbhanga and Samastipur MUZAFFARPUR Vaisali, Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi”
- ३७. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Naturally, the temptation to explore in depth that eventful period of the history of Mithila became an irresistible urge with me”
- ३८. (B) polity and society** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chapter X analyses at length the polity and society of Mithila under Karnatas with special emphasis on the administrative, social, economic and cultural aspects under review”
- ३९. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “An inquisitive student of history is faced with a wealth of ‘material which scarcely presents a comprehensive and cvherent account of the Karnatas”
- ४०. (B) Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary — The dedication names Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary** — The dedication names Principal Radha Krishna Chaudhary.
- ४१. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The next chapter follows the line of descentance and as such converges on an analysis of the lives and attainments of Malladeva, the forgotten king of Mithila and Gangadeva, the traditional successor of Nanyadeva”
- ४२. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is an assessment rather than restatement of facts concerning the last of the Karnata giants”
- ४३. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Without undermining the importance of the past studies which are essentially of a pioneering nature, ‘most humbly feel that these researches hardly describe in detail the history of the Karnatas, which is the first known history of the land”
- ४४. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “% In course of my study I had to visit different libraries and 4 mention may be made of the National Library, Calcutta and Durbar Library, Kathmandu, Nepal and I am thankful to the members of the staff of these libraries for extending all possible help to me”
- ४५. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “could not have ventured to take up a systematic study of ‘the history of the Karnatas of Mithila without able guidance t and inspiration”
- ४६. (D) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “JRAS Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, KIRTILATA By Vidyapati”
- ४७. (B) Ram Sharan Sharma — The preface mentions the influence of Professor Ram Sharan Sharma’s lectures** — The preface mentions the influence of Professor Ram Sharan Sharma’s lectures.
- ४८. (D) 1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.
- ४९. (C) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Still pursuing the trail of the same dynasty, : chapter VI examines the political history of Mithila by the j successive Karnata rulers namely, Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimbadeva”

५०. (C) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “To distil the seemingly plausible account from various theories concerning origin of Karnatas is the main burden of this chapter, Chapter IV has been solely devoted to an enumeration and evaluation of the career and achievements of Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”
५१. (D) **C.P.N. Sinha** — **The title page identifies C** — The title page identifies C.P.N. Sinha as the author.
५२. (B) **Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chairman, Intra-University Board, Bihar, who, though not related to my discipline, has been an inexhaustible source of encouragement and help to me”
५३. (A) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “This precisely has been my burden in weaving a coherent tale of the fabulous Karnatas of Mithila whose rule is an important landmark in the history of north-eastern India”
५४. (C) **rasa** — The relevant source statement reads: “My special thanks are due to Shri Gopal Prasad Ambasta for Preparing the typescript with labour and care, I express my gratitude to Shri R.B”
५५. (C) **Sakrasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Saktisimhadeva is also : known,as Sakrasimhadeva and the problem of succession after : him is still a serious handicap to modern researcher on Mithila; : Chapter VII dwells exclusively on the career and achievements ‘ of Harisimhadeva, the last great ruler of Mithila”
५६. (C) **Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “denotes the advent of the Karnatas, Nanyadeva being the founder of the glorious line”
५७. (D) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chapter X analyses at length the polity and society of Mithila under Karnatas with special emphasis on the administrative, social, economic and cultural aspects under review”
५८. (D) **1979** — **The copyright page states First Edition 1979** — The copyright page states First Edition 1979.
५९. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Only a few books and brochures on the history of Mithila have come out: S.N”
६०. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “made use of the entire bulk of material available on this phase of Mithila’s history”
६१. (C) **Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Regmi, History of Medieval Nepal, 1965 make it imperative to attempt a thorough reassessment of the subject”
६२. (D) **Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Still pursuing the trail of the same dynasty, : chapter VI examines the political history of Mithila by the successive Karnata rulers namely, Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimbadeva”
६३. (D) **Saktisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Saktisimhadeva is also : known,as Sakrasimhadeva and the problem of succession after : him is still a serious handicap to modern researcher on Mithila; : Chapter VII dwells exclusively on the career and achievements ‘ of Harisimhadeva, the last great ruler of Mithila”
६४. (C) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “denotes the advent of the Karnatas, Nanyadeva being the founder of the glorious line”
६५. (C) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “An inquisitive student of history is faced with a wealth of ‘material which scarcely presents a comprehensive and coherent account of the Karnatas”
६६. (D) **Turko-Afghan period** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chaudhary’s History of Bihar and the thesis of Hasan Nisat Ansari deals mainly with history of the Turko-Afghan period in Bihar”
६७. (C) **Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “This chapter establishes the true identity of Gangadeva and shows that Gangadeva of Tirabhukti was the same Gangadeva of Mithila”
६८. (A) **Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Of course, any definitive ‘statement on the subject is hazardous as the controversy regarding the eclipse that enveloped the Karnatas is still open to fresh interpretation and is hence inconclusive”
६९. (A) **1965** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1965.

୭୦. (B) **1097-1325 A.D. — The subtitle states c** — The subtitle states c. 1097-1325 A.D.
୭୧. (D) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Without undermining the importance of the past studies which are essentially of a pioneering nature, ‘most humbly feel that these researches hardly describe in detail the history of the Karnatas, which is the first known history of the land”
୭୨. (D) **Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “In chapter IX we find the Karnata dynasty coursing down the slope of decline”
୭୩. (A) **Patna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Singh, Janaki Prakashan, Patna, for taking personal interest in the timely publication of the book”
୭୪. (B) **History of Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Singh’s History of : ‘Tirhut is merely a survey; Upendra Thakur’s History of Mithila e only touches upon some aspects of a rich and.compiex subject; there are only rudimentary references about the period in R.K”
୭୫. (C) **Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chapter III enlarges upon the subject by trying to streamline and authenticate the conflicting available material regarding the origin of the Karnatas”
୭୬. (D) **1935-36** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1935-36.
୭୭. (B) **Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chaudhary’s History of Bikar and the thesis of Hasan Nisat Ansari deals mainly wtih history of the Turko-Afghan period in Bihar”
୭୮. (D) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Singh’s History of : ‘Tirhut is merely a survey; Upendra Thakur’s History of Mithila e only touches upon some aspects of a rich and.compiex subject; there are only rudimentary references about the period in R.K”
୭୯. (B) **ten chapters** — The contents page lists Chapters I-X before the epilogue.
୮୦. (C) **Chapter III** — The contents page places Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila as Chapter III.
୮୧. (D) **Chapter IV** — The contents list gives Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva as Chapter IV.
୮୨. (B) **Chapter V** — The contents page identifies Successors of Nanyadeva as Chapter V.
୮୩. (D) **Chapter VI** — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.) to Chapter VI.
୮୪. (C) **Chapter VII** — The contents page gives Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva as Chapter VII.
୮୫. (C) **Chapter VIII** — The contents list gives Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila as Chapter VIII.
୮୬. (D) **Chapter X** — The contents page gives Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas as Chapter X.
୮୭. (C) **Introduction and the Sources** — The contents page assigns Introduction and the Sources to Chapter I.
୮୮. (A) **Chapter I** — The contents page places “Introduction and the Sources” under Chapter I.
୮୯. (A) **A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D.** — The contents page assigns A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D. to Chapter II.
୯୦. (B) **Chapter II** — The contents page places “A Brief Survey of History of Mithila down to 1097 A.D.” under Chapter II.
୯୧. (A) **Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila** — The contents page assigns Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila to Chapter III.
୯୨. (B) **Chapter III** — The contents page places “Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila” under Chapter III.
୯୩. (C) **Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva** — The contents page assigns Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva to Chapter IV.
୯୪. (B) **Chapter IV** — The contents page places “Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva” under Chapter IV.
୯୫. (C) **Successors of Nanyadeva** — The contents page assigns Successors of Nanyadeva to Chapter V.
୯୬. (B) **Chapter V** — The contents page places “Successors of Nanyadeva” under Chapter V.

- १७. (C) Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.)** — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.) to Chapter VI.
- १८. (B) Chapter VI** — The contents page places “Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.)” under Chapter VI.
- १९. (C) Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva** — The contents page assigns Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva to Chapter VII.
- १००. (A) Chapter VII** — The contents page places “Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva” under Chapter VII.
- १०१. (D) Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila** — The contents page assigns Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila to Chapter VIII.
- १०२. (B) Chapter VIII** — The contents page places “Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila” under Chapter VIII.
- १०३. (B) Decline of the Karnatas** — The contents page assigns Decline of the Karnatas to Chapter IX.
- १०४. (D) Chapter IX** — The contents page places “Decline of the Karnatas” under Chapter IX.
- १०५. (C) Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas** — The contents page assigns Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas to Chapter X.
- १०६. (B) Chapter X** — The contents page places “Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas” under Chapter X.
- १०७. (C) Chapter VI — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c** — The contents page assigns Political History of Mithila (c. 1188-1285 A.D.) to Chapter VI.
- १०८. (B) Chapter X — The contents page gives Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas as Chapter X** — The contents page gives Polity and Society of Mithila under the Karnatas as Chapter X.
- १०९. (C) ten chapters — The contents page lists Chapters I-X before the epilogue** — The contents page lists Chapters I-X before the epilogue.
- ११०. (B) Chapter V — The contents page identifies Successors of Nanyadeva as Chapter V** — The contents page identifies Successors of Nanyadeva as Chapter V.
- १११. (B) Chapter VII — The contents page gives Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva as Chapter VII** — The contents page gives Career and Achievements of Harisimhadeva as Chapter VII.
- ११२. (B) Chapter IV — The contents list gives Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva as Chapter IV** — The contents list gives Career and Achievements of Nanyadeva as Chapter IV.
- ११३. (B) Chapter VIII — The contents list gives Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila as Chapter VIII** — The contents list gives Expansion of Muslim Authority in Mithila as Chapter VIII.
- ११४. (A) Chapter III — The contents page places Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila as Chapter III** — The contents page places Origin of the Karnatas of Mithila as Chapter III.
- ११५. (A) Videha** — The introduction says Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut.
- ११६. (A) Tirabhukti** — The introduction lists Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut as names of Mithila.
- ११७. (B) Himalayas** — The quoted description places the Himalayas on the north of Mithila.
- ११८. (B) Ganga** — The quoted boundary description places the Ganga on the south.
- ११९. (D) Gandaki** — The quoted boundary description places the Gandaki on the west.
- १२०. (A) Kosi** — The quoted description places the Kosi on the east.
- १२१. (B) Imperial Gazetteer of India** — The introduction quotes the Imperial Gazetteer of India for this geographical description.
- १२२. (D) Saktisangamatantra** — The introduction cites the Saktisangamatantra for this description.

१२३. (B) **Purusapariksa** — The source discussion treats Vidyapati's Purusapariksa as significant for the period.
१२४. (B) **Prakritapaingalam** — The source discussion says Prakritapaingalam supplements and complements Purusapariksa.
१२५. (D) **Varnana-Ratnakara** — The book uses Jyotirishvara's Varnana-Ratnakara as a key source.
१२६. (C) **1193** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1193.
१२७. (B) **Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: "The tales narrated in the Purusapariksa of Vidyapati throw light on the history of the Karnata dynasty of Mithila"
१२८. (B) **Imperial Gazetteer of India** — The relevant source statement reads: "INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 3 LAND AND NAME OF MITHILA Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirbut etc, According to The Imperial Gazetteer of India (Volume, VI— page 187) "Mithila is the name for the tract lying between 25°28' and 26°52' N"
१२९. (A) **Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: "The Chikkoras belonged to the kingdom of Pithi and at one time played a very prominent part in the history of North-Eastern India, Probably it was represented by a district of Tirhut and was probably a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja"
१३०. (C) **Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: "INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES Ir Bihari Varma has come out, This work is superior to Ramnath Jha's in respect of methodology and approach and is more scientific"
१३१. (D) **Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: "But this aspect of Vidyapati's historical sense has not yet been critically examined and the Purusapariksa has not been subjected to critical and historical examination.' Even the latest edition of Purusa~ pariksa by Ramanath Jha is not critical and unbiased"
१३२. (B) **Videha** — **The introduction says Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut** — The introduction says Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut.
१३३. (C) **Pratimalla** — The relevant source statement reads: "Malladeva was a brave warrior and a fighter and was called "Pratimalla" or antagonist"
१३४. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "The Karnatas brought Mithila on the map of India as an independent State and hence they deserve to be treated at par with other contemporary dynasties"
१३५. (D) **Purusapariksa** — The relevant source statement reads: "But this aspect of Vidyapati's historical sense has not yet been critically examined and the Purusapariksa has not been subjected to critical and historical examination.' Even the latest edition of Purusa~ pariksa by Ramanath Jha is not critical and unbiased"
१३६. (B) **Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: "All these sources taken together enable us in reconstructing the history of Mithila under the Karnatas (C)"
१३७. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "Thakur is so wide that it has not been possible for the author, in spite of his best intentions, to present a coherent picture of the history and culture of the people of Mithila"
१३८. (D) **Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: "It is said that Tirabhukti is made of two words—Tira and Bhukti —Tira indicating bordering on the river and Bhukti indicating a province"
१३९. (D) **Panji** — The relevant source statement reads: "Recently a scientific work on the Kayastha Panji based on palm-leaf manuscripts by Binod"
१४०. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "Mithi was self-born and so his successors came to be known as Janaka (meaning self-born) According to Mithilakhanda of the Brihadavisnupurana, Videha means one whose body is gone"
१४१. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "give us information about the contemporary history of Mithila in a connected manner"
१४२. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "The four volumes of Mithila manuscripts, published so far, edited by A"

- १४३. (B) History of Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “The credit of producing the first monograph on almost scientific lines entitled History of Tirhut goes to S.N”
- १४४. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila is bounded on the north by the Himalayas, in the south by the Ganga, in the west by the Gandaki and on the east by the Kosi”
- १४५. (B) Saktisangamatantra — The introduction cites the Saktisangamatantra for this description** — The introduction cites the Saktisangamatantra for this description.
- १४६. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Basatin-Ul-Uns of Muhammad Sadr Ala Ahmad Hussain Dabir is another authentic account, rather the first hand eye witness account of the invasion of Mithila by Ghiyasuddin Tughlug”
- १४७. (A) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “50) of Purusottamadeva (c twelfth century A.D.), It has been described as a place situated along the banks of three big rivers—Ganga, Gandaki and Kosi”
- १४८. (A) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Encyclopaedia Britannica Tirhut is said to be a corruption of Tirabbukti meaning river side country”
- १४९. (A) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “Agnivaiswanara thence went burning along the earth towards the east followed by Mathav and his priest, -Gotam Rabugana till he came to the river Sadanira (Gandak) which he did not burn over”
- १५०. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The sources for the study of the history of Mithila are meagre and it is very difficult to construct a scientific history of the period out of the fragmentary sources scattered here and there”
- १५१. (A) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “He observes—“When Ghiyasuddin, the father and predecessor of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was returning from the conquest of Bengal in 1323 A.p., he passed from ‘the area of Tirhut and took Narasimhadeva with him to Delhi”
- १५२. (C) Purusapariksa** — The relevant source statement reads: “Thus, the Purusapariksa of Vidyapati is a very important source and Vidyapati discusses the history of Mithila in a very systematic and chronological”
- १५३. (C) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “and met Ramasimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty in his capital at Simaraongarh”
- १५४. (B) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Malladeva is said to have become the cause of conflict between these two kingdoms”
- १५५. (C) Champaran** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to D.C, Sircar, the Gandakitira formed the southern boundary, while modern district of Champaran was the northern boundary of Tirhut, The origin of the name of Videha and Mithila is purely mythical”
- १५६. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Sarswati and others throw sufficient light on the history of Mithila and enable us to”
- १५७. (C) Ganeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “The two kings were on terms of correspondence, Just as the Maithili king was fortunate in having Ganeswara as his minister, similarly the king of Devagiri had Hemadri, a great law-giver, as his minister”
- १५८. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnatas of Mithila played an important part in the history of NorthEastern India for a considerable period and as such they deserve to be treated in a separate monograph, like the Palas and the ‘Senas of Bengal, the Gahadawalas of Kanauj and others”
- १५९. (B) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “The credit of producing the first monograph on almost scientific lines entitled History of Tirhut goes to S.N”
- १६०. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The evidence called from these sources and other contemporary manuscripts and inscriptions of Nepal and Bengal and nearby territories give us a good account of the Karnatas of j Mithila”

- १६१. (B) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithi was self-born and so his successors came to be known as Janaka (meaning self-born) According to Mithilakhanda of the Brihadavisnupurana, Videha means one whose body is gone”
- १६२. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Panini, Mithila is the town where enemies are crushed”
- १६३. (B) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “This account is based mainly on traditional sources, Keeping in view the importance of the history of Mithila under the Karnatas, I have taken up a shorter period of about two hundred and ‘twenty-eight years i.e”
- १६४. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal, also help us in listing the names and dates of the rulers and scholars of Mithila during our period”
- १६५. (C) Saktisangamatantra** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the Saktisangamatantra, Videha or Tirabukti spread from the banks of Gandaki to the forests of Champa”
- १६६. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “This account is based mainly on traditional sources, Keeping in view the importance of the history of Mithila under the Karnatas, I have taken up a shorter period of about two hundred and ‘twenty-eight years i.e”
- १६७. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Nepal Durbar Manuscript, various Vamsavalis, the Nepalese inscriptions, specially of the Malla-Karnata period, discovered, edited and published by persons like Rajendra Lal Mitra, Haraprasad Sastri, gelling, Keith, K.P”
- १६८. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Haribrahma in his ‘avahatta’ poems refers to Chandeswara and describes him as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva”
- १६९. (C) Gandaki** — The relevant source statement reads: “50) of Purusottamadeva (c twelfth century A.D.), It has been described as a place situated along the banks of three big rivers—Ganga, Gandaki and Kosi”
- १७०. (A) Ganeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “From tale 11 we learn that Ganeswara, well-versed ia Samkhya School of Philosophy and skilled in the science of government, was one of his ministers”
- १७१. (C) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “which brought to light the existence of Tira which was possibly the locality from which the name Tirabhukti was derived”
- १७२. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “At least this much of chronological accuracy is expected of a scholar of his repute, whose ancestors had served in various capacities under the Karnatas of Mithila and about whose exploits he must have been fully aware”
- १७३. (D) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “Thus, it came to be known as Tribhukti which in course of time became Tirabhukti”
- १७४. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Various manuscripts have been discovered from Nepal and they throw interesting sidelights on the history and culture of Mithila during the period ‘under review”
- १७५. (C) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tale 3 gives us some information about Malladeva, “Hero Valorous”, son of Nanyadeva, founder of the Kamata dynasty”
- १७६. (B) Gauda** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Chikkoras belonged to the kingdom of Pithi and at one time played a very prominent part in the history of North-Eastern India, Probably it was represented by a district of Tirhut and was probably a buffer state between Gauda and Kanyakubja”
- १७७. (A) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Haribrahma in his ‘avahatta’ poems refers to Chandeswara and describes him as a mighty minister of Harisimhadeva”
- १७८. (C) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “He is addressed by Jayachanda as “the supreme scion of the Karnata race.” The historicity of Malladeva yet remains to be verified”

- १७९. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “the ast and the greatest king of the Karanata dynasty, Harisimhadeva, was ruling”
- १८०. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “At least this much of chronological accuracy is expected of a scholar of his repute, whose ancestors had served in various capacities under the Karnatas of Mithila and about whose exploits he must have been fully aware”
- १८१. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Further, we should note that he has given the history of the Karnatas in five tales and while doing so he has kept in view the chronological order”
- १८२. (A) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “He observes—“When Ghiyasuddin, the father and predecessor of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was returning from the conquest of Bengal in 1323 A.p., he passed from ‘the area of Tirhut and took Narasimhadeva with him to Delhi”
- १८३. (D) Kosi** — **The quoted description places the Kosi on the east** — The quoted description places the Kosi on the east.
- १८४. (D) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the learned scholar, the Kafar Raja was probably Tarmashirin Khan of the Savage Mangols, He also accepts that Narasimhadeva was the grandson of ‘Nanyadeva”
- १८५. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the learned scholar, the Kafar Raja was probably Tarmashirin Khan of the Savage Mangols, He also accepts that Narasimhadeva was the grandson of ‘Nanyadeva”
- १८६. (A) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Sultan was helped by the two young princes—Narasimhadeva of the Karnata rece and Chaichika Deva, the Chauhan”
- १८७. (C) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “We should bear in mind that Vidyapati has simply used ‘Muhammad’ and not the full name”
- १८८. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Further, we should note that he has given the history of the Karnatas in five tales and while doing so he has kept in view the chronological order”
- १८९. (D) Purusapariksa** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa, the Prakritapaingalama, the Muslim sources, the Rambhmanjarinataka and the epigraphic evidence of the period are all very important and they corroborate each other in so far as the historicity of a fact is concerned”
- १९०. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “He brings to light various aspects regarding the Karnata dynasty and important personalities of the age”
- १९१. (D) Prakritapaingalam** — The relevant source statement reads: “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 7 The Prakritapaingalama, in a way supplements and compliments the Purusapariksa of Vidyapati”
- १९२. (A) Gandaki** — **The quoted boundary description places the Gandaki on the west** — The quoted boundary description places the Gandaki on the west.
- १९३. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “In tales 8, 11 and 22 we are told about Harasimhadeva, the last great king of the Karnata dynasty”
- १९४. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The only foreign traveller’s account known to us is that of Dharmaswami, who visited Mithila in the thirteenth century A.D”
- १९५. (A) Tirabhukti** — **The introduction lists Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut as names of Mithila** — The introduction lists Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirhut as names of Mithila.
- १९६. (C) Gandaki** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the Saktisangamatantra, Videha or Tirabhukti spread from the banks of Gandaki to the forests of Champa”
- १९७. (C) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “Besides Mithila, Videha is also known as Tirabhakti, Tapobhumi, Sambhavi, Suvaranakanana, Mantili, Vijayanti, Janakpura, etc”

- १९८. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhury and Bihar through the Ages edited by R.R: Diwakar contain only sketchy accounts of the history of Mithila”
- १९९. (D) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Cunningham, Tirabhukti lay in the valleys of the little Gandak and Bagmati rivers”
- २००. (A) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 3 LAND AND NAME OF MITHILA Mithila is known as Videha, Tirabhukti and Tirbut etc, According to The Imperial Gazetteer of India (Volume, VI) — page 187) “Mithila is the name for the tract lying between 25°28’ and 26°52’ N”
- २०१. (D) Darbhanga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mulla Taqia refers to the existence of some Muslim inscriptions in and around Darbhanga”
- २०२. (A) Varnana-Ratnakara** — **The book uses Jyotirishvara’s Varnana-Ratnakara as a key source** — The book uses Jyotirishvara’s Varnana-Ratnakara as a key source.
- २०३. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Undoubtedly the dawn of Nanyadeva ‘on the political horizon of north-eastern India and the subsequent establishment of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila is an event of immense historical significance”
- २०४. (D) Himalayas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila is bounded on the north by the Himalayas, in the south by the Ganga, in the west by the Gandaki and on the east by the Kosi”
- २०५. (B) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Malladeva was a brave warrior and a fighter and was called “Pratimalla” or antagonist”
- २०६. (B) Panji** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Panjis of Mithila can be utilized in reconstructing the political and social history of the period”
- २०७. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of their archaic writings, it has not been possible for the scholars to go deep into this important source of the History of Mithila, and this has been a sealed book for most of us”
- २०८. (D) History of Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of their archaic writings, it has not been possible for the scholars to go deep into this important source of the History of Mithila, and this has been a sealed book for most of us”
- २०९. (A) Vijayasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Deopara inscription of Vijayasena also throws some light on the history of Nanyadeva”
- २१०. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “All these sources taken together enable us in reconstructing the history of Mithila under the Karnatas (C)”
- २११. (A) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Prakrita literature describes Mithila as one of the most important names of Videha, Tirabhukti is a later name for Mithila”
- २१२. (B) Darbhanga** — The relevant source statement reads: “The traditional sources as preserved in the writings of Parmeswara Jha, Ras Behari Das, and in the Mithilanka of Mithila Mihir (1935-36 Darbhanga) are also very helpful”
- २१३. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tale 3 gives us some information about Malladeva, “Hero Valorous”, son of Nanyadeva, founder of the Kamata dynasty”
- २१४. (D) Imperial Gazetteer of India** — **The introduction quotes the Imperial Gazetteer of India for this geographical description** — The introduction quotes the Imperial Gazetteer of India for this geographical description.
- २१५. (C) 1323** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1323.
- २१६. (B) Kirtilata** — The relevant source statement reads: “Even his latest work on Kirtilata is not free how various errors and doubts, The Bayaz of Mulla Taqia is a reliable piece of historical evidence in so far as our period is concerned”
- २१७. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “os Introduction and the sources INTRODUCTION Though once noted for a high degree of civilization and as = centre of culture and philosophy, the history of Mithila has not yet received the

attention of scholars it deserves”

२१८. (C) Tirabhukti — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Cunningham, Tirabhukti lay in the valleys of the little Gandak and Bagmati rivers”

२१९. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Various manuscripts have been discovered from Nepal and they throw interesting sidelights on the history and culture of Mithila during the period ‘under review’”

२२०. (A) Prakritapaingalam — The relevant source statement reads: “Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa, the Prakritapaingalama, the Muslim sources, the Rambhajanarataka and the epigraphic evidence of the period are all very important and they corroborate each other in so far as the historicity of a fact is concerned”

२२१. (C) Purusapariksa — **The source discussion treats Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa as significant for the period** — The source discussion treats Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa as significant for the period.

२२२. (C) Himalayas — **The quoted description places the Himalayas on the north of Mithila** — The quoted description places the Himalayas on the north of Mithila.

२२३. (B) Purusapariksa — The relevant source statement reads: “Purusapariksa : An important source of our Political History (Journah ; of Oriental Thought, Vol”

२२४. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhury and Bihar through the Ages edited by R.R: Diwakar contain only sketchy accounts of the history of Mithila”

२२५. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “No coins or seals and inscriptions of note have been discovered and it is likely that most of the valuable source materials by now must have been washed away by the floods and destroyed by fire, the two recurring events which annually ‘take place in Mithila”

२२६. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘Thakur, though a pioneer work, is the second systematic attempt to present the history of Mithila on scientific lines”

२२७. (B) Karnatas — The relevant source statement reads: “The evidence called from these sources and other contemporary manuscripts and inscriptions of Nepal and Bengal and nearby territories give us a good account of the Karnatas of j Mithila”

२२८. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “The Visnupurana provides the following detail of the origin of Mithila : Nimi, the son of Ikshvaku instituted a sacrifice and asked Vasistha to preside”

२२९. (C) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “The Deopara inscription of Vijayasena also throws some light on the history of Nanyadeva”

२३०. (B) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “Although his work is full of limitations, yet the attempt of a person belonging to Bihar Civil Service is really praise-worthy”

२३१. (D) Vidyapati — The relevant source statement reads: “INTRODUCTION AND THE SOURCES 7 The Prakritapaingalama, in a way supplements and compliments the Purusapariksa of Vidyapati”

२३२. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “The Panjis of Mithila can be utilized in reconstructing the political and social history of the period”

२३३. (C) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “and met Ramasimhaddeva of the Karnata dynasty in his capital at Simaraongarh”

२३४. (B) Malladeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Malladeva was associated with Jayachanda of Kanauj (1170—1193 ab.) and the Chikkar a king”

२३५. (B) Jayachanda — The relevant source statement reads: “He is addressed by Jayachanda as “the supreme scion of the Karnata race.” The historicity of Malladeva yet remains to be verified”

२३६. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: ““The tales narrated in the Purusapariksa of Vidyapati throw light on the history of the Karnata dynasty of Mithila”

- २३७. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to D.C, Sircar, the Gandakitira formed the southern boundary, while modern district of Champaran was the northern boundary of Tirhut, The origin of the name of Videha and Mithila is purely mythical”
- २३८. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithi succeeded his father and his country came to-be known as Mithila”
- २३९. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Undoubtedly the dawn of Nanyadeva ‘on the political horizon of north-eastern India and the subsequent establishment of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila is an event of immense historical significance”
- २४०. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnatas brought Mithila on the map of India as an independent State and hence they deserve to be treated at par with other contemporary dynasties”
- २४१. (A) Nanyadeva** — The preface and chapter text identify Nanyadeva as founder of the Karnata line in Mithila.
- २४२. (A) Karnata-Kulabhusan** — The chapter says Nanyadeva was referred to as Karnata-Kulabhusan.
- २४३. (D) Naihatti grant** — The chapter refers to the Naihatti grant of Ballalasena for the inference about Karnata chiefs.
- २४४. (B) Someswara I** — The chapter connects the path of Karnata domination with the campaigns of Someswara I.
- २४५. (D) Vikramaditya VI** — The chapter mentions Vikramaditya VI in connection with the expansion that followed Someswara I.
- २४६. (A) Kullotunga** — The chapter refers to Kullotunga, the Chola king, in connection with the Kalingattapparani account.
- २४७. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “An account of a visit to the ruins of Simaraon, Once the capital of Mithila province in the JASB V p”
- २४८. (C) 1097** — The relevant source statement reads: “The year 1097 A.p., thus, forms a landmark in the history of Mithila”
- २४९. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The -Chaluky as of Kalyana were, at this period, rulers of Karnata but surprisingly none of the contemporary inscriptions of the ‘Chalukya sovereigns refers to any conflict with the Palas”
- २५०. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “With the advent of the Karnatas in Mithila, we come to a surer and sober footing of history”
- २५१. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “As a result of the Chalukyan invasion, three dynasties of Kanavj Mithila, and Bengal came to limelight in north India”
- २५२. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Simrouna, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Mithila situated in the Nepal Tarai, in the ruins of which many statues and idols have been found”
- २५३. (B) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal is of the opinion that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army or more likely Karnata allies of Karan who is described to have ravaged Mithila between 1040 and 1060 A.D”
- २५४. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘The Karnatas seem to have been very powerful ‘Samantas?”
- २५५. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “ORIGIN OF THE KARNATAS OF MITHILA 27 Sastriis of the opinion that the mention of Karnatas in the Pala inscriptions is fictitious and any inference may lead to some wrong conclusions”
- २५६. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “ORIGIN OF THE KARNATAS OF MITHILA 27 Sastriis of the opinion that the mention of Karnatas in the Pala inscriptions is fictitious and any inference may lead to some wrong conclusions”
- २५७. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “soass of materials and evidence, having some bearing on the Karnatas, yet an absolutely correct and authentic picture regarding their origin is still a desideratum”
- २५८. (B) 1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.

- २६९. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The series of southern invasion might have been quite possibly responsible for the regular inflow of Karnata settlers in Bengal and Mithila, Most likely, ‘the fresh wave of Karnatakendu Vikramaditya VI gave them impetus to stabilise their position as independent rulers after”
- २६०. (D) Vikramaditya VI** — The relevant source statement reads: “The series of southern invasion might have been quite possibly responsible for the regular inflow of Karnata settlers in Bengal and Mithila, Most likely, ‘the fresh wave of Karnatakendu Vikramaditya VI gave them impetus to stabilise their position as independent rulers after”
- २६१. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “could derive advantage of the difficulties of the Kalachuris, they had to face an invasion from the Chatukyas of Karnata#* The earliest invasion of the Chalukyas must have taken place before 1053 A.v.% Yet another important Chalukyan expedition was”
- २६२. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: ““ORIGIN OF THE KARNATAS OF MI HILA 31 the chaos and confusion obtaining in the region, Nanyadeva or his ancestors seem to have asserted independence.*?”
- २६३. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty, is described as the brother of Kirtiraja which is evident from the BodhGaya inscription of Tunga Dharmavaloka”
- २६४. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Present state of our knowledge, it is extremely difficult to be precise with regard to the time as to when the Karnatas first ‘settled in Bengal and Mithila”
- २६५. (B) Vikramaditya VI** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnata invasion from south spearheaded by Vikramaditya VI is described to have acquired large territories”
- २६६. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Regmi says that Nanya is a word of Karnatic origin and in Nepal the Naniya or Nani, an expression of endearment, is derivative of the same”
- २६७. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “But in view of modern researches and more scientific and convincing theories regarding the origin of the Karnatas”
- २६८. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have to bear in mind that Karna’s expedition occurred about forty years before the accession of Nanyadeva.*4 R.D, Banerjee also suggests that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army, ** and K.P”
- २६९. (B) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Regarding the suggestion that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Karnata allies of Karna, we have to consider that”
- २७०. (A) 1060** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1060.
- २७१. (D) 1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.
- २७२. (C) Someswara I** — **The chapter connects the path of Karnata domination with the campaigns of Someswara I** — The chapter connects the path of Karnata domination with the campaigns of Someswara I.
- २७३. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Present state of our knowledge, it is extremely difficult to be precise with regard to the time as to when the Karnatas first ‘settled in Bengal and Mithila”
- २७४. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Simrouna, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Mithila situated in the Nepal Tarai, in the ruins of which many statues and idols have been found”
- २७५. (A) 1053** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1053.
- २७६. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It has been clearly seen above that Mithila experienced numerous ups and downs and chaos and confusion reigned supreme everywhere”
- २७७. (C) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “If, however, the theory of the Rastrakuta Karnatas living in Dandabhukti be accepted, in that case it can be undoubtedly concluded that the Karnatas were the result of the eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha and not of the Chola conquest as”

- २७८. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chanda, the Karnatas were soldiers-who are credited with having invaded the kingdom of Mahipala.’?”
- २७९. (C) 1040-1969** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1040-1969.
- २८०. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “in the valley of Nepal and also the Tarai area during the reign of Ramapala”
- २८१. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ramakrishna Kavi is of the view that the Rastrakutas were the Karnatas”
- २८२. (B) Naihatti grant** — **The chapter refers to the Naihatti grant of Ballalasena for the inference about Karnata chiefs** — The chapter refers to the Naihatti grant of Ballalasena for the inference about Karnata chiefs.
- २८३. (B) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “and after the withdrawal, of the strong ‘Chalukyan arm they rose to pre-eminence, broke off their allegiance and established themselves as rulers of Tirhut.” “« Nanyadeva was the first ruler of this dynasty”
- २८४. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Regmi says that Nanya is a word of Karnatic origin and in Nepal the Naniya or Nani, an expression of endearment, is derivative of the same”
- २८५. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Levi is of the view that Nanyadeva, first of all, accepted service under some unknown king, took advantage of the weakness of his master and ultimately established his authority”
- २८६. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal is of the opinion that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army or more likely Karnata allies of Karan who is described to have ravaged Mithila between 1040 and 1060 A.D”
- २८७. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is evident from the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya that the Karnatas formed an alliance with Chedi King Kama, who with their assistance, overran Malwa like a sea”
- २८८. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “and after the withdrawal, of the strong ‘Chalukyan arm they rose to pre-eminence, broke off their allegiance and established themselves as rulers of Tirhut.” “« Nanyadeva was the first ruler of this dynasty”
- २८९. (C) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to them Karnatas were simply the results of the eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha.* In their view Rajendra Chola Gangaikonda had a strong commonsense and clear grasp of the political situation in north India and he made a successful bid for supremacy”
- २९०. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is evident from the Nagpur Prasasti of Udayaditya that the Karnatas formed an alliance with Chedi King Kama, who with their assistance, overran Malwa like a sea”
- २९१. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “A set of scholars have put forward another theory about the origin of the Karnatas”
- २९२. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “sibiiee There was a family of Rastrakuta Karnatas in the region, of Dandabhukti planted either by Dhruva or Govind IIL”
- २९३. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “A set of scholars have put forward another theory about the origin of the Karnatas”
- २९४. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It apparently appeared as if Mithila had become politically dormant and culturally stagnant”
- २९५. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The sole purpose of the Purana seems to establish some relationship of Kamarupa with Mithila”
- २९६. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnatas of Mithila have also been called Karnatachudamani in the Nepal inscriptions,** Karnatavamsodaava and Karnatadhipa® by Chandeswara and Karnatakulaksmi*® in the Sena G”

- ३९७. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Sastri writes that people defeated by Mahipala might have ‘been connected with the Karnatas who are known to have -established themselves in Bengal and Mithila later on”
- ३९८. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have to bear in mind that Karna’s expedition occurred about forty years before the accession of Nanyadeva.*4 R.D, Banerjee also suggests that the Karnatas were the remnants of the Chola army, ** and K.P”
- ३९९. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: ““The available evidence enables us to suggest that the Karnatas of Mithila were southerners”
- ३००. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Bassattariya Brahmana-families in ‘Assam, which was a renowned seat of ‘tantricism’, came probably from Mithila”
- ३०१. (B) Ramapala** — The relevant source statement reads: “in the valley of Nepal and also the Tarai area during the reign of Ramapala”
- ३०२. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ramakrishna Kavi is of the view that the Rastrakutas were the Karnatas”
- ३०३. (B) Karnata-Kulabhusan — The chapter says Nanyadeva was referred to as Karnata-Kulabhusan** — The chapter says Nanyadeva was referred to as Karnata-Kulabhusan.
- ३०४. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Further, Chalukyan invasion generated self-confidence among the Karnatas and they -asserted independence in the last decade of the eleventh century A.D”
- ३०५. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “This was the time when Karnatas were making their headway in this region”
- ३०६. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The ancestors of Nanyadeva were petty chieftains and adventurers in the eastern India, and deriving advantage from”
- ३०७. (B) 1325** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1325.
- ३०८. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘The Karnatas seem to have been very powerful ‘Samantas?’”
- ३०९. (C) 1040** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1040.
- ३१०. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “This was the time when Karnatas were making their headway in this region”
- ३११. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar is of the opinion that the deluge of Karnata invasion ushered in three new dynasties at Kanauj, Mithila and Bengal.® There is another theory about the origin of the Karnatas”
- ३१२. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “sibiiee There was a family of Rastrakuta Karnatas in the region, of Dandabhukti planted either by Dhruva or Govind IIL”
- ३१३. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva was a Karnataksatriya and there is possibly no doubt about it as is evident from his various epithets The commentary on Bharata’s Natyasastra enables us to know that he was addressed as “Karnatakulabhushan.” K.P”
- ३१४. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “If, however, the theory of the Rastrakuta expansion has got to be accepted, it is plausible that Karnatas made advances along with Chalukyas”
- ३१५. (D) Kanauj** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Basahi plate of Govindchanda Gahadawala of Kanauj’ also supports the rout of the Parmaras at the hands of the Chalukyas”
- ३१६. (C) 1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.
- ३१७. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “Aiyangar is of the opinion that Dandabhukti denoted Bihar with Orissa but this identification: is not unanimously accepted”

- ३१८. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar is of the opinion that the deluge of Karnata invasion ushered in three new dynasties at Kanauj, Mithila and Bengal.® There is another theory about the origin of the Karnatas”
- ३१९. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty, is described as the brother of Kirtiraja which is evident from the BodhGaya inscription of Tunga Dharmavaloka”
- ३२०. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The process ultimately resulted in the establishment of the Karnata dynasty”
- ३२१. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Someswara UII, son of Vikramaditya VI, has been described as having stepped upon the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravida, Magadha and Nepal”
- ३२२. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Further, Chalukyan invasion generated self-confidence among the Karnatas and they asserted independence in the last decade of the eleventh century A.D”
- ३२३. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “With the advent of the Karnatas in Mithila, we come to a surer and sober footing of history”
- ३२४. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to this theory the Karnatas were occupying high positions during the Pala administration in Bengal and Magadha, It is probable that when Pala’s authority weakened, the Karnata chiefs derived advantage of the situation”
- ३२५. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to them Karnatas were simply the results of the eclipsed Karnata power in Magadha.* In their view Rajendra Chola Gangaikonda had a strong commonsense and clear grasp of the political situation in north India and he made a successful bid for supremacy”
- ३२६. (B) Someswara I** — The relevant source statement reads: “The storming of the capital of Parmara King Bhoja I and the destruction of the Kalachuri King Karna by Someswara I (1040-1069 A.D.) actually facilitated the path of Karnata domination in the realm of north Indian politics”
- ३२७. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “This process undoubtedly paved the way of Karnata consolidation and supremacy”
- ३२८. (A) Kamarupa** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal, It has been further established that Nanyadeva was a junior contemporary of Dharmapala of Kamarupa ®* The Kalikapurana, compiled during the reign of Dharmapala has got the earliest reference in the Bharatabhasya of Nanyadeva”
- ३२९. (D) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ganguly thinks that Nanyadeva was an Officer under the Palas and established a kingdom in Tirabhukti (Tirhut) during the Kaivarta revolt”
- ३३०. (B) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “seemingly improbable as there is nothing concrete to substantiate that the Karnatas formed a part of the Chola army”
- ३३१. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “and refers indirectly to a trial of strength between Mahipala and the Karnatas”
- ३३२. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chanda, the Karnatas were soldiers-who are credited with having invaded the kingdom of Mahipala.’?”
- ३३३. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “seemingly improbable as there is nothing concrete to substantiate that the Karnatas formed a part of the Chola army”
- ३३४. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The year 1097 A.p., thus, forms a landmark in the history of Mithila”
- ३३५. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “But in view of modern researches and more scientific and convincing theories regarding the origin of the Karnatas”

३३६. (D) Karnatas — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ‘Dharmapala of Dandabhukti was most probably a relative of ‘Gauda ruling over the territory of eclipsed Karnatas”

३३७. (B) Magadha — The relevant source statement reads: “According to this theory the Karnatas were occupying high positions during the Pala administration in Bengal and Magadha, It is probable that when Pala’s authority weakened, the Karnata chiefs derived advantage of the situation”

३३८. (B) Vikramaditya VI — The relevant source statement reads: “He established his supremacy over this region with the assistance of Chalukyan King Vikramaditya VI”

३३९. (D) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnata invasion from south spearheaded by Vikramaditya VI is described to have acquired large territories”

३४०. (D) Vikramaditya VI — **The chapter mentions Vikramaditya VI in connection with the expansion that followed Someswara I** — The chapter mentions Vikramaditya VI in connection with the expansion that followed Someswara I.

३४१. (A) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “soass of materials and evidence, having some bearing on the Karnatas, yet an absolutely correct and authentic picture regarding their origin is still a desideratum”

३४२. (B) Karnatas — The relevant source statement reads: “Sastri writes that people defeated by Mahipala might have ‘been connected with the Karnatas who are known to have -established themselves in Bengal and Mithila later on”

३४३. (A) Kamarupa — The relevant source statement reads: “The sole purpose of the Purana seems to establish some relationship of Kamarupa with Mithila”

३४४. (B) Vanga — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS organised against Vanga and the neighbouring countries in the last decade of the eleventh century A.D.% or even at the beginning of the twelfth century a.D.”

३४५. (C) Malladeva — The chapter on successors associates village memories such as Maldiha and Malhad with Malladeva.

३४६. (C) Pratimalla — The text calls Malladeva Pratimalla, or antagonist.

३४७. (C) Gangeyadeva of Mithila — The preface says the chapter establishes Gangadeva of Tirabhukti as the same as Gangeyadeva of Mithila.

३४८. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhury and others have discussed the ‘veracity of the manuscript and most of the scholars have come to the conclusion that Gangeyadeva was Gangadeva of Mithila”

३४९. (A) Tirhut — The relevant source statement reads: “He did not belong to the Karnata dynasty and he Ahad no sway over any part of Tirhut”

३५०. (D) 1188 — The relevant source statement reads: “GANGADEVA : (1147 to 1188 a.D.) The colophon of a Ramayana manuscript refers to one Gangeyadeva of Tirabhukti about whose identity there has been a lot of discussion since it first came to light”

३५१. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “But on the basis of the different sources, with the solitary exception of Ballalacharita, we learn that Ballalasena did not lead any independent campaign against Mithila during his own rule, There is no positive evidence at our disposal to prove that”

३५२. (C) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “The concept of ‘Pancha-Gauda’ is a traditional thing, and all rulers of Bengal continued to adore themselves with these epithets simply to make an external show of their prestige”

३५३. (C) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “From the Manhali copperplate, it is interpreted that at least a considerable portion of north Bengal was under Madanpala upto the eighth year of his reign”

३५४. (A) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “It is likely that Gangadeva ruled over certain portion of Mithila and from there he extended his authority upto Bengal, while Malladeva ruled over the north-eastern portion of Mithila and the Terain area of Nepal”

- ३५५. (C) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “As stated, when all contemporary powers seem to have been faced with internal and external troubles, Mithila remained comparatively peaceful under Gangadeva”
- ३५६. (A) Jayachanda** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Vidyapati, the Chikkoras were not in a position to measure arms with such a mighty monarch as Jayachanda of Kasi”
- ३५७. (D) Simraongarh** — The relevant source statement reads: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 6r Simraongarh continued to be the main capital, yet several other towns were converted into temporary capitals and Darbhanga was one of them”
- ३५८. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Mallas of Nepal had also established their power before and after Nanyadeva and Levi considers the existence of such a dynasty as not wholly improbable”
- ३५९. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Kanungo} has confused the issue by bringing one Arimalladeva as a Karnata ruler of Mithila after Nanyadeva”
- ३६०. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Kanungo} has confused the issue by bringing one Arimalladeva as a Karnata ruler of Mithila after Nanyadeva”
- ३६१. (B) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Maldiha, a village on the border of Purnea and Saharsa districts, and Malhad in the Supaul sub-division are credited with having been established by Malladeva”
- ३६२. (A) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva successfully carried on certain important administrative reforms in his kingdom”
- ३६३. (C) Ballalasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “Under the circumstances, Ballalasena was not in a position to carry on imperialistic expansion in or against Mithila”
- ३६४. (B) Monghyr** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Gahadawalas under Govindachanda had advanced upto Monghyr and their retreat was immediately followed by the re-establishment of the Pala authority under Madanpala as is corroborated by the Valgudar inscription of the same king”
- ३६५. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Mallas of Nepal had also established their power before and after Nanyadeva and Levi considers the existence of such a dynasty as not wholly improbable”
- ३६६. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS He is also known as ‘Pratimalla’ and heir apparent of Nanyadeva according to Puruspariksa”
- ३६७. (A) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “But it is said that on account of his quarrelsome nature, Malladeva could not stay there for long”
- ३६८. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “If we take into account the hold of the Senas on Mithila, it can be asserted with certainty that the same must have been confined upto the Moranga region”
- ३६९. (B) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva was a powerful king and his achievements stand confirmed from the facts”
- ३७०. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Under the circumstances, Ballalasena was not in a position to carry on imperialistic expansion in or against Mithila”
- ३७१. (D) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Narasimhadeva had developed differences with his kinsmen and as a result of that Mithila and Nepal were separated”
- ३७२. (B) Gauda** — The relevant source statement reads: “The concept of ‘Pancha-Gauda’ is a traditional thing, and all rulers of Bengal continued to adore themselves with these epithets simply to make an external show of their prestige”
- ३७३. (D) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 59 Ballalasena and Gangadeva came into conflict”
- ३७४. (B) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “GANGADEVA : (1147 to 1188 a.D.) The colophon of a Ramayana manuscript refers to one Gangadeva of Tirabhukti about whose identity there has been a lot of discussion since it

first came to light”

३७५. (B) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “The possibility of this <divison of the kingdom of Nanyadeva cannot be ruled out or rejected”

३७६. (C) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva has been rightly hailed as “Gaudadhwaja” in the colophon of a Ramayana manuscript”

३७७. (A) Ganga — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva has been rightly hailed as “Gaudadhwaja” in the colophon of a Ramayana manuscript”

३७८. (C) Ballalasena — The relevant source statement reads: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 59 Ballalasena and Gangadeva came into conflict”

३७९. (C) 1250 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1250.

३८०. (D) Pratimalla — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS He is also known as “Pratimalla” and heir apparent of Nanyadeva according to Puruspariksa”

३८१. (B) Vidyapati — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Vidyapati, the Chikkoras were not in a position to measure arms with such a mighty monarch as Jayachanda of Kasi”

३८२. (D) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Even during the life-time of his father, Nanyadeva, Gangadeva is said to have defeated the Senas, and consequently pushed them eastwards”

३८३. (C) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “After the death of Nanyadeva he seems to have become the ruler of Mithila which is corroborated by facts”

३८४. (C) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhury and others have discussed the ‘veracity of the manuscript and most of the scholars have come to the conclusion that Gangadeva was Gangadeva of Mithila”

३८५. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “As stated, when all contemporary powers seem to have been faced with internal and external troubles, Mithila remained comparatively peaceful under Gangadeva”

३८६. (D) 1188 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1188.

३८७. (D) Ballalasena — The relevant source statement reads: “The contemporary political situation was also not in favour of Ballalasena’s unplanned adventure in the realm: of power-politics”

३८८. (A) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “It has been established accordingly that the division of the Karnata line in Mithila had virtually enabled Nepal to assert its independence during the regime of Gangadeva though Malladeva could succeed in keeping his dominance over a part of Nepal in the Terain area”

३८९. (B) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “27) of Sandhyakara Nandi refers to an invasion of Gauda by the Karnata rulers of Mithila, Nanyadeva claimed to have broken the powers of Vanga and Gauda and Gangadeva also claimed some political authority in Gauda”

३९०. (A) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhury), I have followed the second contention ‘and have accepted the fact that Gangadeva is to be identified with the son of Nanyadeva”

३९१. (C) 1147 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1147.

३९२. (C) Malladeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Further, by no stretch of imagination, we can identify Arimalladeva with Malladeva {son of Nanyadeva} of Mithila, whose historicity is still shrouded in obscurity and the truth about the Bheet Bhagwanpur ruins yet await explanation”

३९३. (B) Kosi — The relevant source statement reads: “The numerous ruins of these villages were washed away by the Kosi floods in the thirties and forties of the present century”

३९४. (B) Monghyr — The relevant source statement reads: “The Jayanagar inscription shows that in the fourteenth year of his reign, he ruled over the southern part of the district of Monghyr and this assertion is further supported by the Valgudar inscription

of Madanpala”

३९५. (A) 1150 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1150.

३९६. (C) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of these facts and also the discovery of five manuscripts, representing the restoration of the ‘Thakuri line, it may be concluded that the authorities of the Karnatas had been reduced to nonentity and that the Thakuris had asserted their independence”

३९७. (D) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “The history of Nepal was then in a process of political disintegration which is substantiated by the Pattakadal inscription of 1162 a.D”

३९८. (C) Kanauj — The relevant source statement reads: “He is credited with having shifted to the court of Jayachanda, the king of Kanauj”

३९९. (B) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Mirasi and others) ; and (i) Gangeyadeva identified with Gangadeva of Mithila (R.C”

४००. (B) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “These reforms were of immense help to him in consolidating the Karnata dominion”

४०१. (C) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: ““The Pratapamalla inscription of Nepal shows that Gangadeva succeeded Nanyadeva in 1147 a.p, Gangadeva is considered to be a very brave king”

४०२. (A) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva was positively a contemporary of Madanpala and attacked his kingdom in north Bengal successfully”

४०३. (A) Ballalasena — The relevant source statement reads: “But on the basis of the different sources, with the solitary exception of Ballalacharita, we learn that Ballalasena did not lead any independent campaign against Mithila during his own rule, There is no positive evidence at our disposal to prove that”

४०४. (A) Darbhanga — The relevant source statement reads: “SUCCESSORS OF NANYADEVA 6r Simraongarh continued to be the main capital, yet several other towns were converted into temporary capitals and Darbhanga was one of them”

४०५. (C) Malladeva — The relevant source statement reads: ““Addressing him as a valiant hero, Vidyapati, also appreciates his independent attitude of mind.* Only because Malladeva was a man of independent bent of mind he left his kingdom to make out his independent existence elsewhere”

४०६. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “In the present stage of our knowledge, it is rather difficult to say anything for certain only on the basis a solitary epigraphic evidence.® In future, further archaeological excavations may throw some welcome-light on the authenticity of Malladeva as a ruler of Mithila”

४०७. (B) Vidyapati — The relevant source statement reads: ““Addressing him as a valiant hero, Vidyapati, also appreciates his independent attitude of mind.* Only because Malladeva was a man of independent bent of mind he left his kingdom to make out his independent existence elsewhere”

४०८. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “We have no direct evidence to show the reign period of Malladeva in Mithila though K.R”

४०९. (B) Tirabhukti — The relevant source statement reads: “While Nanyadeva conquered and consolidated, it was left to Gangadeva to put the newly built kingdom on sound footing.* In the present state of our knowledge it can be safely concluded that this Gangadeva of Tirabhukti was the same as Gangeyadeva”

४१०. (D) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva was a powerful king and his achievements stand confirmed from the facts”

४११. (B) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Mulla-Tagia points out that Gangadeva shifted his capital to Darbhanga”

- ४१२. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “After the demise of Madanpala, the Pala rulers had ceased to exercise any suzerainty } in Western, eastern and southern Bengal”
- ४१३. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Kalachuri king Bijjala is praised for having upset the stability of Nepal.* The Manglai inscription represents Yadava Jaitungi as having defeated the chiefs of”
- ४१४. (C) Saharsa** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Maldiha, a village on the border of Purnea and Saharsa districts, and Malhad in the Supaul sub-division are credited with having been established by Malladeva”
- ४१५. (D) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “(27) of Sandhyakara Nandi refers to an invasion of Gauda by the Karnata rulers of Mithila, Nanyadeva claimed to have broken the powers of Vanga and Gauda and Gangadeva also claimed some political authority in Gauda”
- ४१६. (C) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva successfully carried on certain important administrative reforms in his kingdom”
- ४१७. (B) Darbhanga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mulla-Tagia points out that Gangadeva shifted his capital to Darbhanga”
- ४१८. (A) Jayachanda** — The relevant source statement reads: “He is credited with having shifted to the court of Jayachanda, the king of Kanauj”
- ४१९. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tradition asserts that one Nanyadeva’s sons ruled in Nepal.* It is very likely that Gangadeva ruled in Mithila, while the other son, Malladeva, ruled over Nepal”
- ४२०. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mirasi and others) ; and (i) Gangeyadeva identified with Gangadeva of Mithila (R.C)”
- ४२१. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Further, by no stretch of imagination, we can identify Arimalladeva with Malladeva {son of Nanyadeva} of Mithila, whose historicity is still shrouded in obscurity and the truth about the Bheet Bhagwanpur ruins yet await explanation”
- ४२२. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of these facts and also the discovery of five manuscripts, representing the restoration of the ‘Thakuri line, it may be concluded that the authorities of the Karnatas had been reduced to nonentity and that the Thakuris had asserted their independence”
- ४२३. (B) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Gangadeva and Malladeva could’ not pull on well.” A local tradition asserts that one Vardhamana Upadhyaya was patronised by Malladeva, Vardhamana, the distinguished writer on Smriti, is said to have flourished between 1150 and 1250 A.D.* and has referred to a “Karnatalalana”
- ४२४. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “After the death of Nanyadeva he seems to have become the ruler of Mithila which is corroborated by facts”
- ४२५. (B) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Until further evidence is forthcoming it would not be proper to hazard any guess with regard to Malladeva who, in popular tradition, is said to have ruled over a portion of Mithila after Nanyadeva”
- ४२६. (A) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tradition asserts that one Nanyadeva’s sons ruled in Nepal.* It is very likely that Gangadeva ruled in Mithila, while the other son, Malladeva, ruled over Nepal”
- ४२७. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Until further evidence is forthcoming it would not be proper to hazard any guess with regard to Malladeva who, in popular tradition, is said to have ruled over a portion of Mithila after Nanyadeva”
- ४२८. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “While Nanyadeva conquered and consolidated, it was left to Gangadeva to put the newly built kingdom on sound footing.* In the present state of our knowledge it can be safely concluded that this Gangadeva of Tirabhukti was the same as Gangeyadeva”

- ४३९. (A) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mention has been made of Gangadeva in the Andhratharahi ‘inscription but there is very scanty or almost no positive ‘material to substantiate something of the time of his regime”
- ४३०. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Narasimhadeva had developed differences with his kinsmen and as a result of that Mithila and Nepal were separated”
- ४३१. (C) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The village Gangapur Rajni in the sub-division of Madhipura in the district of Sanarsa still remains to remind us that Gangadeva definitely ruled in this region”
- ४३२. (C) 1147** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1147.
- ४३३. (C) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Even during the life-time of his father, Nanyadeva, Gangadeva is said to have defeated the Senas, and consequently pushed them eastwards”
- ४३४. (B) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mention has been made of Gangadeva in the Andhratharahi ‘inscription but there is very scanty or almost no positive ‘material to substantiate something of the time of his regime”
- ४३५. (C) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Sena dynasty, Ballalasena was a contemporary of Gangadeva, The general belief is that during the regime of powerful Ballalasena, no Province of Sena rule was captured by any other king”
- ४३६. (A) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The problem ‘Did Malladeva actually rule over Mithila ” is still open for hazarding a reasonable guess”
- ४३७. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The mention of Mithila in the Sena literary records should mean simply Moranga and nothing more than that”
- ४३८. (D) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is likely that Gangadeva ruled over certain portion of Mithila and from there he extended his authority upto Bengal, while Malladeva ruled over the north-eastern portion of Mithila and the Terain area of Nepal”
- ४३९. (C) Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva** — The contents list Narasimhadeva, Ramasimhadeva and Saktisimhadeva/Sakrasimhadeva under Chapter VI.
- ४४०. (A) Sakrasimhadeva** — The preface and contents identify Saktisimhadeva also as Sakrasimhadeva.
- ४४१. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The only possibility to ‘himself ginton toh sought in the fact that since Bhupasingh had succeeded Harihara, he does not appear in the Mitha list, though he mentioned the ‘historical table of Nepal”
- ४४२. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila tradition and folk-lore have described him as a warrior and very brave king”
- ४४३. (D) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the ‘basis of this it is reasonable to believe that a good portion of the Karnatak kingdom between the Gandak and the Ganga had ‘passed into the powerful hands of the Sultan of Bengal”
- ४४४. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is not only Mithila tradition but also the Vamsaval, which is in the private library of Kaiser and ‘was consulted by K.P. Jayaswal places Sakrasimbadeva as the ‘successor of Ramasimhadeva, The Vamsaval under possession”
- ४४५. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Sakkuri and Sukidighi come ‘ ‘memorize the name of the King, ‘The tradition of ‘Mithila preserves an account that Sakrasimhadeva along with his ministers Devaditya and Virewara”
- ४४६. (B) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of the above mentioned facts, the date of the accession of Ramasimhadeva should be treated as finally settled till fresh evidence contrary to this is forthcoming”
- ४४७. (C) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “has been established that Sakrasimbadeva remained tied with Sakuri (modern Sakuri) and the neighbouring areas, Harisimhadeva was the lord of the area in the reign of Simaranga”
- ४४८. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Narasimhadeva of Danapaddhati-manuscript was different from Narasimhadeva, the third ruler of the Karnata dynasty”

- ४४९. (C) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Bengal had penetrated its influence into the very heart of Mithila and ‘appears that the extent and size of Karcata kingdom of Mithila was considerably reduced’”
- ४५०. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “It seems more probable that Nrisimhadeva mentioned in the Danapaddhati, who has been addressed as ‘Srimana’ and as also ‘Karnatanavya-bhusana’ (the crest-jewel of the Karnatas), might have been a local ruler of this dynasty after the fall of Harisimhadeva?”
- ४५१. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “ouric at TORY OF sata a the Karnatas must have been considerably reduced, The possibility of contest between the two”
- ४५२. (D) Purusapariksa** — The relevant source statement reads: “In tale 4 of the Purusapariksa Vidyapati refers to a march of Delhi Sultan”
- ४५३. (C) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It seems very likely that he was also taking a precaution against the evil designs of “Mukundasena, Besides this, Ramasimhadeva is also”
- ४५४. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “in Possession of Tucei narrates how Ramasimbadeva was dethroned by the Mukundasena, king of Palpa in western Nepal”
- ४५५. (D) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Mulla Tagia, Narasimhadeva had been reduced to a subservient position under Laksmanasena of Bengal”
- ४५६. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Nepal Durbar Catalogue, he is called ‘Maharajadhiraja’, ‘Bhupala’, ‘Mithiladhipati’ and in the Mithila tradition he is known as ‘Bhujabalabhima’ and “Bhimaprakrama””
- ४५७. (B) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “There is valid ground for this type of thinking on the part of Petech ‘because the “Vikrama’ era was not then employed in either Nepal or Tirhut, 1245 A.D.”
- ४५८. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is also beyond doubt that Sakrasinha-deva was ruling over part of Mithila efficiently and that he could ‘establish friendly relationship with Alauddin Kili”
- ४५९. (B) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “mentioned in the history of Nepal in an obscure context concerning the festivals and religious ceremonies and has been described as ‘Appu Ramasimhadeva and the date mentioned therein is 364, “Jyestha Krsna Pratipada,” equivalent to May 24, 1244 A.D.”
- ४६०. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “(Dabmaswami) ‘The Nepalese sources add to our discomfiture regarding the settlement of the dates, According to these sources, ‘between Saktisimhadeva and Hirisimhadeva the ruling monarch was either Bhupalimhadeva or Karmasimhadeva”
- ४६१. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Even Nepalese sources have not cared to mention him because he was not in the direct line of succession of the ruling dynasty of Nanyadeva”
- ४६२. (C) 1196** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1196.
- ४६३. (D) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “The forefathers of Vidyapati had the privilege of serving under the Karnata kings in various”
- ४६४. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “The tall talks of the great minister Chandeswara, amply prove that Nepal had freed itself” from the control of the Karnatas”
- ४६५. (A) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Scholars are right in identifying him as Ramasimhadeva of Sudhikalpatare?”
- ४६६. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Most likely Sakisimhadeva of the Nepal inscriptions seems to have been confused with Sakrasimbadeva, the traditional founder of Sakkurio* Utie held”
- ४६७. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “[POLITICAL STORY OF Nepal is more than a political adventurer of western Nepal”
- ४६८. (D) 1227** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1227.

- ४६९. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The reign of Narasimbadeva of Mithila was barren of any event of historical significance”
- ४७०. (C) 1285** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1285.
- ४७१. (D) Ramasimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “There are grave doubts about Saktsimbadeva also, Saktiimadeva does not appear as a lineal descendant of Ramasimbadeva in the Vamsaal”
- ४७२. (B) 1260** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1260.
- ४७३. (D) Balban** — The relevant source statement reads: “n MrILA UNDER TH KARRATAS Jadunath Sarkar has very corcecty aseted that attack yielded ‘im rich booty but no submission Even thesave King Balban, hd rushed upto the frontiers of Mithila”
- ४७४. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “He also submitted to the Muslim invaders and Promised to pay them taxes and thus spared Mithila of the turmoil and humiliation which might have been faced by the * parts of the kingdom on account of frequent Muslim attacks”
- ४७५. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: ““These ‘ames have not been ausigned any reiga-period in the Nepalese tradition whereas in Mithila tradition, we find one Virasimbadeva ruling over ‘Mithila in 1260 A”
- ४७६. (A) 1229** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1229.
- ४७७. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAScapacities and naturally the poet must have learnt in detail about the numerous exploits of his ancestors in the Karnatacourts”
- ४७८. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Weight Maury of Nepal OA 26 MDG, Quoted in 78, 9.2, 1B ABORL, XOX p”
- ४७९. (C) Narasimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal is of the opinion that by that time the texture of the political set up had undergone a big change and the prevailing circumstances were sufficient to earn the epithet of a “weak king” for Narasimbadeva”
- ४८०. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Petech is ofthe opinion that both Narasimbadevas msintaine some connection with Nepal because these names find place in the early portion of the Vamsavalc®® ‘The Vamsorell!”
- ४८१. (A) Sakrasimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: ““On the basis of the veants-material available might bbe conjectured here that Sakrasimbadeva belonged toa dif reat ine and even when te tried 1 establih his relaionship with the two houses of the Karnatas ie”
- ४८२. (B) Ramasimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Even the script of the Havidih inscription is Maithili2* RAMASIMHADEVA (1227-1285 a.D.) Ramasimbadeva succeeded his father Narasimbadeva in 1227 a.d”
- ४८३. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “mentioned in the history of Nepal in an obscure context concerning the fanetons and relisious ceremonies and has been described as ‘Appu Ramasimbadeva and the date mentioned therein is 364, “Jyestha Krsna Pratipada,” equivalent to May 24, 1244 a”
- ४८४. (A) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Maheswara inscription ‘of Firuz Aiigin, Governor of Rukunuddin Kaikus of Bihar speaks ofa magnificent building constructed on the northern ‘bank of Gandak, in the vicinity of Maheswara, a vilage situated in the Begusari subdivision ofthe district of Mongh”
- ४८५. (C) Narasimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ramasimbadeva has been shown 5 the son and successor of Narasimbadeva”
- ४८६. (B) Narasimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Even the script of the Havidih inscription is Maithili2* RAMASIMHADEVA (1227-1285 a.D.) Ramasimbadeva succeeded his father Narasimbadeva in 1227 a.d”
- ४८७. (B) Narasimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Mulla Tagia, Narasimbadeva had been reduced to a subservient position under Laksmanasena of Bengal”

- ४८८. (A) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “In Nepal, Narasimhadeva had quarrels with his kinsmen and as a consequence of this Mithila and Nepal were separated.” The authenticity of this fact has not been verified on the basis of any sound evidence”
- ४८९. (D) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Maheswara inscription ‘of Firuz Aigin, Governor of Rukunuddin Kaikus of Bihar speaks of a magnificent building constructed on the northern ‘bank of Gandak, in the vicinity of Maheswara, a village situated in the Begusari subdivision of the district of Mongh”
- ४९०. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have to consider that Vidyapati has depicted the history of the Karnatas of ‘Mithila in five tales and in doing so he has laid special emphasis on the chronological sequence”
- ४९१. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is held that Tughan Khan conquered the kingdom of Mithila and said to have imprisoned the King”
- ४९२. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “This fact is also supported by the fact that Chandeswara, the great minister of Harisimhadeva, embarked a series of fresh conquests over Nepal”
- ४९३. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Since the Hindu rulers of Mithila were then following a policy of ‘Vatsisiti, there was nothing unnatural if Sakrasimhadeva, after being defeated by Alnuddin Kai, sought his alliance for protection against the whims of the Sultan of Bengal”
- ४९४. (D) Sakrasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Khilji Sakrasimhadeva might have helped as a protective and security ‘measure against the Governor of the Sultan of Bengal, Rukunuddin Kalu”
- ४९५. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In Nepal, Narasimhadeva had quarrels with his kinsmen and as a consequence of this Mithila and Nepal were separated.” The authenticity of this fact has not been verified on the basis of any sound evidence”
- ४९६. (A) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “The erection of huge structure on the bank of Gandak by Faruq Aizin was possibly to check the raids from the side of the Faruqi kings of Mithila, The assumption of the title by ‘he Odi of Rukunuddin Kaikus in Bar shows an attitude of the Baton!”
- ४९७. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “He might have been a descendant of | Malindeva to that is why he seems to have been ignored in ‘the Mithila tradition”
- ४९८. (C) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ramasimhadeva was a great devotee and a great patron of ‘sacred literature, He was & very farsighted and successful king And he effectively organized the administrative system in his kingdom on sound and efficient lines”
- ४९९. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the basis of ‘Nepalese and Mithila tradition it is apparent that Ramasimhadeva flourished between 1229 and 1291 A.D., though Manmohan ‘Chakravarty places him two steps below Harisimhadeva”
- ५००. (B) 1227** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1227.
- ५०१. (C) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “During the period of Gangadatta and Ramasimhadeva the system of agriculture ‘was started and in due course it was stabilized”
- ५०२. (A) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “That Narasimhadeva used to visit Kanauj with his uncle Malladeva finds support in the Mithila tradition”
- ५०३. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Narasimhadeva ascended the throne of Mithila, Many scholars seem to have wrong notion about Narasimhadeva as they have confused him with Nrisimhadeva of Ramdatta’s Danapaddhati”
- ५०४. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “This period was formative in character so far as the development of Mithila-language and literature is concerned”
- ५०५. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “A mosque at Darbhanga reminds us that there was a struggle for supremacy ‘between the Muslim invaders and Sakrasimhadeva of Mithila A”

५०६. (B) 1291 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1291.

५०७. (C) 1188 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1188.

५०८. (A) Malladeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Sakrasibaeva, belonging to the line of Malladeva, might have taken ‘advantage of this confusion”

५०९. (C) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “It is highly probable that after Harisimhadeva’s departure, Nrisimhadeva, who should be rightly designated as Nrisimhadeva II occupied a small territory of the Karnata dynasty; and hence there is no”

५१०. (D) 1446 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1446.

५११. (D) 1227-1285 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1227-1285.

५१२. (A) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Virasimbadeva was very possibly rang 1a that putt of Tirhut of which Malladeva was the master after {he death of Nanyadeva”

५१३. (A) Harisimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “This fact is also supported by the fact that Chandeswara, the great minister of Harisimhadeva, embarked a series of fresh conquests over Nepal”

५१४. (A) 1648 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1648.

५१५. (D) Vidyapati — The relevant source statement reads: “We have to consider that Vidyapati has depicted the history of the Karnatas of ‘Mithila in five tales and in doing so he has laid special emphasis on the chronological sequence”

५१६. (D) Delhi — The relevant source statement reads: “The accuracy of chronology is expected of a poet like Vidyapati because he was in know of all the relevant details, In the circumstances mentioned above there can be no hesitation in accepting his contention that Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghori was the king of Hastinapore (Delhi)”

५१७. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Hammiga ceot ‘the traditions of Mithila and the “confused and unconfirmed” account of Mulls Taqi Tn the presnt stale of our knowledge a very important fnteral evidence enables ws to hazard a conjectre”

५१८. (D) Ramasimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “It is not only Mithila tradition but also the Vamsaval, which is ia the private library of Kaiser and ‘was consulted by K.P Jayacwal places Sakrasimbadera asthe ‘successor of Ramasimhadeva, The Vansavll under possession”

५१९. (D) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “In ‘the thirteenth century, Bihar was practically under the Mulia omioation”

५२०. (C) Ramasimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “He seems to Inve maintained the independent character of Mithila through ‘out bis reign ‘As Ramasimhadeva was great patron of art and laraing, ‘Mithila, doring hi eign continued to be the frm citadel of all the Sanskrit scholars of north India”

५२१. (B) Narasimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “It must be said that Narasimhadeva creditably maintained the cultural traditions of his family”

५२२. (D) Narasimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “In this march against the enemy the Sultan was helped by the two young princes namely Narasimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty and Chachikadeva ‘Chauhan”

५२३. (C) Vidyapati — The relevant source statement reads: “In tale 4 of the Purusapariksa Vidyapati refers to amarch of Delhi Sultan”

५२४. (D) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Political History Of Mithila (1188—1285) NARASIMHADEVA (1188 to 1227 A.D.) After the death of Gangadeva in 1188 A.D”

५२५. (D) Malladeva — The relevant source statement reads: “The problem would remain shroudin mystery uni the descendants of Malladeva are brought 10 Tight”

- 426. (A) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the basis of ‘Nepalese and Mithila vaiton itis apparent that Ramasimhadeva flourished between 1229 and 1291’ a., though Manmohan ‘Chakravarty places him two steps below Harisimhadeva”
- 429. (C) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “After inflicting a defeat on Prithwiraja, after many failures, Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghori became the master of Delhi in 1193 a.v”
- 430. (B) Sakrasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “A moque at DDarbbangs reminds ws that there was a strvgple for supremacy ‘between the Muslim invaders and Sakrasimhadeva of Mithila a”
- 431. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “is indicative of th> fact thatthe Bengal Sultan ‘had extended upto this region and”
- 430. (D) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It isa fact that we do not know about any succesfl exploits of ‘Ramasimhadeva but this moch isa certainty that he had to fight agunst his Muslin adversaries to protect and safeguard his own kingdom and interests, In these entanglements, he had achieved admirable success”
- 432. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “The tall talks of the great ministar Chandeswara, amply prove that Nepal had freed itself” from the control of the Karnatas”
- 432. (C) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It seems more probable that Nrisimhadeva mentioned in the Danapaddhati, who has been addressed as ‘Srimana’ and as also ‘Karnatanavya-bhusana’ (the crest-jewel of the Karnatas), might have been a local ruler of this dynasty after the fall of Harisimhadeva?”
- 433. (A) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “In this colophon he has been addressed as “Mahanripati.” On account of these materials and sources, there is a confusion about the * date of Ramasimhadeva”
- 434. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Even Nepalese sources have not cared to mention im because he was not i the diet ine of succes sion of the ruling dynasty of Nanyadeva”
- 434. (C) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “the Malas, specially Arimalladeva, severed relationship with Tirhut”
- 436. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Political History Of Mithila (1188—1285) NARASIMHADEVA (1188 to 1227 A.D.) After the death of Gangadeva in 1188 A.D”
- 439. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have no definite knowledge of the Mallas having any relation ship with the founder of the Karnata dynasty, In the present state of our knowledge we can safely conclude that Nepal under”
- 430. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “POLITICAL HISTORY OF MITHILA 65 It is doubtful whether these rulers of Nepal Valley accepted the suzerainty of the Karnatas of Mithila”
- 439. (C) 1688** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1688.
- 440. (C) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The services rendered by Narasimhadeva to Delhi Sultan may be akind of friendly gesture and goodwill andin no casea sign of surveillance”
- 441. (C) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “and at the same time he (Grierson) identifies Narasimhadeva as the grandson of Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”
- 442. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The independent character of somewhat small and truncated Mithila was maintained by him”
- 443. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Since the Hindu roles of Mithila were then following a policy of “Vetsivsiti, tbee was nothing uonatura if Sakrsimhadeva, after being defeated by Alnuddin Kai, sought hit allance fsa protection against the whims ofthe Sultan of Bengal”
- 444. (D) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Manmohan Charkravarty has confused Ramasimhadeva with another king of that name of the Karnata dynasty”

- 484. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “OUCAL msroRY OF MITmILA @ Mithila but their mistake tes in sientically establishing his ‘chronological sequence ‘The date of Ramasimbadeva stands well attested by the ‘Tibetan traveler, Dharmaswami and ence the erroneous dates as furnished by some cholarsare now untenable”
- 486. (A) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “Taking ‘ths advantage ofthe weakes of the King of Mil, he wanted ‘to fsh inthe toubled waters of Tirhut in which he gained ite success”
- 489. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “n MrILA UNDER TH KARRATAS Jadunath Sarkar has very corcecty aseted that attack yielded ‘im rich booty but no submission Even thesave King Balban, hd rushed upto the frontiers of Mithila”
- 486. (A) 1245** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1245.
- 489. (B) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “IF the contention about Sakrasimhadeva as belonging t the lie of Malladeva be accepted tis fie to surmise that his Kingdom srasvery_small and was consaty under pressure on all sides By te Mastin and ‘in that case he placed his services at tbe disposal of Alauddin Ki”
- 490. (D) 1188** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1188.
- 492. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “and at the same time he (Grierson) identifies Narasimhadeva as the grandson of Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty”
- 492. (C) Sakrasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “IF the contention about Sakrasimhadeva as belonging t the lie of Malladeva be accepted tis fie to surmise that his Kingdom srasvery_small and was consaty under pressure on all sides By te Mastin and ‘in that case he placed his services at tbe disposal of Alauddin Ki”
- 493. (B) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “The inscriptions were dicovered from village Maheswara on the Gandaka in Begussrai sub <ivision in the distit of Monghyt”
- 498. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have no definite knowledge of the Mallas having any relation ship with the founder of the Karnata dynasty, In the present state of our knowledge we can safely conclude that Nepal under”
- 499. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “There Js valid ground for this type of thinking on the part of Petech ‘because the “Vikrama’ era was not thea employed in either Nepal or Tirhut, 1245 4.0”
- 499. (B) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nrisimhadeva of Danapaddhati-manuscript was different from Narasimhadeva, the third ruler of the Karnata dynasty”
- 499. (D) Darbhanga** — The relevant source statement reads: “He was seat to Darbhanga ata king In view ofthe eye-witness account of Dharmaswami" the Tibetan Buddhist traveler, this account fannct hold good”
- 499. (C) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “The services rendered by Narasimhadeva to Delhi Sultan may be akind of friendly gesture and goodwill andin no casea sign of surveillance”
- 499. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Abhayamalla was ruling” over Nepal a that tne It must be accepted that Mukundasena was”
- 499. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is, therefore, desirable to discus the problem of succesion after Ramasinhadeva ‘Bren after numerous researches which have been carried on by distioguished historians, the whole question of Mithilachronology under the Karaata rulers is in a state of great ‘confusion”
- 499. (B) 1193** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1193.
- 499. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “His two well-known ministers Ramaditya and Karmaditya also extended their helping hands to improve Mithila culturally”
- 499. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “"On the basis of the veants-material available might bbe conjectured here that Sakrasimhadeva belonged toa dif reat ine and even when te tried 1 establih his relaionship with the two houses of the Karnatas ie”

- 468. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is highly probable that after Harisimhadeva’s departure, Nrisimhadeva, who should be rightly designated as Nrisimhadeva II occupied a small territory of the Karnata dynasty; and hence there is no”
- 469. (D) Saktisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “(Dbacmaswami) ‘The Nepalese sources add to our discomfiture regarding the settlement of the dates, According to these sources, ‘between Saktisimhadeva and Hirisimhadeva the ruling monarch was either Bhupalimhadeva or Karmasimhadeva”
- 470. (A) 1244** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1244.
- 471. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “In this march against the enemy the Sultan was helped by the two young princes namely Narasimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty and Chachikadeva ‘Chauhan”
- 472. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Manmohan Charkravarty has confused Ramasimhadeva with another king of that name of the Karnata dynasty”
- 473. (B) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ramdatta was the minister of Nrisimhadeva II and as such he could not have been the minister of the third ruler of Karnata dynasty, Narasimhadeva, Ramdatta was a contemporary of Chandeswara, Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa throws some light on Narasimhadeva”
- 474. (D) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Virasimbadeva was very possibly rang 1a that putt of Tirhut of which Malladeva was the master after {he death of Nanyadeva”
- 475. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: ““The erection of huge structure on the bank of Gandak by Far Aizin was possibly to check the raids from the side of the Farokh kings of Mithila, The assumption of the title by ‘he Odi of Ruknuddin Kaikus in Bar shows an attitude of the Baton!”
- 476. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “ouricat TORY OF sata a the Karnatas must have been considerably reduced, The possibility of contest between the two”
- 477. (A) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Matta UNOER Tce KARKATAS ‘reported help to Alaoddin Khilj against Raja Hamiradeva of ‘Ranthambhor is corroborated as Hammira is mentioned in some contemporary literature of Chandeswara’s Krtjackiaant and also in Prakritepangloma”
- 478. (C) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the ‘ass of this it is reasonable to Believe that a good portion of the Karnatakodome between the Gandak and the Ganga had ‘passed into the powerful bands of the Sultan of Bengal”
- 479. (A) 1390** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1390.
- 480. (D) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The commentator suggests that Ramasimhadeva ‘was victorious over his Musi rival”
- 481. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The preface describes Harisimhadeva as the last great ruler of Mithila.
- 482. (A) Basatin-ul-uns** — The chapter cites the Persian manuscript Basatin-ul-uns for the flight of Harisimhadeva to Nepal.
- 483. (A) 1324-25** — The text states that Nepalese records correctly give Harisimhadeva’s date as 1324-25 A.D.
- 484. (D) 1285** — The relevant source statement reads: “Bata thorough survey of available materials and ayes goes on to establish that Harinhadeva assumed the throne for 12861285 a”
- 485. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ganeswara used to preside over the Council of feudal nobles in Mithila and had ‘very high sounding titles and decorations as ‘Maharajadhirje’, ‘Mahasamanta’ and ‘Mshamattaka”
- 486. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “But if the VT date is to be relied upon, Harisohadeva appears to have led an expedition against the Malas of Nepal”
- 487. (B) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: ““ MILA UNDER THE KARNATAS From the Punaparitsa of Vidyapati, we learn that Harisimbadeva was @ contemporary of Yadava king Ram chandra of Devagiri and”

- 468. (C) Gauda** — The relevant source statement reads: “recorded to have fought successfully against Hammira, Surana and the Mlechhas, It also refers to Gauda and goes on to illustrate close contact with the Muslims”
- 469. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “% MILA UNDER THE KARNATA fact is corroborated by the writings of Chandeswara and Jyotiwara”
- 470. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The VK, VT and VIV refer to Harsinhadeva's entry into ‘the hill, Patech also disbelieves his entry into Nepal and, ‘suggests that his ends unknown”
- 471. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “with hectic activities all round, had left a permanent impress upon the life and culture ‘Of the people of Mithila”
- 472. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “A verse in the Donarinakora suggests that at that time Mithila was sinking into the jaws of the Mlechhas and Harjimbadeva came to rescue, He possibly, defeated some Muslim King and this”
- 473. (B) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: “supports this view.” The extension of Kaikos's power up to the bank of Gandak in north Bihar might ‘have precipitated & contest between the Hindus and the Muslims”
- 474. (A) 1285** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1285.
- 475. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Mallas had, by that time, become powerful and they probably threw off the shackles of Karnata domination”
- 476. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF HARISIMHADEVA 9s ESTIMATE OF HARISIMHADEVA We have already discussed that Harisimhadeva was the last ‘King of the Karnata dynasty and he is very widely known”
- 477. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “supports this view.” The extension of Kaikos's power up to the bank of Gandak in north Bihar might ‘have precipitated & contest between the Hindus and the Muslims”
- 478. (C) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “In all the Muslim sources, referring to the invasion of Tirhut by Ghiyasuddin”
- 479. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “witnessed the systematization ‘and crystallization of ‘Kalinin’ in Mithila, which is believed to be in existence since tenth century AD”
- 480. (D) 1311** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1311.
- 481. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “for settling down after the establishment of the Karnata dynasty, (GG) The third group consisted of those thirty families which came to Mithila later”
- 482. (A) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “might be connected with the one for ‘which Chandeswara takes credit® (On account of these two invasions and consequent onslaughts on Nepal, the political stability had sufficiently wended there”
- 483. (C) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mulla Taga is of the opinion that Harisimhadeva was in league with Babadur Shah, the rebel governor of Bengal”
- 484. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “interesting light on the various aspects of constitutional history of Mithila”
- 485. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “* era oxo ru anucas Scivama, Harr, Ratiara and Renadva the Ista ‘ido be the ancestor of the Karna Kapaa of Mia Li the Braata, the”
- 486. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazmdar goes on to suggest that it was reentry of Harisimhadeva into Nepal and the resources there enabled him to resist the Sultan of Delhi”
- 487. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “If we disbelieve the reign of Harsimbadeva, then how could Jagatasimhadeva enjoy kingship as his son 7 Larisimhadeva's entry into Nepal was nothing more than the: entrenchment of his power, which he was enjoying since long”

- ६०४. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “which was a ‘Wedeesday and not a Saturday From the colophon of the ‘manuscript Jadsamgrah!, it appears that introduction into Nepal of the myrteriout oddest Tal’ is atributed to Hiariimhadeva”
- ६०५. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “A genealogy ofthe Mithila Brahmins and Maithila Kayasthas were prepared under the , orders of the King and even”
- ६०६. (B) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara is also credited with having rescued the earth sbmerged in the flod ofthe ‘Mlcchhas”
- ६०७. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: ““Mulla Taga is ofthe opiion that Harisimhadeva was in league with Babadur Shab, the rebel governor of Bengal”
- ६०८. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “might be connected with the one for ‘which Chandeswara takes eredit® (On account of these to invasions and consequent onsaughis on Nepal, the politcal stability had suficienly winded there”
- ६०९. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “against Mithila from some neighbouring Kingdom was organized which was led by the Muslims and this ‘was repulsed by Harisimbadeva”
- ६१०. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “struggle bet ‘ween the Muslim bigotry and the Hindu retaliation.” “The achievements of Harisimhadeva i the sphere of social ‘reform are remarkable”
- ६११. (A) 1324** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1324.
- ६१२. (B) Ganeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara, Ganeswara and Joytirismara bear ‘testimony tothe fact thatthe land of Mita”
- ६१३. (B) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara, Ganeswara and Joytirismara bear ‘testimony tothe fact thatthe land of Mita”
- ६१४. (C) 1291** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1291.
- ६१५. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Repmi® There is an old chronicle in Nepal which suggests that “Harisimbadera etpeled from Simaraongath came to Deopatan end received many riches—in 446 Magh Sukla 3, viz”
- ६१६. (A) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “in rryeretakara of Chandeswara ho bas been called as ‘karnatachodenani””
- ६१७. (D) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nepal was already facing iovasions from the north and the west!” The invasion of Nepal by Tirhut in 1311 a”
- ६१८. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Rega does not accept the theory that Nepal was ever vader the sway of ‘Kamata roles of Mithila!” and he difers with R.K”
- ६१९. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Rega does not accept the theory that Nepal was ever vader the sway of ‘Kamata roles of Mithila!” and he difers with R.K”
- ६२०. (C) Gauda** — The relevant source statement reads: ““We do not ently know aso what typeof contact Harisinha-deva had with the Gaudas”
- ६२१. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The politcal condition of Nepal ia the fst (quarter ofthe fourteenth century ‘was in a uid sate Io the: Inst decade of the thirteenth century i N.S”
- ६२२. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazmdar goes on 10 suggest that it was reentry of Harisimhadeva into Nepal and the resources there enabled him to resist the Sultan of Deli”
- ६२३. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Suggests that ‘Tulapurvadana’ was nt yt obsolete in Mithila, ‘The conquest of Nepal by Chandeewara was ealy & pasing phase in the stormy carer of Havisinadeva”
- ६२४. (B) Gandak** — The relevant source statement reads: ““CAREER AND ACHIVENENTS OF HARSDUADEYA on of Gandak as a protection agsinst the Kamatas”

६२५. (A) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “ravaged and pillaged the whole country Thi invasion took place during the reign of the Nepalse king Anaotamala(12741310 A) under ‘whose stemardsip the Cental Goverameat jn Kathmandu bad considerably weakened”

६२६. (C) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “somewhere in the Nepal“Terai!” When the act of donation of gold equal to his wight was compete there was joy and happiness around”

६२७. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “According to him it has been a common practice with almost all the ‘modern writers of Indian history to talk of the conquest ofthe ‘Nepal Valley by Harsimbadeva of Mithila”

६२८. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “This Inight have een one of the factors responsible for inpiing ‘Ghiyasuédin Tughiug to overrun Mithila, probably with the tole intention of teaching a lesson to the ally of his rebel ‘governor”

६२९. (D) Chandeswara — The relevant source statement reads: “Literary sources demonstrate that Chandeswara took very active part in expeling the Musins from his kingdom”

६३०. (B) Chandeswara — The relevant source statement reads: “A post of Avahatia.Iterature, Haribrahma, composed & poem ‘as a ‘anegyric on his patron Chandeswara and described him as ‘© mighty and powerful minister, Although these ministers”

६३१. (A) Chandeswara — The relevant source statement reads: “We also learn from “Prakratapaingalasta™ that Chandeswara was a pomerful minister”

६३२. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “for settling down after the establishment of the Karnata dynarty, (GG) The third group consisted of thos thirty families which came to Mithila later”

६३३. (A) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “Regmi one isnot sue whether the place refered to lay in the Nepalese Valley or was”

६३४. (B) 1285 — The relevant source statement reads: “and it the VTi to be taken into “cosideraon, his coronation took plac in 1205 Saka (1285, SX)”

६३५. (B) Harisimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “He became a victim of the powerful Muslim ‘nslaughte uti is believed that’ Harisimhadeva was able tocover his kingdom after the tide ebbed”

६३६. (B) Ganeswara — The relevant source statement reads: “The colophon of the Garga-Potiaka by Ganeswara refers to the author as ““Mahasamantadhipa, a tile once assumed by Nanyadevn, the founder of the dynasty”

६३७. (D) Ganeswara — The relevant source statement reads: “Ganeswara used to preside over the Coureil of feudal nobles in Mithila and had ‘ery high sounding titles and decorations as ‘Maharjadhirje’, "Mahasamanta’ and “Mshamattaka”

६३८. (C) rasa — The relevant source statement reads: “The coneaton about Sakrasahadea fr Saktsinbadera stands free confimed and vere that he belonged to a diferent line belonging to the line of Mal ‘devs, anderen though be tried 9 jon the two houses, people refed to acknowledge him as aking of Mia”

६३९. (A) rasa — The relevant source statement reads: “The literary sources fre thereto prove that after the expubion or voluntary with Grawal of the Muslims, Diurasamagama and”

६४०. (B) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “While chances for expansion of bis ‘guthority in north India were almost alla View of the con ‘tantly increasing power of the Muslims, be paid special atten ion to Nepal which was weakened’ dusiog the reign of Ramasimtadera”

६४१. (B) 1205 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1205.

६४२. (A) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “According to him it has been a common practice with almost all the ‘modern writers of Indian history to talk of the conquest ofthe ‘Nepal Valley by Harsimbadeva of Mithila”

६४३. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Naturally, this chaos and confusion facilitated the invasion from Mithila for ‘which Chandeswar, the minister of Harisimbadea, takes credit”

६४४. (A) Matsyanyaya — The relevant source statement reads: “Wright has ‘ako suggested that during the reign of Anantamalla and his 0, there was anarchy in Nepal.* While Nepal was experienc ing’ *Matsyanyaya”, it was golden opportunity for the ambi tious expansionist to strike”

६४५. (D) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: ““The internal chuos and confusion, fecitated fnvasions of Nepal from all sies”

६४६. (B) Ganeswara — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal thinks that ‘he verse in Danarotmokara refers tothe defeat of the Sultan ‘of Bengal for which some credit hasbeen given to Ganeswara ‘The reign of Harisimbadeva of Mithila witested many pe ‘and dows”

६४७. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal thinks that ‘he verse in Danarotmokara refers tothe defeat of the Sultan ‘of Bengal for which some credit hasbeen given to Ganeswara ‘The reign of Harisimbadeva of Mithila witested many pe ‘and dows”

६४८. (A) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “CAREER AND ACHMEVEMENTS OF HARISDUADEYA 9s ESTIMATE OF HARISIMHADEVA We have already discused that Harisimhadeva was the last ‘King ofthe Karnata dynasty and be is very widely known”

६४९. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “ts tothe credit of ‘Devaditya that he socceafly cared on the administration of Mithila during th period”

६५०. (D) 1314 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1314.

६५१. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “The remains at Simaraongarh are enough to make ‘ne “form an idea of what the Hindus of Mithila achieved ror to the advent of the Muslims” and the ruins over there Are the living tales of five centuries of incessant”

६५२. (A) Chapter VIII — The preface says Chapter VIII traces the expansion of Muslim authority up to A.D. 1325.

६५३. (C) Karna — The relevant source statement reads: “The following observation ‘Of Kanungo deserves notice.” “The old Karnata Kingdom of Mithila was about this tine breaking into fragments, afer the death of Arimalndeva, and thse princes in”

६५४. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: ““Tho Mithila kings suid fo have gone to Alauddin’ couct with his ministers Devadtyx and Virewara”

६५५. (B) 1242 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1242.

६५६. (A) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “Tact of indeendeat Hinds Singdom have bea found inthe Rotavarea® It can be sid wis doubt that axing this ped the pate exseace of Bihar and Bengal had come fo be rsngnisd by Sherues of Deh and they had sted oie that Bar trast stepping sone to”

६५७. (C) Sakrasimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “ | KPANSION OF MUSLIM AUTHORITY 1 SaTHILA m time of Sakrasimhadeva”

६५८. (C) Delhi — The relevant source statement reads: “[EPANSION OP aust AUTHORITY 1 MILA us prose, copiously interspersed with Arabic and Persian vers by 4 nitive of Delhi named Muhammed”

६५९. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Although the King vas not very powerful, yet be was very proud, He had revolted | Agast the previons ‘Sultans and had tried to insult their ‘authority on various ozcasions, He was not submisive and teed to vain til las to save the adependeoce of Mithila”

६६०. (D) 1253 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1253.

६६१. (D) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “on transfer of Sifuddin Aibak to Bengal, was made governor of Bihar”

६६२. (D) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “BY no means, we can bring it “under Bengal in pre-Mughal ties, Seperation of Bihar fom Bengal under Tivtmish is a sgnifeant event of historical ‘importance”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (C) 1524-25 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1524-25.

ᐃᐃᐃ. (B) 1261-1281 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1261-1281.

ᐃᐃᐃ. (B) Delhi — The relevant source statement reads: “Ie is not known as to what happened to Bakbiyar's kingdom after his death; wheter it passed on to the Sultanate of Delhi of to the Kingdom of Lakhrasti, The sources and evidence are conflicting and confusing”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (C) rasa — The relevant source statement reads: “He is sid to ‘have defeated the king of Nepal” From the colophon of ‘manuscript of the Vivadaramakar, we lear that a Tulapurasa ‘Mahadane” was performed on the bank of Bapamati in Nepal ia Saka 1236 corresponding to 1314 A.D”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (D) Delhi — The relevant source statement reads: “Tughloq anced Teh to the Sultte of Delhi and eeated eous pressure onto steagten his grip”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (B) Delhi — The relevant source statement reads: “Tain [GTY, p35, ho old tht Hacsisadera wake o Delhi td Tele ner om”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (B) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “tiles clearly indicate the strained relations between Dethi and Bengal”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (A) Ramasimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “MEHL UADOR TH ARNATAS ‘Ramasimhadeva is further supported by the visit of the Tibetan traveller Dharamaswam in 1236 A”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (B) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “Bat the ext of Iormih fom Bihar once apsin emboklcned Ivaz tod tn sequently Jen was expeled fom Bist”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (A) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “Lathan Laer cn the couse {forts ofthe role of Deh cooatimated the congue of | Bengal during the time of Ghiyasuddia Tughlag, who also lsroedtheadependest Kingdom of Mit aod aneted tothe Delhi Sotaate”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (D) 1285 — The relevant source statement reads: “Askari comp Iains, His reign covered the period from 1227 to 1285 45, ‘This much can be accepted, in the circumstances, thet altboush the occasional raiders took away larg booty from Mithila, yet they could not secure submission in any ca”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (B) Sakrasimhadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “In the fist two encounters near “Mahara the Maithl King defeted the army of Alauddin Eiji, Thereafter, the thied battle was fought at Sakura lace founded by Sakrasimhadeva”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (A) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “During this period the expansion of Muslim power in Mite ached ts 2th Bihar, and more specially Mithila, once again witnessed the arch of imperil frees om thie way to”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (C) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “The igh sounding ties i the Lathisari and the Meheswara inscriptions embolden ust infer ‘hat no matter whatever the siz, the region attained separate ' stats from that of Bengal”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (C) 1236 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1236.

ᐃᐃᐃ. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Had Mithila been completely brought under Muslim domination there would have been no necessity of fresh raids against it”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (A) Kamarupa — The relevant source statement reads: “When Romi crosod the fiver Kos, Hussamuddin Iwar hurid to resive him and is ‘aid to have placed his services at his (Rumi's dapow* Ati Mardan was supplanted by Hussamuddin Iwaz who extoried tributes from the neighbouring kingdoms of Jainaga, Vanga, Kamarupa, and Midi”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (A) Vanga — The relevant source statement reads: “When Romi crosod the fiver Kos, Hussamuddin Iwar hurid to resive him and is ‘aid to have placed his services at his (Rumi's dapow* Ati Mardan was supplanted by Hussamuddin Iwaz who extoried tributes from the neighbouring kingdoms of Jainaga, Vanga, Kamarupa, and Midi”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (D) Bishanpur — The relevant source statement reads: “advancing as fr Bishanpur 02 the com foes of That aad returad with hoge spoil (othe oyu camp The ie of Balban 10”

ᐃᐃᐃ. (C) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “DME UNDER THK ARNATAS Mughisuddin (1261-1281 A.) instead of acknowledging his ‘authority mobilised his army and_ made rapid strides against Bihar”

- ६८३. (C) Balban** — The relevant source statement reads: “advancing as far as Bishanpur 02 the com foes of That aad returad with hoge spoil (othe oyu camp The ie of Balban 10”
- ६८४. (B) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “Folio [2 sbows that after making necessary arrangements the emperor started for Delhi”
- ६८५. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “ | -xPANSON OF Us AUTHORITY 1 MITGLA tor While the events were moving with Sickeringquisknes in | the easter India and more specially Mila the Dei court ‘eas ako” witesing revlutionary change” Bengal was Contant source of headache 19”
- ६८६. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “preserve independence of Mithila, but the policy of “Vets” which was responsible for its iadepenMent existence tilts final collapse ia 1524-25 a”
- ६८७. (C) Kosi** — The relevant source statement reads: “"The Kosi, on the side of which Iwaz received Ali Mardan coming from Debi, was the boundary of Bakhtyar's territory”
- ६८८. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Bakhtyar’s son Iehtvaraddia ' ‘Muhammed is aid to have raided Bihar and Mithila”
- ६८९. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have at out disposal diferent accounts Invarious sources about the invasion of Mithila in 1324-aD”
- ६९०. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “the independence of Mithila, The Karnata Kingdom was miraculously saved, though it was always in danger from both sides”
- ६९१. (D) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “[Local and iraditional sources speak of the contact between the kings of Mithila and Deh Ascording to Vidyapat’s Paruparlse the ruler of Delhi ruled from sea to sea and”
- ६९२. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Fora conidenble period, Mitila was comparatively free ‘rom th onslaughts ofthe Muslim conquest At tines Mithila, asa”
- ६९३. (B) Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The probability of Ramasimhadeva's neutrality can not be preclud‘ed”
- ६९४. (B) Kosi** — The relevant source statement reads: “that tremor arose all over his body like that which happens to the sheet of the tent.” Tami says, “next day the Suan started from the bank of Kosi towards Tihut, AS soon as the King of Tithut heard of the approach of Sultan, be took refuge in a forest”
- ६९५. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “During this period the expansion of Muslim power in Mite ached ts 2th Bihar, and more specially Mithila, once again witnessed the arch of imperil frees om thie way to”
- ६९६. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “princes—Narasimbadera Of the Karnata dynasty and ChachikadevaChauhan* The ruler of Delhi seems to be Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghos”
- ६९७. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The potion eating with the expedition of Mithila by the Tughlag is very fignicant”
- ६९८. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tt bas to be pointed out Sere hat Arinladeva was not th hog of Mila during the fetiod refered toby Kanungo nor there was any bog ofthat ‘hase who tight have any time extended his sway over Mithila”
- ६९९. (B) 1314** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1314.
- ७००. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “As Balben’s main sim was to subdue the governor of Lakbnauti to bring him under imperial control, Mithila probably didnt attract the notice of the inperilst”
- ७०१. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The details of warfare and the chase ofthe ‘ing of Mithila are also very interesting”

- ୭୦୨. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The governor continued to administer the area once ruled by Fīz Aitīnīnset ‘Although, the size of Mithila-kingdom was greatly reduced, yet all the events taking place suggest that Mithila was main: [aining independent status”
- ୭୦୩. (A) 1253** — The relevant source statement reads: “The emergence of Balboa [© power marked a turning point in the story of the Save dynasty as he not only vanquished the rebels but also consolidated the Kingdom of Deh. This period witnessed Ugh Khan in 1253.0”
- ୭୦୪. (C) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Following the death of Tutmish a number of governors succeeded over Bihar and Bengal”
- ୭୦୫. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “IP Balas is ago to have separated Diba from Bengal, I [atalined that Bihar remained loyal to Deh and was under an imperial officer™ Lakhawoti was made [province of the ‘Dati empire alban, on account of his serious”
- ୭୦୬. (C) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “When he came to know of Balban’s death -and consequent election of Kalkubad to the throne, he proceeded with a large army and entered the province of Bihar ‘with a view to occupy Ondh.™ He is also said to have followed the route through north Bihar”
- ୭୦୭. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “Though his reign did not last long, it marked an event of great significance in the sense that the later ‘Mali rulers kept @ separate unit of Bihar for administrative purposes”
- ୭୦୮. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “then ring over Mithila He’s continued with having established friendship with Alauddin Kil”
- ୭୦୯. (B) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “Lathan Laer on the course [forts of the role of Deh coordinated the conquest of | Bengal during the time of Ghiyasuddin Tughlag, who also subdued the independent Kingdom of Mithila and annexed to the Delhi Sultate”
- ୭୧୦. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “[Local and traditional sources speak of the contact between the kings of Mithila and Deh According to Vidyapat’s Paruparise the ruler of Delhi ruled from sea to sea and”
- ୭୧୧. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “on transfer of Sifuddin Aibak to Bengal, was made governor of Bihar”
- ୭୧୨. (C) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “at the meantime Ikhtiyaruddin Balka, a close relation ‘of Iwaz, ascertained the independence of Bengal. Tutmish led another expedition and defeated him and Malik Jani was put in charge of the government of Bengal while Malik Saifuddin ‘Aba was made governor of Bihar”
- ୭୧୩. (D) 1324** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1324.
- ୭୧୪. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Frequent cases were organised only because Mithila was independent otherwise ‘ach”
- ୭୧୫. (C) 1285** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1285.
- ୭୧୬. (C) 1245** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1245.
- ୭୧୭. (B) 1236** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1236.
- ୭୧୮. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Some of ‘the extracts given below describe vividly the course of expedition of Mithila”
- ୭୧୯. (A) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tradition makes him closely associated with the Kings of Delhi There is a minor detail of the invasion of ‘Mithila: during this period according to Mulla Taga”
- ୭୨୦. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “at the meantime Ikhtiyaruddin Balka, a close relation ‘of Iwaz, ascertained the independence of Bengal. Tutmish led another expedition and defeated him and Malik Jani was put in charge of the government of Bengal while Malik Saifuddin ‘Aba was made governor of Bihar”

- ٧٢٩. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Again ٤ was drag the courte of his campaigns aguas Bengal that Muhammad bin”
- ٧٢٩. (D) 1227** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1227.
- ٧٢٩. (C) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “oes of Bihar sh fstaed hiv ow Amie heen." Te Is held thatthe progres of Suet wat Bld op in Bibat for tone tine”
- ٧٢٩. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “He was then directed 9 0 to Lakhonuti to assist Tughan in repelling the Orias™ J “TuphrllTughan as a governor of Bihar is understood to have invaded Mhils”
- ٧٢٩. (A) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ticut Became a dependency of Debi and Mabammadin:Tughlug iseed coat fom te mint named Tughlogpurar-Tirhut”
- ٧٢٩. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “suceoded in subduing ‘Mithila tl the time of Tyblugs, fo, whom the glory of the conquest of Mithia yas reserved, “Thece were dbviowssign of ‘res god spin the political ifeof Mitte butt could wih ‘stand: everything with great setermination’ and”
- ٧٢٩. (C) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Babadar Kha, the brother of Hatin Kan ad rebel several tines drag the reign of hi fer Provoled sod canal by ht rblicas governor, Solan Ghiyasuddn Tagblog marched agit Bengal n 132425 a0 Syony of Biba”
- ٧٢٩. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Askari comp Iains, His reign covered the period from 1227 to 1285 45, ‘This much can be accepted, in the circumstances, thet altboush the occasional raiders took away larg booty from Mithila, yet they could not secure submission in any ca”
- ٧٢٩. (D) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “princes—Narasimbadera Of the Karnata dynasty and ChachikadevaChauhan* The ruler of Delhi seems to be Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghos”
- ٧٣٠. (D) Kosi** — The relevant source statement reads: “"Acvording tothe Tobagar-Nasiri, afer being invested with the governorship of Lathnauti by Qutubuddin Albak, Ali Mardan marched towards Lakhnauti, When he crossed the river Kosi, Hosamoddin Taz came all the way from Devikot fo accord a grand reception to him”
- ٧٣٩. (C) Balban** — The relevant source statement reads: “When he came to know of Balban's death -and coosequent lection of Kalkubad to the throne, be proceeded with «large army and entered the province of Bihar ‘with a view to occupy Ondh.™ He i also sid to have fllo~ ved the route through north Bihar”
- ٧٣٩. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “tsoont are very important in fr a8 ‘the Tughlug conquest of Mithila is concered”
- ٧٣٩. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “holds that the third ruler of Kamata dynasty, Narasimbadeva, was under Laksmansens of Bengal and was compelled to be tchutay of Bakhivar hibit “Bakhtyar had” firm grip over Latha, Tasda, Tajpur, Ghocaghat, Barkabsbad, and eastersomost init of Miia ie”
- ٧٣٩. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tact of indeendeat Hinds Singdom have bea found inthe Rotavarea® It can be sid wis doubt that axing this ped the pate exseace of Bihar and Bengal had come fo be rsngnisd by Sherues of Deh and they had sted oie that Bar trast stepping sone to”
- ٧٣٩. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The following observation ‘Of Kanungo deserves notice." “The old Karnata Kingdom of Mithila was about this tine breaking into fragments, afer the death of Arimalndeve, and thse princes in”
- ٧٣٩. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The imperial army might have simply passed through Mithila leaving its status intact”
- ٧٣٩. (C) Chapter IX** — The contents and preface identify Chapter IX as dealing with the decline of the Karnatas.
- ٧٣٩. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “491—Copied at Vikrampur in Mithia) and the two fragments thereof at Tanjore (Folios 27 and 131) supply us with an important information regarding the existence of a ‘Karnata ruler in Mithila inthe sixteenth century AD”

- ୭୩୭. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “MEINLA UNDER TEE KARNATAS Levi takes these rulers to be the descendants of Harisimhadeva”
- ୭୪୦. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “and not to Narasimbadera, the third Karnata ‘ler as has been suggested by some scolar”
- ୭୪୧. (D) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayasthitimalla and his succewors claimed their escet from Harisimhadeva and the complete genealogy was ‘eansferred to substantiate thir claiio.* ‘The fort of Tithut was stormed by Tuphiugs and by”
- ୭୪୨. (D) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “proves our contention that the Tughlugs had entrenched themselves in Tchot and other parts of orth Bihar”
- ୭୪୩. (C) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jnyashitinalla, a desendaat " of Harisimhadeva, married ‘Bijtladevi and this matrimonial alliance strngihencd his ‘position”
- ୭୪୪. (D) Narasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar's suggestion regarding the contemporanety of the Karaata Narasimhadeva following Grierson and others, is, however, untenable and cannot be csepted as such”
- ୭୪୫. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “As a matter of fact the successors of Farisimhadeva were regarded as genuine rulers of [Nepal bythe emperor of China”
- ୭୪୬. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Thus, after arule of (wo centrit and a quarter over Mithila ‘anda diet rule of about a century over the Nepal “alley, the celebrated Karoata dynasty made its inglorions and ‘rage eit from the politcal stage of north India”
- ୭୪୭. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is true thatthe Karnatas did not take ‘the Tughlog oocupstion of Tthut lying down and the dscen-dants of Harsimhadeva ruling in Champaran did oppose til {ey were in a position fo do so”
- ୭୪୮. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Thos itis evident that after the flil ofthe Karnatat there ‘began a period of political instability in Mithila andthe ambi tious powers from the east and”
- ୭୪୯. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Thus, after arule of (wo centrit and a quarter over Mithila ‘anda diet rule of about a century over the Nepal “alley, the celebrated Karoata dynasty made its inglorions and ‘rage eit from the politcal stage of north India”
- ୭୫୦. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Decline of the Karnatas ‘Thereign of Marsimbadeva marks crucial turing poit fo te history of Mithila”
- ୭୫୧. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “that the description is Iyperbolic, there is nothing to detract us from the fact that Ramaraja was a powerful Karnata king”
- ୭୫୨. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The glory that was Mithila under the Karnatas was now gone for good”
- ୭୫୩. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “poston to ste categorically the Teabons that led to teed, “Te vason of Tathat by Ghpasaddia Tughlv_ appears tobave sounded te dethKoal of the Karnatas of Miia, “tho rue for about to banded and weave years (C”
- ୭୫୪. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “ | dated 1346 4.24 Whatever influence the Karnatas might have { hel in the vicinity of Simuraongarh, i seems that they were totaly routed by Mubammad Tughlug and bis successors”
- ୭୫୫. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “In return of this good gesture of the Chinese emperor, the [Nepalese King seat to Peking gift containing a gold-shrine and sacred books”
- ୭୫୬. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the bai ‘of te evidences of the Tughlog coins and inscriptions discovered from the repions of north Bihar, itis evident that the Kanatat were teown out of Mithila though their descendants seem to have continued their struggle for the restoration of their lost power”

- ୭୫୭. (B) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “it ‘appears that when Hatisimbadeva was in heaven he was pleased to see Chandeswara’s Yajan and the authors like Jiveswara, and others being honoured”
- ୭୫୮. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Thos itis evident that after the flil ofthe Karnatat there ‘began a period of political instability in Mithila andthe ambi tious powers from the east and”
- ୭୫୯. (B) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “ | dated 1346 4.24 Whatever influence the Karnatas might have { hel in the vicinity of Simuraongarh, i seems that they were totally routed by Mubammad Tughlug and bis successors”
- ୭୬୦. (A) 1390** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1390.
- ୭୬୧. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tis belived that Karnatas, though displaced from their patrimony, faired well in Nepal for a considerable petiod coftime”
- ୭୬୨. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “poston to ste categorically the Teabons that led to teed, “Te vason of Tathat by Ghpasaddia Tughlv_ appears tobave sounded te dethKoal of the Karnatas of Miia, “tho rue for about to banded and weave years (C”
- ୭୬୩. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Decline of the Karnatas ‘Thereign of Marsimbadeva marks crucial turing poit fo te history of Mithila”
- ୭୬୪. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the fifteenth ‘century AD, we find that Mithila was ruled over by four !”
- ୭୬୫. (D) Harisimbadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: ““This Nrisimba shoul, therefore, be taken as alocal Karoata ruler after Harisimbadeva and’ ia no cate before him”
- ୭୬୬. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: ““in Mithila and his euccesors contineed strugling for supreracy in Tirhut”
- ୭୬୭. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: ““The politcal condition of Mithila after Harisimbadera seems to have been in astate of hopeless confusion and anarchy”
- ୭୬୮. (B) Champa** — The relevant source statement reads: “The: ‘Tughlogs hed setup one of their administrative centres inthe istrict of Champaran asi evident from the Bedibaninscxption”
- ୭୬୯. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The greatness of the Karnatat wat now a thing of the pat.” The Karnatas ceased to exercise any authority over the maisland of” ‘Tichut after Harisimbadev, though for sometime they appear 5 tohave ruled alongwith the Oinwaras upto 1390 4”
- ୭୭୦. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “The glory that was Mithila under the Karnatas was now gone for good”
- ୭୭୧. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the bai ‘of te evidences of the Tughlog coins and inscriptions discovered from the repions of north Bihar, itis evident that the Kanatat were teown out of Mithila though their descendants seem to have continued their struggle for the restoration of their lost power”
- ୭୭୨. (D) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: ““in Mithila and his euccesors contineed strugling for supreracy in Tirhut”
- ୭୭୩. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “On account of this tidence, we may assert that there was a ruler of Mithila Fi ‘named Ramasimbadeva during the later part ofthe fourteenth -eeatary 4.0”
- ୭୭୪. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “491—Copied at Vikrampur in Mithia) and the two fragments thereof at Tanjore (Folios 27 and 131) supply us with an important information regarding the existence of a ‘Karnata ruler in Mithila inthe sixteenth century AD”
- ୭୭୫. (D) Delhi** — The relevant source statement reads: “that Mubammad-bin-Tughfug appointed a scion ofthe ruling family ‘unde the suzerainy ofthe Sultan of Delhi”

- ७७६. (B) Champa** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘iferet rang dynasties, ic, (@)- Champaraa was rled by Raja Pritisinhadeva aod his ‘ovcesors ike Saktsimhadeva and Madansimhadara, ‘Madansinhadovaextoded his teritor upto Gorakipur> ‘and be was the aubor of Madmaramapradipa”
- ७७७. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tis belived that Karnatas, though displaced from their patrimony, faired well in Nepal for a considerable petiod coftime”
- ७७८. (C) Champaran** — The relevant source statement reads: “The: ‘Tughlogs hed setup one of their administrative centres inthe istrict of Champaran asi evident from the Bedibaninscxription”
- ७७९. (C) 1390** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1390.
- ७८०. (C) Sandhivigrahika** — The polity chapter states that the Sandhivigrahika was responsible for military administration.
- ७८१. (C) Senapati** — The text says the military department was under the control of the Senapati.
- ७८२. (A) Dasesa** — The village administration passage defines Dasesa as the head of ten villages.
- ७८३. (D) Vimsatisa** — The same passage defines Vimsatisa as the head of twenty villages.
- ७८४. (A) Satesa** — The passage defines Satesa as the head of one hundred villages.
- ७८५. (B) Sahasradhipati** — The passage defines Sahasradhipati as the head of a thousand villages.
- ७८६. (A) Maithil Kulinism** — The polity and society chapter credits Harisimhadeva and Saryakara Thakur/Lekhi with reorganising society and laying the basis of Maithil Kulinism.
- ७८७. (A) music and dancing** — The text states that Mithila radiated the art of music and dancing in Bihar.
- ७८८. (D) Varnana-Ratnakara** — The text says Varnana-Ratnakara describes these aspects of music and dance.
- ७८९. (D) Nepal and Bengal** — The text says Maithil musicians enriched the musical traditions of Nepal and Bengal and were invited to Tripura.
- ७९०. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila yet an unexplored field and would be beter 1 analyse itn a greater detail ‘The Bangaon Copper plate edited by D.C”
- ७९१. (B) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “The role of ministers in coronation ‘war very important.” Chandeswara propounded the theory ‘hata weak ofan old King shoold abdicate and go infor ie ‘of aostrity, penance and salvation”
- ७९२. (D) village administration** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ratnakara of Chunéesvara, there isa provision for the ministry of rral affairs uoder ‘the supervision of minister, ts main purpose most have ‘een fo integrate the village administration with ceotral authority and alto to look to the needs of the villages (Raji!”
- ७९३. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the bass ‘of the authority of Manu, ‘Chandeswara has drawa oot atten ‘on to the aspects dealing with the divinity of the King”
- ७९४. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Ballala Sena of Bengal and Haitsinhadeva of Mithila are credited”
- ७९५. (D) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Ballala Sena of Bengal and Haitsinhadeva of Mithila are credited”
- ७९६. (B) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “They looked upon the ‘people of Magadha as iropure and when some ofthe Magadban_ social practices and customs crept in, it seems that Adisra, ‘who is said to be ruling somewhere in Mithila, invited Brahmanas from Kolaacha and made rigorous rules forthe protection of Brabmanism”
- ७९७. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “[OLY AND SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNDER THE KARKATAS 153 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE Mithila during the Karate period was eentially a feudst State, though not completely ofthe west type”
- ७९८. (A) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “In agreemeat with the ancient Indian traditions, ‘Vidyapati bas disused certain fondamental principles about diplomacy end stateeeat”

- ७९९. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “[Not only Mithila but Bengal, Assam and Oris have also their own system of Alin and these States were socially and ‘Elturally integrated for a greater period in the middle ages”
- ८००. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithia-tradition gives credit to arisinhadeva, the last, great ruler of the Karnata dynasty, forte introduction of this Institution, The advent of Muslims and their impact necessitated the hardening of the case rules to an extreme degree”
- ८०१. (A) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara_ suggests that he should not be eicint in only one aspect of administration, but he must have mastered llth deals of it ‘As amatter of fact, according to Chandeswars, the king must be well-versed in sixt}four branches of learning”
- ८०२. (D) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “The religious themes are endowed in the worldly consciousness and the icone representations are vivid and we ind its counter part in the writings of Vidyapati PLV”
- ८०३. (A) bhava** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Varnana-Ramakara describes various kinds of dancing, the ten ‘ualtes ofthe drum players, twelve kinds of drum musi, the tone beats (als), the ten’ rasa, thirty bhavas (acting) and twenty varices of nar and ifferent kinds of mridangas”
- ८०४. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Modern frecouts of the biggest nature have aceted the works of peramoint importance” Anotee book offre {bienature by Veccoat the Tyoalarechinamant Tae | _ wo ators who maybe righted as weve in cas of Mithila ae”
- ८०५. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Their weltings are gratefully acknowledged by the posterity for connecting ‘the sattered tales of the Karnatas of Mithila and also to elicit ‘othe information”
- ८०६. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “They still follow the Swritic rules of Mithia-school in preference Bengal-school”
- ८०७. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “[POLITY ANO SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS 167 petiod was really one ofthe best that Mithila ever enjoyed in her long and chequered history”
- ८०८. (D) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: ““While Simeraongarh was the moan capital, Gangapur Rajai, Darbhanga, —Nanpur, — Bheet-Bhagwanpur, —Andhratharhi Huvidih, Harsiohapur and Malahad were some important ‘outposts and served as temporary capitals incase of emergency”
- ८०९. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva built 2 strong fort at Simacaongarh supported by stone pillars”
- ८१०. (A) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: ““The tradition was maintained by his successors and we are ' informed by Vidyapati that Harisimhadeva was a great patron ‘fart and music”
- ८११. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Good looking gir of mariagsable ge ‘wee 20 allowed to step out of oot without purdah Hence CGrvaré the Purabsytem became, prvaleat inthe Mal soy ‘We leara rom Jytirswara and other contemporary sours thatin Mithila the distebution of propety was unequal”
- ८१२. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Polity and society of Mithila under the Karnatas ADMINISTRATION ‘The Karnata period is regarded as a memorable epocty fn the history of Mithila”
- ८१३. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “EDUCATION AND CULTURE O'Malley bas rightly asserted, “The hisory of Mithila centres round the court engrosed in lusrrious enjoyment of Ierature and learning.” It sms that polital stability and comparative peace and tranquility inthe kingdom gave ris to”
- ८१४. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The developmeat of music enced Mithila ‘and ite iterate ia the eld of early Ire poetry ‘The Kamata kings constructed temples, dug tanks and also ‘ereciad”
- ८१५. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “brought five Vaidike-Drabmanas from Mithila to assist im in te peformance of a yajna”

- ८१६. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Dera UsDeR THE KARNATAS the writings of subsequent political thinkers™ Chandeswara also approves of thi line of thinking”
- ८१७. (B) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “metre bearing the name of Gangadeva fave beea recovered from that village”
- ८१८. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Punsaparitsa, Lithonanll and Kirilata | ‘throw some interesting light on the society and polity of the | Karnstas of Mithila”
- ८१९. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara has furnished the miautest details of army organisation and its Position in the battefeld”
- ८२०. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “and vastness fof nibuadhalieratare which beat testimony to justly the existence of an organised legal system in Mithila”
- ८२१. (C) Panchobh** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ghattapale—Panchobh CP (keeper of mountain pass) 3S, _ Mundrahastaka—Lithanavl ‘The erlabishment of the Karaata kingdom over a vast tract of eastern India necessitated the organization of a sound Administration”
- ८२२. (D) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Except incase of sacred pilgi‘ge across the Ganga, es ination was considered necasary”
- ८२३. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Various religious sects are mentioned in the Varmana Ratnakara, ‘Buddhom was not pepular in Mithila and”
- ८२४. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “From the artistic point of view, the few finds of Bheet-Bhagwanpur are very significant and give us an ‘dea of the procrest sade in Mithila inthis fel, ‘WG”
- ८२५. (A) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘The tradition was maintained by his successors and we are ’ informed by Vidyapati that Harisimhadeva was a great patron ‘fart and music”
- ८२६. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vidyapati, te Chandeswara, has demonstrated mature judgement ad skill ia farthing ipor‘at deals which help us ia reconstructing this aspect of the | Distory of Mithila during the period, ‘Before the advent of the Karnatas, Mila was an important centre of the Pala-administration”
- ८२७. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ratnatara of Chandes | ‘wara that we can present © brief account of the coastitation of Mithila during the rule of the Karaata kings”
- ८२८. (A) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Brabmanas ‘of Kantyj, Magadha and Gauda took shelter in Tichut where”
- ८२९. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Mithila was the centre from which radiated the light ofthe art of music and dancing in diferent directions in Bihar”
- ८३०. (B) Panchobh** — The relevant source statement reads: “POUT AND SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNORR THE KARNATAS 155: ‘been an important factor inthe growth of peculiar social inttution known as lls in north Bihar and Bengal.™ The ‘Bangaon Copper rlate is supported by the Panchobh Copper plate!”
- ८३१. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Karnata rulers tinays maintained a vcond capital as the seond line of defence”
- ८३२. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Maithil, ‘eabmanas and Karna Kayasthas still cling to his eystem and”
- ८३३. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Needless to say that feudalism was the bass of all social and political organizations of Mithila during the rule ofthe Karzstas and also in the sabse~ ‘quent periods”
- ८३४. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “CChandeswara mentions: (8) Dhanadura, (6) Mabidurgs, (©) Jaladurga, (6) Varksyadurga, (e) Nedacga, (©) Giidores and inthe midst of all these forts a special fort should”

- ८३५. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It was installed with a view to avoiding the recurrence of such event in the history of Mithila any more, ‘But the circumstances were in favour of the councillors because”
- ८३६. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “When the Brahmanas were possibly annoyed at the predominance of the Buddhism in Mithila, they migrated to Parnes and Assam”
- ८३७. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “While Nanyadeva laid the foundation of Karanata administrative system, Gangadeva organized it on a sounder footing and Ramasimbadeva ‘brought within its purview even social and religious matters. Considerable peace and tranquillity enabled Mithila to”
- ८३८. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “OO THE ARTS and member of the Lower orders ‘There are instances to substantiate that even the Brahmanas had taken to agriculture, ‘The Vamana-Rapaara gives a good account of the state of Mithila and specially mentions Char, far, etc”
- ८३९. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “with the establishment of the police department in Mithila and the system continued till the”
- ८४०. (D) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Sir is the opinion that no genuine ruler ‘named Adisura is known from the Bengal sources” Vacharpat ‘Misra refers to a ruler Adisura who flourished in the middle of the ninth century 4.0”
- ८४१. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The ‘Karnatas did their best to raise the moral and cultural standards for the people”
- ८४२. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “A change in this period in the names and terminology is evident and here ” Chandeswara ‘departs from using old terms such as “Arthasasta™ or “Dandani” ‘and adopts the new term ‘Rajaiti” or royal polity”
- ८४३. (B) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara was a koea ‘supporter of benevolent monarchy, but king must be just and honest and above public criticism”
- ८४४. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Agriculture was the mainstay of the people. Fine quality ‘of rice was produced in Mithila”
- ८४५. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Possibly the ‘Brahmanas of Mithila deliberately attempted to weed out some of the social practices which had crept in during the prevalence ‘of Buddhism in Magadha and elsewhere”
- ८४६. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Chandeswara ‘unsettled disputes were referred to higher authorities for final Settlement”
- ८४७. (B) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to D.C Sen, the civilization of Bengal came from Mithila -when Magadha ceased to give light to the eastern world”
- ८४८. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Vailika Sampradayikas were the earliest Brahmanic settlers of Assam and they were said to have: migrated from Mithila”
- ८४९. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “They looked upon the ‘people of Magadha as impure and when some of the Magadha social practices and customs crept in, it seems that Adisra, ‘who is said to be ruling somewhere in Mithila, invited Brahmanas from Kolaacha and made rigorous rules for the protection of Brahmanism”
- ८५०. (D) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Like Gangadeva, Narsimha ‘deva and Ramasimbadeva also reorganised and fortified their”
- ८५१. (B) Muzaffarpur** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Spooner there was a separate ‘type of temple architecture known as the “Tichot Type” The various old temples at different places in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saharsa illustrate the different processes of the development of this important style”
- ८५२. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘The Brahmanas of Mithila kept alive the orthodox tradition of caste and prided themselves on their purity and claimed to be free from the Buddhist influence”

- ८५३. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Under thereof the Karnata dynasty the Brabmanas and the Kayasthas were quite importast clases and they could ot be ‘overlooked by the king”
- ८५४. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In so far as Mithila is concerned, the Brahmanas formed a category by themselves”
- ८५५. (A) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Kane, the mala probably consisted of persons whose ancestors got taxfe lands instead of services of military nature” Chandeswara had no love lost for Srenbala”
- ८५६. (A) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “came of age, CChandeswara wielded great infuence, Three generations of his famiy—Devaditya, his son Vireswara, and Vireswars’s son Chandeswara—served as Sandhivirabika, Saprakrtya Maha vartika Naibandhika, Mahsmattaka-Sandhivigraika respect‘ely under Harisimhadeva”
- ८५७. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The matrkapuja and the ‘worship of mother Goddess in various forms and also worship ‘of nature are the salient featres ofthe religious life of Mithila uring the period under review”
- ८५८. (B) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The ruins at Bheet-Bhagwanpor give an indication of its existence, Similarly the Bheet Bhagwanpur fort is attributed {fo Malladeva, The Mithila tradition belives that Gangadeva ‘constructed a big fort at Andhratharhi which now lies buried”
- ८५९. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “imporfant offcer avsociated with it, During the bad-days of the Karnata dynasty some rulers, according to Rajnit-Ratakara, resorted to illegal means with view toll up the (earary”
- ८६०. (A) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Like Gangadeva, Narsimha‘deva and Ramasimbadeva also reorganised and forted theie”
- ८६१. (A) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “When Harisimhadeva ascended the throne, he was a miaor and consequently it was left to the council to wield power and ‘authority inthe State”
- ८६२. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The ‘Brabmanas in Mithila were already grouped acording o gra ‘and provara and after the syilem wasorganized on a sound ‘footing by Adisura, the skeleton genenlogy came to be maln~ Tied The ealest Panis go”
- ८६३. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The inti {ution of Allan, though sald to be very ancient, is generally ascribed to the Seoas of Bengal and the Karnata rulers of Mithila, and fourised before Islam found frm base in these parts of eater India”
- ८६४. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “(Manned by the Karna aynbas of Mit) 11, Peatibalakaroudhyaksa, 12”
- ८६५. (D) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “metre bearing the name of Gangadeva fave beea recovered from that village”
- ८६६. (D) Ganeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Since Ganeswara was the head ofthe feudatory chiefs of Mithila, he assumed the tite of Maharajedbiraja”
- ८६७. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “It isnot unlikely that ‘the Karnatas also modelled ther administrative sysem on the pattern ofthe Plas and the Senas, though some changes were brought about in view ofthe local conditions and crcamstanes, [Nobody in Mithila wil deny the contributions of Chandeswara”
- ८६८. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara ‘has devoted a separate chapter in his Raj Rarmatara which ; expltins the method ofthe appointment of the counzillors”
- ८६९. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Accord ing t0 D.C Sen, the civilizaion of Bengal came from Mithila - when Magadha ceased to give light tothe eastern world”
- ८७०. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “And hence, the des‘pion follows regarding the administration and its different ‘aspects during the Karnata period”

- ८७१. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara's brother Deverwara Was also one of the ministers of Harsimhadeva”
- ८७२. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: ““Neve-nyepa isan amalgam of Nyaya and Valoeika and this ‘pystem became more and more prominent weder the Karnatas {dasa rent of this Mithila became an important centre in ‘the world of pilosophy”
- ८७३. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Regul <ontact with China, Titut, Nepal and countriet of souvent ‘Asia acitate religious od eutual contacts ed contibuted to an increase fn foreigearade “Te ual cooony was last lsat and strated, Js Mithila, agzltre was the ooeupation of the algae”
- ८७४. (C) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vardhamana Upadhyaya 4s said to have been a Dharmadhyaksa under Gangadera, Daring the tne of Harisimhadeva, hs rime Minister Chances‘wara, held”
- ८७५. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: ““Maithil mosicans were respected at various courls outside ‘Mithila”
- ८७६. (C) Darbhanga** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Spooner there was & separate ‘ype of temple architecture known asthe “Tichot Type" The various olf temples at difeent places in the 7 istics of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saharsa ilstrate the diferent _proceses ofthe development ofthis important style”
- ८७७. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The existence ofa very strong fort in Mithila is further ‘supported by the author of the Basainal-Uhs, now preserved nthe Brith and Leningrad Museums”
- ८७८. (A) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Chandeswara was himsel incurs of thir department which war held carer by is futher and grande”
- ८७९. (D) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: ““Mithila was the centre from which radiated the light ofthe art of music and dancing in diferent directions in Bihar”
- ८८०. (D) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “MILA UNDER TIE KARNATAS ‘to the Kamata rulers of Mithila and also to the Senas in Bengal Varnasrama-dharma was the order ofthe day”
- ८८१. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “He got wed many Brakmasas over there and grant‘od Rampora fo the Srotayas, Chanderwara offered ‘TulapurSadana’ ater bis resounding victories in Nepal, but D.R”
- ८८२. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “MILA UNDER TIE KARNATAS ‘to the Kamata rulers of Mithila and also to the Senas in Bengal Varnasrama-dharma was the order ofthe day”
- ८८३. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “POUT AND SOCIETY OF MITHILA UNORR THE KARNATAS 155: ‘been an important factor inthe growth of peculiar social inttution known as lls in north Bihar and Bengal.™ The ‘Bangaon Copper rlate is supported by the Panchobh Copper plate!”
- ८८४. (C) Harisimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vardhamana Upadhyaya 4s said to have been a Dharmadhyaksa under Gangadera, Daring the tne of Harisimhadeva, hs rime Minister Chances‘wara, held”
- ८८५. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Regul <ontact with China, Titut, Nepal and countriet of souvent ‘Asia acitate religious od eutual contacts ed contibuted to an increase fn foreigearade “Te ual cooony was last lsat and strated, Js Mithila, agzltre was the ooeupation of the algae”
- ८८६. (B) mridanga** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Varnana-Ramakara describes various kinds of dancing, the ten ‘ualtes ofthe drum players, twelve kinds of drum musi, the tone beats (als), the ten’ rasa, thirty bhavas (acting) and twenty varices of nar and ifferent kinds of mridangas”
- ८८७. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila was the centre of ‘rthodox views and asa result ofthat various works in Sanskrit ‘on diferent braaches of learning were produced”
- ८८८. (C) Darbhanga** — The relevant source statement reads: “The remains ‘of the palace with superstuctores arc extremely beautiful and remind us ofthe glory that was Mithila under the Karnatas Figures symbolising gods and goddests are scen on the ‘walls of the temples in Andbratharhi and Bhet-Baagwaapu (Darbhanga)”

८८९. (B) **Panjikaras** — The relevant source statement reads: “As such the Panjikaras became very important in the Social life of Mithila as they were charged with the task of ‘preserving the purity of blood”
८९०. (B) **Ramasimhadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Brahmins treated Buddhists at their enemies though the Kamata King, Ramasimhadeva, appears to have been a liberal ruler as he offered”
८९१. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Since Ganeswara was the head of the feudatory chiefs of Mithila, he assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja”
८९२. (D) **Panchobh** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mabakepaalia—Paachoth CP Gacharge of sends tnd account) 23, Mabadharmadhikaraika—Panchobh CP (ef juste)”
८९३. (D) **Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vidyapati, the Chandeswara, has demonstrated mature judgement and skill in farthing important deals which help us in reconstructing this aspect of the | History of Mithila during the period, ‘Before the advent of the Karnatas, Mithila was an important centre of the Pala-administration”
८९४. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Neve-nyepa is an amalgam of Nyaya and Valoeika and this ‘system became more and more prominent under the Karnatas {dasa rent of this Mithila became an important centre in ‘the world of philosophy”
८९५. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘As a matter of fact, Mithila being completely free from foreign invasions was in position to give protection to large number ‘of scholars and authors from the adjoining territories”
८९६. (B) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vedana, Nyaya, ‘Minansa and Sankhya system had their beginnings in the frontier of Mithila, It remained the centre of Brahminical even ‘Hon and a great champion of orthodox and conservative thinking”
८९७. (D) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Different types of ornamented and big stonier ‘with different motifs and reliefs have come to light in various parts of Mithila”
८९८. (B) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Feria informs that the fort of the king of Mithila was surrounded by seven ditches, full of water and a high wall It took Tughlugs three weeks to destroy the fort”
८९९. (D) **Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Like the Brahmanas, the Kayasthas (mainly the Karna Kayasthas) were classified into ‘two main divisions, viz, Bhamousa or Kuna and Gribastha Le”
९००. (C) **Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘Chandeswara in his Rajnit Ramakara has also dwelt upon ‘his aspect and he has explained the elements which a King must possess”
९०१. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “the portfolio of the ministry of peace and war and he also combined in himself the office of the chitjudge or Pradvivaka of Mithila”
९०२. (D) **Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vidyapati's description of Kotawala favourably compares with Maslin accounts”
९०३. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “[Not only Mithila but Bengal, Assam and Oris have also their ‘own system of Alin and these States were socially and ‘Culturally integrated for a greater period in the middle ages”
९०४. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Brahmanas of Mithila are credited with having kept alive orthodox traditions of caste”
९०५. (A) **Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is not unlikely that ‘the Karnatas also modelled their administrative system on the pattern of the Plas and the Senas, though some changes were brought about in view of the local conditions and circumstances, [Nobody in Mithila will deny the contributions of Chandeswara”
९०६. (B) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Their writings are gratefully acknowledged by the posterity for connecting ‘the scattered tales of the Karnatas of Mithila and also to elicit ‘other information”

- १०७. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Rammaara of Chandeswara i a pioneer work to deal with the administrative history of the Karnatas, ‘me alto get a glimpwe of the administrative system from Varnana-Ramatara of Iytiawara”
- १०८. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The inti {ution of Allan, though sald to be very ancient, is generally ascribed to the Seoas of Bengal and the Karnata rulers of Mithila, and fourised before Islam found frm base in these parts of eater India”
- १०९. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila ducing the period under review was the set ‘of numerous fugitive scholars ffrom all over the country”
- ११०. (B) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Indivsibility of the kingdom was on> of the eatinal ‘Principles of his polity and we find Chandeswara saying, Leadership, if divided would destroy the Stat” (p.72)”
- १११. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Sitcar thie ‘Adisura became famous ia the legends regarding the settlement ‘of Kolancha-Brahmanas in Bengal and that the institution of Jealiniom was boreowed from north Bibae”
- ११२. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “the office of the chief priest to the Tibetan Buddhist Dharmaswam, There ‘was 8 multiplicity of gods and goddesses in the scheme of the religious life of Mithila, Jytiiswara has described the existence (of Natha cuts”
- ११३. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: ““The Kamatas raised Mithila to a prominent positon in the history of northeastern India”
- ११४. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: ““The craft gis and profesional cases continued to fnctin fa the vile aod Sen of he oncpation of Mithila ding ‘he period can be had fom the Varnano-Renakara where the fvtbor ives lit of the lower cates and depressed clases”
- ११५. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ths, the village headman constituted the core of the lowest, administrative unit ‘The village sytem was the bedrock ofthe entire political ‘structure of Mithila and this system continued unabated for ‘matures to come”
- ११६. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “The remains ‘of the palace with superstuctores arc extremely beautiful and remind us ofthe glory that was Mithila under the Karnatas Figures symbolising gods and goddests are scen on the ‘walls of the temples in Andbratharhi and Bhet-Baagwaapu (Darbhanga)”
- ११७. (C) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “Daring the reign of Harsimbadeva, Chandeswara was 8 veteran politician and man of wide Knowledge and experienc”
- ११८. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Sridharadasa’s ‘Soduktakamamria is an important Sanskrit anthology of this pevioid, “The Karna period saw the growth snd development ~ ‘Efanew school of logis known as Narjo-naya (neo logic)”
- ११९. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “The King, according ‘© Chandeswara, should keep the treasury full by moral and legal means”
- १२०. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “While going through the contemporary documents dealing with the adminisuative stem of Mila ‘der the Karnaas we come across a Jong lst of fils and ‘administrative terms as given below : 1 Bhupala—VR”
- १२१. (B) Gauda** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Brabmanas ‘of Kantyj, Magadha and Gauda took shelter in Tichut where”
- १२२. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Though» seat of provincial administration under the Pals, Mithila’ traditional administrative structures were mitaly amended to suit the new conditions”
- १२३. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Rajeidl ‘Ratnakaro of Chandeswara throw very interesting light on the ‘working of village-adminitration”
- १२४. (B) Chandeswara and Vidyapati** — The epilogue mentions Chandeswara and Vidyapati as important for reconstructing history.

- १२५. (D) chronology** — The epilogue says chronology has been one of the author's central concerns.
- १२६. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "is getting to note that Mithila is under the microscope of scholars representing"
- १२७. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: "The revised edition of Upendra Thakur's History of Mithila has 'a more comprehensive coverage of the Karnatas but it sheds 'no fresh light on chronology'"
- १२८. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "This convergence of multidisciplinary scholarship is bound to yield the fruit in course of time, There is much that encourages hope and bids for to remove the shackles of vagueness from an important segment of Mithila's history"
- १२९. (D) Chandeswara** — The relevant source statement reads: "But mention may be 'made of some of the recent attempts, Chandeswara has been subjected to threadbare analysis by political scientists recently"
- १३०. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: "The revised edition of Upendra Thakur's History of Mithila has 'a more comprehensive coverage of the Karnatas but it sheds 'no fresh light on chronology'"
- १३१. (D) King Nanyadeva of Mithila** — The select articles list includes R. C. Mazumdar's King Nanyadeva of Mithila.
- १३२. (D) Place of Videha in Ancient Medieval India** — The select articles include Place of Videha in Ancient Medieval India.
- १३३. (D) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: "40, The Malfisar and Maktubar of a 4th Century Saint in Bihar, 8H"
- १३४. (B) 1954** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1954.
- १३५. (C) 1097** — The relevant source statement reads: "see £40) Call No 1 .095416/sin Author— sinha, C.P.N / Hathile under the Title Karnatas (c.1097-1325 Berrower No"
- १३६. (B) 1960** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1960.
- १३७. (B) bhava** — The relevant source statement reads: "™ was a Eyr reaming Een BS, see eae on Karmatavamsodbhava, 31, 82 Rome, DD"
- १३८. (D) 1966** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1966.
- १३९. (C) 1325** — The relevant source statement reads: "see £40) Call No 1 .095416/sin Author— sinha, C.P.N / Hathile under the Title Karnatas (c.1097-1325 Berrower No"
- १४०. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: "Historical Significance of Islamic mysticism in Medieval Bihar, S"
- १४१. (D) 1097-1325** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097-1325.
- १४२. (B) Patna** — The relevant source statement reads: "R.K-Coandany, Min Ka Raja Tae, Patna, 19 — Mita Ko Susie Tita, Pat, 6 a Nil ing he Ag of Wye rat Daun 97 — I Short Ht of Matin Rte in Tee, arn, 1960 4 mwa, Tipo Ean omy, Hanh, London, 196, 66"
- १४३. (B) 1908** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1908.
- १४४. (C) 1908** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1908.
- १४५. (D) Kamarupa** — The relevant source statement reads: "Arjuna or Arunasva is said to have attacked the mission, Wang, the leader of the mission sought help from Tibet and Bhaskaravarmana of Kamarupa"
- १४६. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "The concept of Panchagauda beginning in 'the time of Sasanka reached its culmination during the Pala period, Till the time of the Palas and the Senas, Mithila was regarded as the fifth division of Bengal"
- १४७. (D) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: "He kept himself aloof from the contemporary upheavals in north Bihar and stayed Magadha from Tibetan inroads"
- १४८. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: "The conquest of Mithila by Dharmapala appears to be a reality if we take into consideration his conquests in the region of Kedara, Gokarna, Nepal, Bagmati etc"

१४९. (C) **Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “He is considered to be the most popular king of his time and during his rule the Brahmanical system was fully stabilized in Videha, His court was full of eminent scholars from different parts of the country and the Brihadaranyaka Upanisad is full of praise for him”
१५०. (B) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Buddhist period, Mithila and Vaisali merged into one and the traders from this region used to go to Suvannabhumi for trade, In the Buddhist literature Videha is mentioned as a republic, Kautilya mentions Lichhavis separately and means by the Vrijjis the Videhans only”
१५१. (D) **1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.
१५२. (D) **Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “was an event of immense historical importance for the history of Bihar in general and Mithila in particular because from this date begins a period of the history of a dynasty which was destined to play a very significant role in the history of eastern India”
१५३. (D) **Kanauj** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jivitagupta II was the last ruler of the later Gupta dynasty and he was defeated by Yasovarman of Kanauj”
१५४. (B) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Under Harsavardhana Mithila gained importance as a border province with Nepal, Tibet and China on the north, and Kamarupa on the east”
१५५. (C) **Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “His kingdom included Karna-Suvama, Magadha, and the intervening tracts of Tirabhukti and Kasi”
१५६. (B) **Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The conquest of Mithila by Dharmapala appears to be a reality if we take into consideration his conquests in the region of Kedara, Gokarna, Nepal, Bagmati etc”
१५७. (C) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It was possibly after the fall of Sasanka that Harsavardhana conquered Mithila, Tirhut was called Tih-lo by the Chinese, Hiuen t-Sang visited Tirhut in 635 A.D”
१५८. (B) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila was a silent spectator of the most ignominious scene of the retreating forces and advancing army, all measuring their mighty swords with one another and ultimately falling off one by one”
१५९. (B) **Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have discussed the aspect in connection with the reign of Gangadeva and we agree with R.C”
१६०. (A) **Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “The tradition about Tirhut being a part of five divisioned-Gauda may not be a mere fiction but reminiscent of the empire of Sasanka”
१६१. (A) **Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “During his time, Pala kingdom was limited to northern and central Bihar”
१६२. (D) **Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “Videhans are treated as republicans by Ratanjali, The Vrijji oligarchy replaced the old monarchical rule of Videha and the centre of political gravity shifted from Japalapura to Vaisali”
१६३. (D) **Muzaffarpur** — The relevant source statement reads: “The recent discovery of a copperplate from Katra police station in the district of Muzaffarpur shows that Tirabhukti continued to be an important administrative centre with a district hitherto ‘unknown, known as Chamundavisaya”
१६४. (A) **Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “in Kanauj, Mithila and Bengal by the Gahadawalas, the Karnatas and the Senas respectively”
१६५. (A) **Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “He was succeeded by Bhaskaravarman who got alarmed at the success of Sasanka in Bengal and sought the friendship of Harsavardhana”
१६६. (B) **Purnea** — The relevant source statement reads: “westward and reached the Kosi river in the modern district of Purnea where Mahabharatavarman is said to have made grants of land to”
१६७. (B) **Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “Tirabhukti came under his orbit and Hiuen-Sang calls him as the lord of five Indies namely, (i) Punjab, (ii) Kanyakubja, (iii) Mithila, (iv) Gauda and (v) Utkala”

- १६८. (B) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Nepal inscription of the time of Jaideva mentions Adityasena as a great king of Magadha”
- १६९. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima and Kama had also attacked Mithila and Nepal”
- १७०. (B) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “After the victory of Ajatasatru, Videha and Vaisali formed part of the Magadhan empire”
- १७१. (C) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “If the theory of the eastern origin of the white Yajurveda be accepted, it is quite likely that it must have in the land of Videha where the famous philosophical discourse took place in the court of Janaka, He was renowned for his munificence”
- १७२. (B) 1097** — The relevant source statement reads: “This was the first historic dynasty that ruled independently and we have the advantage of being able to follow the fortunes of a single ruling dynasty, The period of instability of Mithila between 554 and 1097 .p”
- १७३. (D) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “This much can be safely said that in course of time Videhan monarchy succeeded in establishing a powerful empire”
- १७४. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘MITHILA POWER TO 1097 A.D, 19 the Brahmanas of Mithila, On the basis of the Nidhanapur copperplates, it has been held that the Varmanas held sway over a part of North Bihar specially in the district of Puraea”
- १७५. (C) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “Among the sixteen Mahajanapadas, we find Videha and ‘Vaisali as important states”
- १७६. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Duryodhana was well known in Mithila where he had learnt the ‘gadavidya’ or the ‘science of mace”
- १७७. (A) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “Videha constituted the extreme east of the Aryan lands, In view of non-availability of facts and other corroborative evidences, it is extremely difficult to locate these stray references”
- १७८. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘We learn from Sandhyakara Nandi that it was a Kapalasandhi’® on the basis of which Karna was protected by Vighrahapala III”
- १७९. (A) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal rightly ‘Suggests that had a barrier not arisen in Tirhut, the Gahadawala march would not have stopped at Ayodhya”
- १८०. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Verse 23 of the Khajuraho inscription contains the only reference to Mithila in the Chandela records”
- १८१. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila was a cockpit of power politics as subsequent events would show and the upstart political adventurers took their chance for the attainment of political power in this region”
- १८२. (D) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Tibetan expedition did not affect the general course of Indian history though it might have disturbed a negligible portion of north Bihar for some years”
- १८३. (C) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “Eggeling is of the opinion that the people of Kosala and Videha claimed Videgha Mathav as their common ancestor but the two branches were separated by the river Sadanira”
- १८४. (B) Gauda** — The relevant source statement reads: “The tradition about Tirhut being a part of five divisioned-Gauda may not be a mere fiction but reminiscent of the empire of Sasanka”
- १८५. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “in Kanavj, Mithila and Bengal by the Gahadawalas, the Karnatas and the Senas respectively”
- १८६. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘MITHILA POWER TO 1097 A.D, 19 the Brahmanas of Mithila, On the basis of the Nidhanapur copperplates, it has been held that the Varmanas held sway over a part of North Bihar specially in

the district of Puraea”

१८७. (B) Tirhut — The relevant source statement reads: “We have hardly any information regarding the history of : ‘Tirhut after the exit of Yasodharmana”

१८८. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima after the accession of Yudhishthira defeated the king of Videha in course of his ‘digavijaya.’ Karna is also said to have taken Mithila under his sway”

१८९. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Kausiki was the eastern most boundary of Mithila according to the Mahabharata and it was -on the Kausiki that Viswamitra attained his Brahmanahood”

१९०. (B) Magadha — The relevant source statement reads: “After the victory of Ajatasatru, Videha and Vaisali formed part of the Magadhan empire”

१९१. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “In the time of Buddha one ‘Sumitra was ruling as a king of Mithila and he was devoted to the study of true law”

१९२. (B) Kosi — The relevant source statement reads: “westward and reached the Kosi river in the modern district of Purnea where Mahabhatavarmana is said to have made grants of land to”

१९३. (A) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “Yasodharmana had outraged a large portion of the territories of northern India and had uprooted the Dattas of Bengal”

१९४. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila was not only one of the flourishing towns of the period but also a great centre for the development of Vedic culture as a whole”

१९५. (C) Tirhut — The relevant source statement reads: “During this very period, it is said that Tirhut was under the control of the Kalachuris and that assertion is based on the colophon of a Ramayana manuscript”

१९६. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Banerjee holds that Mithila was included in the kingdom of Mahasenagupta”

१९७. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Tirabhukti came under his orbit and Hiuent-Sang calls him as the lord of five Indies namely, (i) Punjab, (ii) Kanyakubja, (iii) Mithila, (iv) Gauda and (v) Utkala”

१९८. (C) Magadha — The relevant source statement reads: “His kingdom included Karna-Suvama, Magadha, and the intervening tracts of Tirabhukti and Kasi”

१९९. (D) Gangadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “We have discussed the aspect in connection with the reign of Gangadeva and we agree with R.C”

१९९०. (B) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima and Kama had also attacked Mithila and Nepal”

१९९१. (D) Bihar — The relevant source statement reads: “He kept himself aloof from the contemporary upheavals in north Bihar and saved Magadha from Tibetan in-roads”

१९९२. (C) Pataliputra — The relevant source statement reads: “It appears that the territories of Vaisali and Videha formed part of the Mauryan empire, Asoka is said to have visited Vaisali which lay on the road between Pataliputra and Nepal”

१९९३. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “We have no definite information about the history of Mithila from the fall of Yasovarmana to the rise of the Palas in 770 A.D. The Palas established the strongest empire after the Guptas”

१९९४. (C) Tirhut — The relevant source statement reads: “a portion of Tirhut is believed to have been under Tibetan control”

१९९५. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “It would not be out of place to suggest that from this date onwards the real political history of Mithila begins”

१९९६. (D) Kosi — The relevant source statement reads: “Limes 126, 128 to 132 of the renewed grant by Bhaskaravarmana give the topography of the grant and from that it is evident that the area lay some where in the Kosi region.”

- १००७. (A) Ganga** — The relevant source statement reads: “The king of the west against whom Vijayasena advanced through the upper course of the Ganga was possibly Govindachanda Gahadawala”
- १००८. (D) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Palas were in possession of Tirhut as is evident from the Imadpura image inscriptions of Mahipala I”
- १००९. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila was the northern border of the Pala kingdom and it was lost possibly during or after the reign of Ramapala”
- १०१०. (B) Kamarupa** — The relevant source statement reads: “This area continued to be under Kamarupa till the reign of Susthitavarmana when in the later half of the sixth century A”
- १०११. (D) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The concept of Panchagauda beginning in ‘the time of Sasanka reached its culmination during the Pala period, Till the time of the Palas and the Senas, Mithila was regarded as the fifth division of Bengal”
- १०१२. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “When Rama visited Mithila Pramati was ruling over Vaisali, After Pramati Vaisali was annexed to Kosala”
- १०१३. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Nepal inscription of the time of Jaideva mentions Adityasena as a great king of Magadha”
- १०१४. (D) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Bhagalpur grant of Narayanapala records the grant of a village to the temple of Siva in the Kaksavisaya of Tirabhukti”
- १०१५. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Pradhan, Sri Krishna Vasudeva went to Mithila to see his Brahmana friend Srutadeva and there he found Vahulasva ruling”
- १०१६. (A) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “The recent discovery of a copperplate from Katra police station in the district of Muzaffarpur shows that Tirabhukti continued to be an important administrative centre with a district hitherto ‘unknown, known as Chamundavisaya”
- १०१७. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Jatakas further inform us that polygamy was in vogue in Mithila though Maithil kings were men of high education and culture”
- १०१८. (D) Ramapala** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila was the northern border of the Pala kingdom and it was lost possibly during or after the reign of Ramapala”
- १०१९. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “After the decay of the Kosalan hegemony Vaisali came under the sway of Mithila”
- १०२०. (B) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “Kirtivarmana I of the Chalukya dynasty extended his power over a greater portion of Bihar”
- १०२१. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “This was the first historic dynasty that ruled independently and we have the advantage of being able to follow the fortunes of a single ruling dynasty, The period of instability of Mithila between 554 and 1097 .p”
- १०२२. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “From the Ramayana we learn that Siradhwaja Janaka made his position secure in Mithila by killing one Sundhanavana, the Sankasya and placing his (Janaka’s) brother on the throne”
- १०२३. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Brihadaranyaka Upanisada gives another instance of a dialogue between Maitreyi and Yajnavalkya at the court of Janaka and these dialogues point to the great erudition of women of Mithila”
- १०२४. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Sinha suggests, “Sasanka had to eschew his ambition to become the master of the whole of north India and had to be content with his own kingdom of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.”* Sasanka conquered a considerable portion of north and south Bihar”

- १०२५. (B) Kamarupa** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is held that with the dissolution of the Gupta empire after the lightning victory of Yasodharmana, the Varmana : rulers of Kamarupa extended their authority”
- १०२६. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “was an event of immense historical importance for the history of Bihar in general and Mithila in particular because from this date begins a period of the history of a dynasty which was destined to play a very significant role in the history of eastern India”
- १०२७. (B) Kamarupa** — The relevant source statement reads: “Under Harsavardhana Mithila gained importance as a border province with Nepal, Tibet and China on the north, and Kamarupa on the east”
- १०२८. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Krishna, Bhimasena and Arjuna are said to have visited Mithila on their way from Indraprastha to Rajgir”
- १०२९. (C) Gauda** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is said that Yasovarmana was, “a sword to cut down the Gaudas as if they were pleasure-creepers and weakened the Maithilas.” After the retirement of the Chandelas the Palas again restored their power under Mahipala I”
- १०३०. (A) Kamarupa** — The relevant source statement reads: “Dharmapala subjugated Kamarupa, Tirhut, Gauda and other countries”
- १०३१. (A) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “During -the time of Asoka Buddhist monks from Magadha and Tirhut went in large numbers to preach Buddhism in Tibet”
- १०३२. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the Adiparva, the father of the Pandavas, Pandu had conquered Mithila and that incurred the wrath of the Maithil king”
- १०३३. (D) 1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.
- १०३४. (D) Vijayasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “The king of the west against whom Vijayasena advanced through the upper course of the Ganga was possibly Govindachanda Gahadawala”
- १०३५. (B) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: ““This record is an indelible proof of the fact that the Palas held sway over Tirabhukti since no king can make any grant in @ place where he has no authority”
- १०३६. (C) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to the Sabhaparva, Bhima after the accession of Yudhisthira defeated the king of Videha in course of his ‘digavijaya.’ Karna is also said to have taken Mithila under his sway”
- १०३७. (B) Videha** — The relevant source statement reads: “We further learn that the kingdom of Videha had ten thousand villages”
- १०३८. (B) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ajatasatru conquered Vaisali and Tirhut and it is yet an enigma of history as to why the Buddha, who knew of the preparation of Ajatasatru against Vaisali, did not inform the Lichhavis of the same during his last visit and on his way to Kusinara.”
- १०३९. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mithila remained a part of the Pala empire till the rise of Nanyadeva in 1097 a.v”
- १०४०. (D) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “All these events and accounts indicate that the usurping minister was a local ruler of Tirhut and the campaigns were confined to this region, P.C”
- १०४१. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “It was necessary, therefore, to indulge in the re-conquest of Nepal in 1141 4.0”
- १०४२. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal that Nanyadeva and his Gahadawala-contemporary were friendly with each other”
- १०४३. (D) Champa** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is learnt from the Bheraghat inscription that though Yasah Karna succeeded in ravaging Champaran, he could not establish his supremacy in the region”

- १०४४. (D) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The view held by Manmohan Chakravarty that Malladeva died at the age of sixtceen has also been accepted by R.C”
- १०४५. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is not possible to hazard a conjecture as to when the fleet was despatched and as there were three different rulers in Bihar viz., Govindachanda, Madanapala and Nanyadeva— it is not known against whom the fleet was sent”
- १०४६. (B) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “As Nanyadeva was being pressed on all sides in Tirhut, it was natural for him to turn his attention towards Nepal”
- १०४७. (D) 1170-1193** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1170-1193.
- १०४८. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Thakuris of Nayakota got the patronage of Nanyadeva who is supposed to have put an end to the Patan family”
- १०४९. (B) Monghyr** — The relevant source statement reads: “Another relevant point suggested in this connection is that Govindachanda Gahadawala expanded his kingdom upto Monghyr and there was a struggle between the Gahadawalas and the Senas** in which the latter were driven away”
- १०५०. (B) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “(CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA a7 satisfied with his own fortunes in Tirhut® and he sought his compensation in the valley of Nepal”
- १०५१. (A) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “At the time of the establishment of the Kamata dynasty of Mithila, Bengal was passing through a period of crisis and naturally every ambitious king was trying to fish in the troubled waters of the province”
- १०५२. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva took delight in fishing in the troubled waters of the contemporary situation and laid the foundation of an independent Karnata kingdom”
- १०५३. (C) 1099** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1099.
- १०५४. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “He is credited with having subdued and captured whole of Nepal, dethroned the ruling princes and consequently founded his court at Bhatagaon, According to the Nepalese tradition, Nanyadeva captured two Nepalese princes, Jagadevamalla of Patan and Anandmall of Bhatagaon”
- १०५५. (C) 1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.
- १०५६. (A) Kanauj** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vijayasena is said to have led an expedition against west along the course of the Ganga, most probably against Govindachanda of Kanauj”
- १०५७. (D) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Whether there was any struggle for succession or not, we are not in a position to state, but the Bheet Bhagwanpur inscription raises a pertinent question about Malladeva and hence it is imperative on our part to examine the evidence”
- १०५८. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “But on the basis of available materials, he has been compelled to admit “apparently he (Nanyadeva) did raid Nepal after the death of Harsadeva, and this was not forgotten ..”% The colophon of a manuscript of 1099 A.d”
- १०५९. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva, after having successfully settled in Mithila, turned his attention towards Gauda, viz”
- १०६०. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “In Gauda, Nanyadeva probably came into conflict with Kumarapala and in Vanga with Yadav ruler Harivarmana.* Far more important than the southern Chola and Chalukya invasion of Bengal, was the establishment of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila and Bengal”
- १०६१. (D) Purnea** — The relevant source statement reads: “Possibly the Senas controlled a little portion of the area known as Moranga: that is, north-eastern Purnea extending upto the borders of Jalpaiguri in Bengal”

- १०६२. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Judged from any point of view, this was not a small achievement for Nanyadeva who had very little military laurels to his credit after his accession to the throne of Mithila”
- १०६३. (B) Purusapariksa** — The relevant source statement reads: “The verse in question was brought to notice by Chanda Jha in his edition of the text of Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa?”
- १०६४. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “He is credited with having shattered the reputation of those two contemporaries, It is likely that he might have defeated the king of Sauvira and Malwa, not as a ruler of Mithila, but as a feudatory chief in early life”
- १०६५. (B) History of Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhury’s, Prakritapangalama, an important source of the History of Mithila Also HCIP”
- १०६६. (B) Tirabhukti** — The relevant source statement reads: “This grant is made in Pundravardhanbhukti to a Brahmana Samanta Udayakaradeva in honour of Maheswara Bhattaraka.* * Pundravardhanbhukti and Tirabhukti were co-terminus and a portion of Pundravardhanbhukti also lay in the district of Purnea in north Bihar”
- १०६७. (B) Vidyapati** — The relevant source statement reads: “The verse in question was brought to notice by Chanda Jha in his edition of the text of Vidyapati’s Purusapariksa?”
- १०६८. (B) Champaran** — The relevant source statement reads: “This epigraph says that Yasah Kama, having done away with the Gahadawala barrier at Kasi, reached Champaran and devastated it.* % K.P”
- १०६९. (C) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The suppression of the Kaivartas in Bengal by Ramapala was not peaceful”
- १०७०. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “In Gauda, Nanyadeva probably came into conflict with Kumarapala and in Vanga with Yadav ruler Harivarmana.* Far more important than the southern Chola and Chalukya invasion of Bengal, was the establishment of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila and Bengal”
- १०७१. (C) Nepal Vamsavali** — The relevant source statement reads: “Malladeva is described as the heir apparent but in the chronological scheme of the Mithila tradition and Nepal Vamsavalis, Gangadeva comes”
- १०७२. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Connection between Mithila and Nepal has existed since ‘time immemorial”
- १०७३. (B) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA 41 East Bengal went under the possession of the Varmanas”
- १०७४. (B) Champaran** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is learnt from the Bheraghat inscription that though Yasah Karna succeeded in ravaging Champaran, he could not establish his supremacy in the region”
- १०७५. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The local traditions also confirm that shifting of the Karnata capital to Nanyadeva fortified Simaraongarh in a remarkable manner and planned extraordinary fortifications”
- १०७६. (D) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The question of Malladeva serving under Jayachanda does not stand historically verified”
- १०७७. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Most likely it was in course of this expedition that Vijayasena invaded Mithila and inflicted a defeat on Nanyadeva.* * H.C”
- १०७८. (A) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “172).” He further writes, “It may be suggested here that if Gangadeva, the successor of Nanyadeva, be identical with Gangeyadeva as R.C”
- १०७९. (C) Champaran** — The relevant source statement reads: “This literary evidence gives an idea of the fact that the Gahadawalas were not on cordial terms with contemporaries in Vanga, Gauda, Champaran, and Nepal, that is, the Senas, the Palas and the Karnatas”

- १०८०. (C) rasa** — The relevant source statement reads: “He is also described as ‘Lord’, ‘Victor’ and besides his extraordinary achievements, he is said to have turned the world into “‘a second Kshirasagara” by his fame® and reputation”
- १०८१. (A) Purnea** — The relevant source statement reads: “This grant is made in Pundravardhanbhukti to a Brabmana Samanta Udayakaradeva in honour of Maheswara Bhattaraka. ** Pundravardhanbhukti and Tirabhukti were co-terminus and a portion of Pundravardhanbhukti also lay in the district of Purnea in north Bihar”
- १०८२. (D) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Gandhawariya Rajputs of Tirhut trace their descent from Malladeva”
- १०८३. (A) Vijayasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “Most likely it was in course on‘this expedition that Vijayasena invaded Mithila and inflicted a defeat on Nanyadeva. ** H.C”
- १०८४. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva derived advantage of the situation and entered the valley”
- १०८५. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Laghubharata a later work, states that Ballala received the news of the birth of Laksmanasena while he was marching against Mithila”
- १०८६. (A) Ballalasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Mithila traditions, Ballalasena at the instance of his father invaded Mithila and imprisoned Nanyadeva in the fort of Gandeswara (on the borders of modern Supaul and Darbhanga)”
- १०८७. (D) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Simaraongarh continued to be the capital of the Karnatas for a considerable period”
- १०८८. (A) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “and the total period of the reign of the Karnatas in the Nepalese records correspond to the local and traditional sources”
- १०८९. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “During the time of Nanyadeva chaos and confusion prevailJed in Nepal”
- १०९०. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Here we find a difference of only eight days if we interpret in the light of Simaraon inscriptions, verified to have been a Saturday in Swati Naksatra.!* The date of Nanyadeva, given in the traditional chronogram, occurs in most of the Nepalese chronicles”
- १०९१. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “As Malladeva is said to have served under Gahadawala king Jayachanda, Manmohan Chakravarty seems to have placed Nanyadeva in middle of the twelfth century A D., simply to prove the contention of Vidyapati”
- १०९२. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The epithet ‘Mahasamantadhipati’ indicates that Nanyadeva was a feudatory chief before assuming the royal power in Mithila, But it is difficult to say whether he was a Samanta under the Chalukya ruler or the Palas”
- १०९३. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It has been suggested that in the beginning Nanyadeva supported Sivadeva and influenced his power in the valley”
- १०९४. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva is depicted as having vanquished the heroes of Sauvira and Malwa”
- १०९५. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhory Prakrita Paingalama, aw important source of the history of Mithila”
- १०९६. (D) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar,” but it does not hold good as Vidyapati makes no mention of the death of Malladeva”
- १०९७. (B) Jayachanda** — The relevant source statement reads: “Manmohan Chakravarty's fixation of the date of Nanyadeva is based on the synchronism of Malladeva (son of Nanyadeva and the Gahadawala king Jayachanda 1170-1193 A.p.)”

- १०९८. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “‘MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS CONQUESTS OF NANYADEVA Nanyadeva impresses us as an ordinary feudatory chief at the initial stage of his political career”
- १०९९. (B) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “and the total period of the reign of the Karnatas in the Nepalese records correspond to the local and traditional sources”
- ११००. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “His greatness lies not only in the fact that he was the founder of the Karnata dynasty, ‘but also on account of the fact that he was one of the ablest kings of the dynasty”
- ११०१. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of the evidence in the Purusapariksa about Malladeva, doubts have been naturally raised about the question of succession after Nanyadeva”
- ११०२. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “But on the basis of available materials, he has been compelled to admit “apparently he (Nanyadeva) did raid Nepal after the death of Harsadeva, and this was not forgotten ..”% The colophon of a manuscript of 1099 A.d”
- ११०३. (C) 1097** — The relevant source statement reads: “All evidence—literary, traditional and epigraphic confirm that Nanyadeva ascended the throne in 1097 ‘A”
- ११०४. (D) Bengal** — The relevant source statement reads: “It was possibly in course of this campaign that the Bengal chief organized a naval expedition against the western region,” which “may not have been entirely unconnected with the Gahadawalas.”** The naval expedition seems to be an auxiliary to the infantry”
- ११०५. (A) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “His dynasty continued to rule over ‘Tirhut for about two centuries and a quarter and like their counterparts, the Karnatas also made valuable contributions to the different branches of learning and culture”
- ११०६. (D) 1118** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1118.
- ११०७. (C) Jayachanda** — The relevant source statement reads: “As Malladeva is said to have served under Gahadawala king Jayachanda, Manmohan Chakravarty seems to have placed Nanyadeva in middle of the twelfth century A D., simply to prove the contention of Vidyapati”
- ११०८. (C) Purusapariksa** — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of the evidence in the Purusapariksa about Malladeva, doubts have been naturally raised about the question of succession after Nanyadeva”
- ११०९. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “16, The colophon of the manuscript Bharatabhasya by Nanyadeva (MSS”
- १११०. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “140) that Nagendra Nath Basu suggests that Ballalasena organised an expedition of Mithila”
- ११११. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Pandey observes, “Nanyadeva finished his commentary on Bharata’s Natyasastra before the close of the tenth century .p”
- १११२. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “As Nanyadeva was being pressed on all sides in Tirhut, it was natural for him to turn his attention towards Nepal”
- १११३. (D) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “Actually this was not a mean achievement for a man who aspired and ultimately succeeded in becoming one of the notable personalities of early medieval history of north India to bring about stability in a part of Bihar in those days of political uncertainty”
- १११४. (D) 1120** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1120.
- १११५. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The problem of Sena invasion of Mithila is yet an enigma in the history of north-eastern India”
- १११६. (B) Vikramaditya VI** — The relevant source statement reads: “We have already discussed how Vikramaditya VI is credited with having placed his feet upon the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravida and Nepal.?° ‘The Pattadakal inscription of

1162 A.D”

१११७. (D) 1123 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1123.

१११८. (A) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “If we accept that Nanyadeva actually invaded Malwa, it has got to be accepted that he forced his way through the territory of Govindachanda Gahadawala”

१११९. (D) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Pandey does not regard Nanyadeva’s time and date as finally settled”

११२०. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of the present state of our knowledge, although we cannot reject outright the fact relating to the defeat of Nanyadeva and his detention, yet it is doubtful if Mithila was at any time under the control of the Senas, G.M”

११२१. (B) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “All evidence—literary, traditional and epigraphic confirm that Nanyadeva ascended the throne in 1097 ‘A”

११२२. (A) Vijayasena — The relevant source statement reads: “Both of them coveted the same territory in Bengal, and it appears that at first the two Karnata chiefs combined their efforts in the initial stages but fell out over the spoils which ultimately went to Vijayasena”

११२३. (B) Ramapala — The relevant source statement reads: “The suppression of the Kaivartas in Bengal by Ramapala was not peaceful”

११२४. (A) Someswara I — The relevant source statement reads: “refers to Nepal among the vassals of the Chalukya king Someswara III.” This evidence gives us the basis to conclude that all was not well with Nepal which was passing through a very critical phase of her history”

११२५. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “The establishment of the Karnata dynasty under Nanyadeva was one of the important events of history as it ushered into a new era of progress and stabilization of political power in Mithila”

११२६. (C) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “TM, BMI, for traditional stories current about Nanyadeva, 90, JBORS”

११२७. (A) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “The epithets used in Nanyadeva’s own commentary can be verified only when we take into consideration the contemporary political events”

११२८. (C) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “As Levi points out, the Mallas existed in Nepal between 700 to 1200 a.v.” The Vamsavalis demonstrate that Nanyadeva defeated the Mallas”

११२९. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar further observes, “‘Ballalasena’s expedition against Mithila is supported by other traditions and historical facts;”* but surprisingly enough he does not mention any example of these historical facts”

११३०. (A) Bengal — The relevant source statement reads: “Both of them coveted the same territory in Bengal, and it appears that at first the two Karnata chiefs combined their efforts in the initial stages but fell out over the spoils which ultimately went to Vijayasena”

११३१. (B) Vijayasena — The relevant source statement reads: “The Deopara inscription of Vijayasena helps in ascertaining his date”

११३२. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “He is further of the opinion that Vijayasena subjugated Mithila but such belief is highly improbable in view of the fact that the very authenticity of the Laksmanasamvat is doubtful”

११३३. (C) 1097 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.

११३४. (D) Ramapala — The relevant source statement reads: “If there is any authenticity in the statement, Laksamana was obviously born after the death of Ramapala in 1120 A.D., when alone Ballalasena could have led an expedition against Mithila”

- ११३५. (C) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is not possible to hazard a conjecture as to when the fleet was despatched and as there were three different rulers in Bihar viz., Govindachanda, Madanapala and Nanyadeva— it is not known against whom the fleet was sent”
- ११३६. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS ESTIMATE OF NANYADEVA Nanyadeva is credited with having ruled for about fifty years, viz, from C”
- ११३७. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “There is no problem of any obscurity in the history of Mithila after Nanyadeva as R.C”
- ११३८. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA 43 grant of Laksmanasena, Ballalasena is described as “Ariraja Nisankha Sankara,” It was during the course of his expedition of Mithila that Ballalasena seems to have displayed his military talents”
- ११३९. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Whatever might have been his position, it cannot be denied that he succeeded in carving out an organized kingdom in Mithila which was destined to play a very important part in the history of north-eastern”
- ११४०. (C) Magadha** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is understood that the fort of Simaraongarha was built by Nanyadeva, A competent authority is of the opinion that the date contained in the inscription is of marvellous accuracy and its parallel is not to be found in the domain of the antiquities of Bengal and Magadha”
- ११४१. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “We learn, on the basis of that epigraph, that Nanyadeva was treated by his contemporaries as a Ksatriya”
- ११४२. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “On the basis of Ballalacharita”,* it has been pointed out that he (Ballala) led an expedition against Mithila, and R.C”
- ११४३. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Ray interpreting the relevant verses (22-24) of the Deopara inscriptions suggests that Vijayasena crossed the river Nagar and came into conflict with the chief of Mithila”
- ११४४. (B) Vijayasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “Vijayasena is said to have led an expedition against west along the course of the Ganga, most probably against Govindachanda of Kanauj”
- ११४५. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is obvious that Nanyadeva took a very serious view of this raid, and shifted his capital from Nanpur to Simaraongarh, in the district of Champaran, Possibly after the Chedi expedition, the seat of administration was shifted from Nanpur to Simaraongarh”
- ११४६. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “Veerabundh was the dividing line between the Senas of Bengal and the Karnatas of Mithila In verse number 10 of the Barrackpur grant of Vijayasena, we find Vijayasena’s wife offering gifts”
- ११४७. (C) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “As Levi points out, the Mallas existed in Nepal between 700 to 1200 a.v.” The Vamsavalis demonstrate that Nanyadeva defeated the Mallas”
- ११४८. (C) Vijayasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “His important contemporaries were (A) Ramapala and Madanapala of the Pala dynasty (B) Vijayasena of the Sena dynasty (C) Govindachanda Gahadawala of Kanauj (D) Raghava of Kalinga’?”
- ११४९. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “CAREER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NANYADEVA 37 intentional mistake of inserting Nanyadeva’s name in Abhinavagupta”
- ११५०. (A) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nowhere is there any mention of Nanyadeva known to us as belonging to the Karnata dynasty and ruler of Mithila and naturally, therefore, it is not possible to accept the proposition of K”
- ११५१. (B) Champaran** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal suggests that the event took place during the reign of Nanyadeva.** It cannot be definitely said whether Nanyadeva was defeated or whether Champaran passed into the hands of the Chedis”

- ११५२. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Even the ruins of Bheet Bhagwanpur, still unexcavated and practically unnoticed, are similar to the Karnata tradition of blackstone and bear marked resemblance with the architecture of the twelfth century A.D”
- ११५३. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar has rightly pointed out, “it is impossible to believe that as a ruler of Mithila he could have carried his arms so far to the West”.** Nanyadava claims to have borken the powers of the Vangas and the Gaudas”
- ११५४. (B) Champaran** — The relevant source statement reads: “The invasion of Champaran was like a raid and did not result in the permanent occupation of the territory”
- ११५५. (B) 1200** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1200.
- ११५६. (C) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “It was under his able stewardship that Mithila achieved dizzy heights of glory and once again came to the forefront of Indian history bothin the spheres of politics and culture after along gap of about fifteen hundred years”
- ११५७. (C) Ballalasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “If there is any authenticity in the statement, Laksamana was obviously born after the death of Ramapala in 1120 A.D., when alone Ballalasena could have led an expedition against Mithila”
- ११५८. (B) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Gandhawariya Rajputs of Tirhut trace their descent from Malladeva”
- ११५९. (A) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: ““This literary evidence gives an idea of the fact that the Gahadawalas were not on cordial terms with contemporaries in Vanga, Gauda, Champaran, and Nepal, that is, the Senas, the Palas and the Karnatas”
- ११६०. (A) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “All these evidences prove that Nanyadeva maintained himself successfully against the onslaughts of the Senas and continued to rule as an independent king of Tirhut and his dynasty held the sway for a much longer period than the Senas”
- ११६१. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva, whose origin is even now shrouded in mystery and obscurity, succeeded in carving out an independent state practically out of nothing”
- ११६२. (D) 1019** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1019.
- ११६३. (B) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Mithila-tradition, * he has been described as a Parmara (Karnata) Ksatriya of the southern origin”
- ११६४. (C) Gangadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: ““MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS asserts that “Vijayasena must have conquered north Bengal and Tirhut by 1120 a.v.4° The tradition of Mithila is insistent on the point that Gangadeva organised a powerful force and recovered the kingdom from the Senas”
- ११६५. (B) 1162** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1162.
- ११६६. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva, after having successfully settled in Mithila, turned his attention towards Gauda, viz”
- ११६७. (D) Ballalasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar again contradicts himself by saying that “it is very difficult to say how far these traditions correspond to real facts.” We have to bear in mind that Ballalasena’s inscriptions do not refer to any campaign against Mithila”
- ११६८. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The undated Andhratharhi inscription is the only epigraphic record of Nanyadeva in the heart of Mithila”
- ११६९. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Kingdom, conceived and created by the genius of Nanyadeva, lasted for aconsiderably long period and outlived almost all the contemporary dynasties”

- ११७०. (B) Ramapala** — The relevant source statement reads: “He could not have established his kingdom in Mithila without coming into conflict with Ramapala; and it was as a result of this conflict that he could make Mithila independent.** The boastings of Someswara@?”
- ११७१. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Judged from any point of view, this was not a small achievement for Nanyadeva who had very little military laurels to his credit after his accession to the throne of Mithila”
- ११७२. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Deopara inscription simply furnishes the information of the defeat of Nanyadeva”
- ११७३. (A) 1150** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1150.
- ११७४. (C) Jayachanda** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is said that Malladeva was only of sixteen years while at the Court of Jayachanda and therefore Malladeva could not have been born before 1154 A.D”
- ११७५. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Wright mentions a conflict between the Mallas of Nepal and Nanyadeva”
- ११७६. (D) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “For some time the Thakuris asserted independence as he was busy in consolidating his gains in Tirhut”
- ११७७. (C) Jayachanda** — The relevant source statement reads: “The question of Malladeva serving under Jayachanda does not stand historically verified”
- ११७८. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “He has been mentioned in Deopara inscription as Nanya, and finds place in the Andhratharhi inscription of Sridharadasa.1* On the basis of evidence discussed, it can be said the date of Nanyadeva should be taken as settled unless more authentic and fresh materials are forthcoming”
- ११७९. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “Simaraongarh continued to be the capital of the Karnatas for a considerable period”
- ११८०. (A) 1154** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1154.
- ११८१. (C) 1118** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1118.
- ११८२. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Jayaswal is of the opinion that Nanyadeva had friendly relationship with Gahadawalas”
- ११८३. (A) Malladeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Malladeva is described as the heir apparent but in the chronological scheme of the Mithila tradition and Nepal Vamsavalis, Gangadeva comes”
- ११८४. (A) 1141** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1141.
- ११८५. (B) 1124** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1124.
- ११८६. (D) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “The undated Andhratharhi inscription is the only epigraphic record of Nanyadeva in the heart of Mithila”
- ११८७. (C) Karnatas** — The relevant source statement reads: “His dynasty continued to rule over ‘Tirhut for about two centuries and a quarter and like their counterparts, the Karnatas also made valuable contributions to the different branches of learning and culture”
- ११८८. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva established his capital ‘at Simaraongarh which is to be identified with Simaramapur of the Kritiyaratnakara”
- ११८९. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “It does not settle the difficulty as Bendall regards Gangadeva as a Kalachuri king and not a Karnata”
- ११९०. (B) Mithila** — The relevant source statement reads: “There were sufficient reasons for conflict between the Senas of Bengal and the Karnatas of Mithila”

११९१. (C) Gauda — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar has rightly pointed out, “it is impossible to believe that as a ruler of Mithila he could have carried his arms so far to the West”.** Nanyadava claims to have broken the powers of the Vangas and the Gaudas”

११९२. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva did not interfere in the affairs of others and at the same time did not consider it prudent to dabble into contemporary politics, He successfully maintained the individuality of Mithila and confined his own ambitions to a limited purpose”

११९३. (B) Vidyapati — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar,” but it does not hold good as Vidyapati makes no mention of the death of Malladeva”

११९४. (B) Saharsa — The relevant source statement reads: “It is also believed that pargana Nisankhpur-kurha in the Madhipura subdivision of the district of Saharsa was the Sena administrative centre”

११९५. (A) Nepal Vamsavali — The relevant source statement reads: “The Nepal Vamsavali, but for a minor mistake of reading the first line, correctly gives us the date of the Karnata dynasty”

११९६. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “In the Mithila-tradition, * he has been described as a Parmara (Karnata) Ksatriya of the southern origin”

११९७. (B) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “172).” He further writes, “It may be suggested here that if Gangadeva, the successor of Nanyadeva, be identical with Gangeyadeva as R.C”

११९८. (A) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “We have already discussed how Vikramaditya VI is credited with having placed his feet upon the heads of the kings of Andhra, Dravida and Nepal.?° ‘The Pattadakal inscription of 1162 A.D”

११९९. (B) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Nowhere is there any mention of Nanyadeva known to us as belonging to the Karnata dynasty and ruler of Mithila and naturally, therefore, it is not possible to accept the proposition of K”

१२००. (D) Karnatas — The relevant source statement reads: “There were sufficient reasons for conflict between the Senas of Bengal and the Karnatas of Mithila”

१२०१. (B) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “But in view of the evidence at our disposal we cannot push the date of Nanyadeva beyond 1150 A.p”

१२०२. (B) Malladeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Successors of Nanyadeva MALLADEVA Nanyadeva had two sons namely, Malladeva and Gangadeva”

१२०३. (C) Vijayasena — The relevant source statement reads: “Ray interpreting the relevant verses (22-24) of the Deopara inscriptions suggests that Vijayasena crossed the river Nagar and came into conflict with the chief of Mithila”

१२०४. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Any concrete evidence of any alliance between the two dynasties is conspicuous by its absence.** Even Mithila traditions do not refer to any contact between Nanyadeva and the Gahadwalas”

१२०५. (A) Vijayasena — The relevant source statement reads: “‘MITHILA UNDER THE KARNATAS asserts that “Vijayasena must have conquered north Bengal and Tirhut by 1120 a.v.4° The tradition of Mithila is insistent on the point that Gangadeva organised a powerful force and recovered the kingdom from the Senas”

१२०६. (D) Vijayasena — The relevant source statement reads: “He came into conflict with Vijayasena either before or after his victory over Ramapala”

१२०७. (A) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “In view of the present state of our knowledge, although we cannot reject outright the fact relating to the defeat of Nanyadeva and his detention, yet it is doubtful if Mithila was at any time under the control of the Senas, G.M”

१२०८. (A) Nepal — The relevant source statement reads: “We donot know of any of his successful conquest except one in Nepal”

- १२०९. (B) Tirhut** — The relevant source statement reads: “Regmi’s contention, we shall have to accept that Nanyadeva came to occupy the valley in 1141 a.v.”⁷ It has been suggested that the internal condition of Tirhut between 1118 and 1141 A.D”
- १२१०. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “one begins to doubt whether Nanyadeva could keep the whole country under his sway for a long time.’ Sivadeva was ruling between 1118 and 1123 a,b”
- १२११. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is also probable that since Nanyadeva was an authoritative commentator, his views might have attracted interpolator to commit this”
- १२१२. (D) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The local traditions also confirm that shifting of the Karnatacapital to Nanyadeva fortified Simaraongarh in a remarkable manner and planned extraordinary fortifications”
- १२१३. (A) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The strategic importance of the capital was doubled after the victory of Nanyadeva in Nepal”
- १२१४. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to Mithila traditions, Ballalasena at the instance of his father invaded Mithila and imprisoned Nanyadeva in the fort of Gandeswara (on the borders of modern Supaul and Darbhanga)”
- १२१५. (B) Ramapala** — The relevant source statement reads: “He came into conflict with Vijayasena either before or after his victory over Ramapala”
- १२१६. (A) Ballalasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “140) that Nagendra Nath Basu suggests that Ballalasena organised an expedition of Mithila”
- १२१७. (B) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is understood that the fort of Simaraongarha was built by Nanyadeva, A competent authority is of the opinion that the date contained in the inscription is of marvellous accuracy and its parallel is not to be found in the domain of the antiquities of Bengal and Magadha”
- १२१८. (C) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “According to R.C, Mazumdar, Nanyadeva might have obtained some initial successes both against the Palas and the Senas but was ultimately defeated by Vijayasena of Vanga and fell on his dominion of Mithila”
- १२१९. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “The fact regarding the defeat of Nanyadeva and his consequent arrest by Vijayasena is substantiated by the Deopara inscription, the Mithila tradition and the evidence of Mulla Taqia”
- १२२०. (A) Bihar** — The relevant source statement reads: “shows that the north-eastern portion of Gorakhpur (bordering Motihari in north Bihar) lay outside the Gahadawala dominion”
- १२२१. (C) Karna** — The relevant source statement reads: “The Nepal Vamsavali, but for a minor mistake of reading the first line, correctly gives us the date of the Karnata dynasty”
- १२२२. (D) Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The internal disturbances were rampant in Nepal as the Thakuris of Nayakota and Patan were not pulling on well”
- १२२३. (D) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “One of the latest historians on Nepal, Petech, does not accept Nanyadeva as having ruled over Nepal”
- १२२४. (D) Vikramaditya VI** — The relevant source statement reads: “Our knowledge of the kings of Sauvira and Malwa is very scanty, except that Chalukya Vikramaditya VI conquered these territories in course of his campaigns”
- १२२५. (A) Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “Nanyadeva did not interfere in the affairs of others and at the same time did not consider it prudent to dabble into contemporary politics, He successfully maintained the individuality of Mithila and confined his own ambitions to a limited purpose”
- १२२६. (C) Vijayasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “The fact regarding the defeat of Nanyadeva and his consequent arrest by Vijayasena is substantiated by the Deopara inscription, the Mithila tradition and the evidence of Mulla Taqia”
- १२२७. (A) 1019** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1019.

१२२८. (B) Champaran — The relevant source statement reads: “It is obvious that Nanyadeva took a very serious view of this raid, and shifted his capital from Nanpur to Simaraongarh, in the district of Champaran, Possibly after the Chedi expedition, the seat of administration was shifted from Nanpur to Simaraongarh”

१२२९. (D) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “At the time of the establishment of the Kamata dynasty of Mithila, Bengal was passing through a period of crisis and naturally every ambitious king was trying to fish in the troubled waters of the province”

१२३०. (B) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar believes that the Sena domination of Mithila is indirectly supported by the obscurity in the history of Mithila after Nanyadeva (a point which now does not stand in view of modern researches) and its association with the Laksmanasamvat-era.** In the same manner R.C”

१२३१. (B) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar again contradicts himself by saying that “it is very difficult to say how far these traditions correspond to real facts.” We have to bear in mind that Ballalasena’s inscriptions do not refer to any campaign against Mithila”

१२३२. (A) Ballalasena — The relevant source statement reads: “Mazumdar further observes, “‘Ballalasena’s expedition against Mithila is supported by other traditions and historical facts;”* but surprisingly enough he does not mention any example of these historical facts”

१२३३. (C) Champaran — The relevant source statement reads: “‘We learn from the Prakrita Paingalama* that the Kalachuri king, Karna, after defeating the Kasiraja, conquered Champaran”

१२३४. (B) Champa — The relevant source statement reads: “The invasion of Champaran was like a raid and did not result in the permanent occupation of the territory”

१२३५. (C) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “The strategic importance of the capital was doubled after the victory of Nanyadeva in Nepal”

१२३६. (C) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “It is difficult to agree with the view that the kingdom of Ballalasena extended upto Mithila in the west (DHN/-I”

१२३७. (A) Mithila — The relevant source statement reads: “The concept of Mithila being one of the five provinces of the Sena kingdom is erroneously based on this view”

१२३८. (C) Champa — The relevant source statement reads: “‘We learn from the Prakrita Paingalama* that the Kalachuri king, Karna, after defeating the Kasiraja, conquered Champaran”

१२३९. (B) Monghyr — The relevant source statement reads: “As a matter of fact Monghyr passed into the hands of Gahadawalas® and even in Bengal the prestige of the Senas was at the lowest ebb, Madanpala possibly held only a negligible portion of south Bihar and he had only a success of temporary nature over the Gahadawalas”

१२४०. (C) Prakritapaingalam — The relevant source statement reads: “Choudhury’s, Prakritapaingalama, an important source of the History of Mithila Also HCIP”

१२४१. (A) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “Any concrete evidence of any alliance between the two dynasties is conspicuous by its absence.** Even Mithila traditions do not refer to any contact between Nanyadeva and the Gahadawalas”

१२४२. (A) Nanyadeva — The relevant source statement reads: “All these evidences prove that Nanyadeva maintained himself successfully against the onslaughts of the Senas and continued to rule as an independent king of Tirhut and his dynasty held the sway for a much longer period than the Senas”

१२४३. (A) 1141 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1141.

१२४४. (B) 1120 — The source statement gives the date/period as 1120.

१२४५. (B) Tirhut — The relevant source statement reads: “Even the Deopara inscription does not specifically imply any territorial expansion of the Sena power in the region of Tirhut; even though a serious defeat seems to have been inflicted upon

Nanyadeva.*t In this connection, it may be asserted that the most sober view is held by D.C”

१२४६. (A) **Nanyadeva** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is possible that if Nanyadeva would have maintained a balance of power between the Senas and the Gahadawalas, he could have embarked on an aggressive policy”

१२४७. (B) **Ballalasena** — The relevant source statement reads: “It is also evident from the later literary sources that Ballalasena invaded Mithila during the reign of his father and his kingdom was composed of Vanga, Radha, Vagdi, Varendra and Mithila”

१२४८. (D) **Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “The later Vamsavalis indicate that he entered Nepal, introduced Saka era and founded his court at Bhatagaon, From Bhatagaon he ruled over Kathmandu” and Patan”

१२४९. (C) **Nepal** — The relevant source statement reads: “Here we find a difference of only eight days if we interpret in the light of Simaraon inscriptions, verified to have been a Saturday in Swati Naksatra.* The date of Nanyadeva, given in the traditional chronogram, occurs in most of the Nepalese chronicles”

१२५०. (C) **1097** — The source statement gives the date/period as 1097.