

विदेह VIDEHA

मिथिलाक इतिहास ओ संस्कृति (पोथी-आधारित)

Mithila History & Culture (Book-based)

विदेह ई-लर्निङ्ग प्रश्नोत्तरी शृंखला · Videha eLearning Quiz Book Series

खण्ड ८ / ८ · Volume 8 of 8

सम्पादक / लेखक: गजेन्द्र ठाकुर

VIDEHA — प्रथम मैथिली पाक्षिक ई-पत्रिका | ISSN 2229-547X | www.videha.co.in

विदेह ई-लर्निङ्ग: <https://www.videha.co.in/videha-elearning.htm>

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२. Vidyapati — Videha English UPSC Prelims Standard Quiz

६०० 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.

Family, Oinabara Court and Historical Chronology

१. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's family type

- (A) a family of wandering merchants
- (B) a family of Malla dancers
- (C) a family of scholar-statesmen
- (D) a family of royal sculptors

२. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's gotra

- (A) Kāśyapa
- (B) Gautama
- (C) Vatsya
- (D) Bharadvāja

३. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation

- (A) Atharvaveda Paippalāda
- (B) Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda
- (C) Ṛgveda Śākala only
- (D) Sāmaveda Kauthuma only

४. Which option best fits the text? Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor

- (A) they lived in different continents
- (B) one wrote only in Persian
- (C) their fathers and gotras differ
- (D) there is no mention of Mithilā

५. Which option best fits the text? Meaning attached to the family title Thakur

- (A) a style of rāga
- (B) possession of landed property
- (C) a Persian military rank
- (D) a title for a Buddhist monk

६. Which option best fits the text? Chandeshwara's major digest

- (A) Ratnākara
- (B) Bhūparikramā
- (C) Gorakṣavijaya
- (D) Brajabuli Padavali

७. Which option best fits the text? Chandeshwara's political digest

- (A) Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara
- (B) Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (C) Dānavākyāvalī
- (D) Śaivasarvasvasāra

८. Which option best fits the text? Ganeshwara's title

- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva
- (B) Mahāsāmantādhipati and Mahārājādhirāja
- (C) Vaiṣṇava Mahājana
- (D) Kaviśekhara

१. Which option best fits the text? Bhava Singha's status in tradition

- (A) editor of Padāvalī
- (B) first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
- (C) last Karṇāṭa king
- (D) founder of Brajabuli

१०. Which option best fits the text? Deva Singha's act

- (A) became a Bengal Vaiṣṇava poet
- (B) composed Bhasha Geeta Sangraha
- (C) founded Sahitya Akademi
- (D) handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāraṇya

११. Which option best fits the text? Shiva Singha's early age at rule

- (A) sixteen years
- (B) two years
- (C) sixty years
- (D) eighty years

१२. Which option best fits the text? Shiva Singha's political stance

- (A) assumed independence and fought Nawabs of Bengal and Patna
- (B) renounced rule immediately
- (C) became a Nepal Malla ruler
- (D) avoided all conflict while paying perpetual tribute

१३. Which option best fits the text? Shiva Singha's disappearance

- (A) after writing Kīrtilatā himself
- (B) during a pilgrimage to Bengal
- (C) at the founding of Nanyadeva's line
- (D) after defeat in battle, not found alive or dead

१४. Which option best fits the text? Saptari in the narrative

- (A) the site of Nanyadeva's coronation
- (B) place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives
- (C) the source of Brajabuli
- (D) the library of Bhūparikramā

१५. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's death period in the account

- (A) after Tagore's Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (B) during Harisinghadeva's defeat
- (C) before Nanyadeva's arrival
- (D) around L. Sam. 330 during Dhira Singha's rule

१६. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's father

- (A) Caitanyadeva
- (B) Ganapati
- (C) Jyotirīśvara
- (D) Lakshmidhara

१७. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's great-grandfather

- (A) Dhireshwara
- (B) Kameshwar Thakur
- (C) N. Gupta
- (D) Haraprasad Sastri

१८. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's ancestral home

- (A) Bisapi
- (B) Jaunpur
- (C) Oini
- (D) Bhatgaon

१९. Which option best fits the text? Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants

- (A) Vira Library Kathmandu
- (B) Bengal Vaiṣṇava monastery
- (C) Sauratha near Madhubani
- (D) Calcutta Sanskrit College

२०. Which option best fits the text? Bisapi's political-cultural significance

- (A) a place with no family memory
- (B) fort-like seat of an influential scholar-statesman family
- (C) a purely fictional location
- (D) a foreign military cantonment

२१. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's family: 1. It belonged to Kāśyapa gotra and the Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda. 2. It was known for scholar-statesmen connected with high offices. 3. It is identified by the author with the Vatsya gotra family of Jyotirīśvara. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) None of the statements
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

२२. Consider these statements about the Oinabara succession narrative: 1. Bhogishwara's line and Bhava Singha's line came into conflict. 2. Ganeshwara's sons Vira Singha and Kirti Singha sought help from Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur. 3. Shiva Singha remained permanently subordinate without military action. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) None of the statements
- (B) 2 only
- (C) 1, 2 and 3
- (D) 1 and 2 only

२३. Consider these statements about Bisapi: 1. It was Vidyāpati's ancestral village. 2. It was granted to him by Shiva Singha. 3. It is treated by the author as irrelevant to his political-cultural identity. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 2 only
- (B) None of the statements
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1 and 2 only

२४. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's genealogical identification: 1. The author distinguishes Vidyāpati's line from Jyotirīśvara's line. 2. Gotra evidence is used in the argument. 3. Every historical figure named Vidyāpati is treated as the same poet. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) None of the statements
- (C) 3 only
- (D) 1 and 3 only

२५. Choose the best analytical answer. Which factor makes Vidyāpati's family central to the account?

- (A) It combined scholarship, statecraft and court service across generations.
- (B) It lived only in Bengal.
- (C) It was detached from all courts.
- (D) It rejected writing and administration.

२६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's family type?

- (A) a family of Malla dancers
- (B) a family of wandering merchants
- (C) a family of scholar-statesmen
- (D) a family of royal sculptors

२७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's gotra?

- (A) Gautama
- (B) Bharadvāja
- (C) Kāśyapa
- (D) Vatsya

२८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation?

- (A) Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda
- (B) Ṛgveda Śākala only
- (C) Atharvaveda Paippalāda
- (D) Sāmaveda Kauthuma only

२९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor?

- (A) one wrote only in Persian
- (B) their fathers and gotras differ
- (C) there is no mention of Mithilā
- (D) they lived in different continents

३०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Meaning attached to the family title Thakur?

- (A) a style of rāga
- (B) a title for a Buddhist monk
- (C) a Persian military rank
- (D) possession of landed property

३१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Chandeshwara's major digest?

- (A) Bhūparikramā
- (B) Brajabuli Padavali
- (C) Gorakṣavijaya
- (D) Ratnākara

३३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Chandeshwara's political digest?

- (A) Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (B) Śaivasarvasvasāra
- (C) Dānavākyāvalī
- (D) Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara

३३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Ganeshwara's title?

- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva
- (B) Kaviśekhara
- (C) Mahāsāmantādhipati and Mahārājādhirāja
- (D) Vaiṣṇava Mahājana

३४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bhava Singha's status in tradition?

- (A) editor of Padāvalī
- (B) last Kaṇṇāṭa king
- (C) founder of Brajabuli
- (D) first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty

३५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Deva Singha's act?

- (A) became a Bengal Vaiṣṇava poet
- (B) composed Bhasha Geeta Sangraha
- (C) founded Sahitya Akademi
- (D) handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāraṇya

३६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Shiva Singha's early age at rule?

- (A) sixteen years
- (B) eighty years
- (C) two years
- (D) sixty years

३७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Shiva Singha's political stance?

- (A) became a Nepal Malla ruler
- (B) avoided all conflict while paying perpetual tribute
- (C) assumed independence and fought Nawabs of Bengal and Patna
- (D) renounced rule immediately

३८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Shiva Singha's disappearance?

- (A) at the founding of Nanyadeva's line
- (B) during a pilgrimage to Bengal
- (C) after writing Kīrtilatā himself
- (D) after defeat in battle, not found alive or dead

३९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Saptari in the narrative?

- (A) the source of Brajabuli
- (B) the site of Nanyadeva's coronation
- (C) place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives
- (D) the library of Bhūparikramā

४०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's death period in the account?

- (A) during Harisinghadeva's defeat
- (B) after Tagore's Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (C) before Nanyadeva's arrival
- (D) around L. Sam. 330 during Dhira Singha's rule

४१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's father?

- (A) Ganapati
- (B) Jyotirīśvara
- (C) Lakshmidhara
- (D) Caitanyadeva

४२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's great-grandfather?

- (A) Haraprasad Sastri
- (B) Dhireswara
- (C) N. Gupta
- (D) Kameshwar Thakur

४३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's ancestral home?

- (A) Bisapi
- (B) Oini
- (C) Bhatgaon
- (D) Jaunpur

४४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants?

- (A) Sauratha near Madhubani
- (B) Calcutta Sanskrit College
- (C) Bengal Vaiṣṇava monastery
- (D) Vira Library Kathmandu

४५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bisapi's political-cultural significance?

- (A) a place with no family memory
- (B) a purely fictional location
- (C) fort-like seat of an influential scholar-statesman family
- (D) a foreign military cantonment

४६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's family type

- (A) Vidyāpati's father — Ganapati
- (B) Shiva Singha's early age at rule — sixteen years
- (C) Vidyāpati's family type — a family of scholar-statesmen
- (D) Vidyāpati's family type — a family of wandering merchants

४७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's gotra

- (A) Deva Singha's act — handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāranya
- (B) Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation — Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda
- (C) Vidyāpati's gotra — Vatsya
- (D) Vidyāpati's gotra — Kāśyapa

४८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation

- (A) Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation — Ṛgveda Śākala only
- (B) Chandeshwara's political digest — Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara
- (C) Vidyāpati's family type — a family of scholar-statesmen
- (D) Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation — Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda

४९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor

- (A) Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor — they lived in different continents
- (B) Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor — their fathers and gotras differ
- (C) Vidyāpati's family type — a family of scholar-statesmen
- (D) Chandeshwara's major digest — Ratnākara

५०. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Meaning attached to the family title Thakur

- (A) Meaning attached to the family title Thakur — a title for a Buddhist monk
- (B) Saptari in the narrative — place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives
- (C) Meaning attached to the family title Thakur — possession of landed property
- (D) Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor — their fathers and gotras differ

५१. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Chandeshwara's major digest

- (A) Chandeshwara's major digest — Bhūparikramā
- (B) Chandeshwara's major digest — Ratnākara
- (C) Bhava Singha's status in tradition — first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
- (D) Shiva Singha's political stance — assumed independence and fought Nawabs of Bengal and Patna

५२. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Chandeshwara's political digest

- (A) Chandeshwara's political digest — Dānavākyāvalī
- (B) Vidyāpati's ancestral home — Bisapi
- (C) Chandeshwara's political digest — Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara
- (D) Meaning attached to the family title Thakur — possession of landed property

५३. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Ganeshwara's title

- (A) Ganeshwara's title — Mahāsāmantādhipati and Mahārājādhirāja
- (B) Vidyāpati's ancestral home — Bisapi
- (C) Deva Singha's act — handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāranya
- (D) Ganeshwara's title — Kaviśekhara

५४. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Bhava Singha's status in tradition

- (A) Chandeshwara's political digest — Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara
- (B) Bhava Singha's status in tradition — last Karṇāṭa king
- (C) Vidyāpati's father — Ganapati
- (D) Bhava Singha's status in tradition — first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty

५५. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Deva Singha's act

- (A) Shiva Singha's disappearance — after defeat in battle, not found alive or dead
- (B) Deva Singha's act — handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāranya
- (C) Deva Singha's act — composed Bhasha Geeta Sangraha
- (D) Saptari in the narrative — place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives

५६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Shiva Singha's early age at rule
- (A) Shiva Singha's disappearance — after defeat in battle, not found alive or dead
 - (B) Saptari in the narrative — place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives
 - (C) Shiva Singha's early age at rule — sixteen years
 - (D) Shiva Singha's early age at rule — sixty years
५७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Shiva Singha's political stance
- (A) Shiva Singha's political stance — assumed independence and fought Nawabs of Bengal and Patna
 - (B) Shiva Singha's political stance — renounced rule immediately
 - (C) Chandeshwara's major digest — Ratnākara
 - (D) Chandeshwara's political digest — Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara
५८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Shiva Singha's disappearance
- (A) Chandeshwara's major digest — Ratnākara
 - (B) Shiva Singha's disappearance — after defeat in battle, not found alive or dead
 - (C) Shiva Singha's disappearance — at the founding of Nanyadeva's line
 - (D) Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants — Sauratha near Madhubani
५९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Saptari in the narrative
- (A) Ganeshwara's title — Mahāsāmantādhipati and Mahārājādhirāja
 - (B) Saptari in the narrative — the site of Nanyadeva's coronation
 - (C) Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants — Sauratha near Madhubani
 - (D) Saptari in the narrative — place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives
६०. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's death period in the account
- (A) Deva Singha's act — handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāraṇya
 - (B) Vidyāpati's death period in the account — before Nanyadeva's arrival
 - (C) Vidyāpati's death period in the account — around L. Sam. 330 during Dhira Singha's rule
 - (D) Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation — Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda
६१. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's father
- (A) Vidyāpati's family type — a family of scholar-statesmen
 - (B) Deva Singha's act — handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāraṇya
 - (C) Vidyāpati's father — Jyotirīśvara
 - (D) Vidyāpati's father — Ganapati
६२. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's great-grandfather
- (A) Vidyāpati's great-grandfather — Dhireswara
 - (B) Vidyāpati's great-grandfather — Kameshwar Thakur
 - (C) Saptari in the narrative — place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives
 - (D) Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor — their fathers and gotras differ
६३. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's ancestral home
- (A) Vidyāpati's family type — a family of scholar-statesmen
 - (B) Bhava Singha's status in tradition — first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
 - (C) Vidyāpati's ancestral home — Oini
 - (D) Vidyāpati's ancestral home — Bisapi

६४. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants

- (A) Vidyāpati's father — Ganapati
- (B) Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants — Sauratha near Madhubani
- (C) Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants — Calcutta Sanskrit College
- (D) Vidyāpati's great-grandfather — Dhireshwara

६५. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Bisapi's political-cultural significance

- (A) Bisapi's political-cultural significance — fort-like seat of an influential scholar-statesman family
- (B) Meaning attached to the family title Thakur — possession of landed property
- (C) Bisapi's political-cultural significance — a place with no family memory
- (D) Vidyāpati's death period in the account — around L. Sam. 330 during Dhira Singha's rule

Education, Early Works and Courtly Role

६६. Which option best fits the text? Traditional teacher associated with Vidyāpati

- (A) Caitanyadeva
- (B) G.A. Grierson
- (C) Hari Mishra
- (D) Nanyadeva

६७. Which option best fits the text? Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra

- (A) nephew and pupil
- (B) Malla patron
- (C) publisher and printer
- (D) father and ruler

६८. Which option best fits the text? Pakṣadhara's scholarly identity

- (A) Brajabuli poet of Bengal
- (B) editor of N. Gupta Padavali
- (C) Malla king of Nepal
- (D) renowned Naiyāyika associated with the Āloka on Tattvacintāmaṇi

६९. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's first authentic work

- (A) Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (B) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (C) Bhūparikramā
- (D) Kīrtipatākā

७०. Which option best fits the text? Setting of Bhūparikramā

- (A) Bengal Vaiṣṇava kīrtan manual
- (B) court account of Malla Nepal
- (C) only a legal inheritance digest
- (D) route from Naimiṣāraṇya to Tirhut with tales

७१. Which option best fits the text? Bhūparikramā's planned scope

- (A) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales
- (B) four chapters and forty-four tales
- (C) only two devotional songs
- (D) seven Ratnākara sections

७२. Which option best fits the text? Actual first chapter of Bhūparikramā

- (A) eight countries and eight tales
- (B) sixty-five completed regions
- (C) a list of rāgas
- (D) only a prose preface

७३. Which option best fits the text? Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned

- (A) the loss of all Sanskrit manuscripts
- (B) the rise of Brajabuli
- (C) lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics
- (D) the order of Caitanyadeva

७४. Which option best fits the text? Maṇimañjarī in the account

- (A) translation by Grierson
- (B) early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit classics and insight into women's hearts
- (C) Bengal Vaiṣṇava anthology
- (D) late ritual digest on Durgā worship

७५. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha

- (A) training only in Persian bureaucracy
- (B) exclusive specialization in astronomy
- (C) wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery
- (D) total absence of śāstric learning

७६. Which option best fits the text? Texts Vidyāpati read closely

- (A) Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmaśāstras and Nibandhas
- (B) only royal farmāns
- (C) only modern printed Bengali books
- (D) only Greek drama in translation

७७. Which option best fits the text? Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court

- (A) Malla Raja
- (B) Raja Pandit
- (C) Subedar of Tirhut
- (D) Mahāsāmantādhipati

७८. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's hereditary profession

- (A) monastic mendicancy
- (B) sea trade
- (C) service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition
- (D) military horse breeding

७९. Which option best fits the text? His attitude to writing

- (A) reluctance to write at all
- (B) a passion linked with the creeper of renown metaphor
- (C) rejection of authorship
- (D) dependence only on oral legend

८०. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's early life and education: 1. He is traditionally said to have studied under Hari Mishra. 2. His learning is presented as broad and receptive rather than narrowly specialised. 3. He avoided śāstric and literary materials throughout his life. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 3 only
- (B) 1 and 2 only
- (C) None of the statements
- (D) 2 only

८१. Consider these statements about Bhūparikramā: 1. It was written in a Purāṇic mould. 2. It promised sixty-five countries and tales but remained incomplete. 3. It is presented as a Bengal Vaiṣṇava kīrtan manual. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 3 only
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) None of the statements
- (D) 1 and 2 only

८२. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's literary ambition: 1. The Kīrtilatā metaphor of letters as poles expresses a desire for renown. 2. He came from a family where statesmanship and authorship coexisted. 3. The author presents him as indifferent to writing. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) None of the statements
- (D) 1 only

८३. Consider these statements about learning in Mithilā: 1. People from different parts of Āryāvarta came to Mithilā for specialized training. 2. Vidyāpati's home was itself a centre of learning. 3. Vidyāpati is described as having no access to Sanskrit lore. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 2 only
- (B) 1 and 2 only
- (C) 3 only
- (D) None of the statements

८४. Choose the best analytical answer. Which interpretation best explains Vidyāpati's early education?

- (A) Formal study mattered, but the wider learned atmosphere of Mithilā shaped him more deeply.
- (B) He learned only from printed books.
- (C) He had no contact with scholars.
- (D) Only military camp life shaped him.

८५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Traditional teacher associated with Vidyāpati?

- (A) Hari Mishra
- (B) G.A. Grierson
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Caitanyadeva

८६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra?

- (A) publisher and printer
- (B) father and ruler
- (C) Malla patron
- (D) nephew and pupil

८७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Pakṣadhara's scholarly identity?

- (A) editor of N. Gupta Padavali
- (B) Malla king of Nepal
- (C) Brajabuli poet of Bengal
- (D) renowned Naiyāyika associated with the Āloka on Tattvacintāmaṇi

८८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's first authentic work?

- (A) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (B) Bhūparikramā
- (C) Kīrtipatākā
- (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali

८९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Setting of Bhūparikramā?

- (A) court account of Malla Nepal
- (B) only a legal inheritance digest
- (C) route from Naimiṣāraṇya to Tirhut with tales
- (D) Bengal Vaiṣṇava kīrtan manual

९०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bhūparikramā's planned scope?

- (A) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales
- (B) seven Ratnākara sections
- (C) only two devotional songs
- (D) four chapters and forty-four tales

९१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Actual first chapter of Bhūparikramā?

- (A) a list of rāgas
- (B) only a prose preface
- (C) sixty-five completed regions
- (D) eight countries and eight tales

९२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned?

- (A) the rise of Brajabuli
- (B) lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics
- (C) the loss of all Sanskrit manuscripts
- (D) the order of Caitanyadeva

९३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Maṇimañjarī in the account?

- (A) late ritual digest on Durgā worship
- (B) early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit classics and insight into women's hearts
- (C) Bengal Vaiṣṇava anthology
- (D) translation by Grierson

९४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha?

- (A) exclusive specialization in astronomy
- (B) training only in Persian bureaucracy
- (C) wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery
- (D) total absence of śāstric learning

৯৭. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Texts Vidyāpati read closely?

- (A) only modern printed Bengali books
- (B) only royal farmāns
- (C) Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmaśāstras and Nibandhas
- (D) only Greek drama in translation

৯৮. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court?

- (A) Malla Raja
- (B) Subedar of Tirhut
- (C) Mahāsāmantādhipati
- (D) Raja Pandit

৯৯. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's hereditary profession?

- (A) sea trade
- (B) military horse breeding
- (C) service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition
- (D) monastic mendicancy

১০০. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: His attitude to writing?

- (A) a passion linked with the creeper of renown metaphor
- (B) rejection of authorship
- (C) reluctance to write at all
- (D) dependence only on oral legend

১০১. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Traditional teacher associated with Vidyāpati

- (A) Bhūparikramā's planned scope — sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales
- (B) Traditional teacher associated with Vidyāpati — G.A. Grierson
- (C) Pakṣadhara's scholarly identity — renowned Naiyāyika associated with the Āloka on Tattvacintāmaṇi
- (D) Traditional teacher associated with Vidyāpati — Hari Mishra

১০২. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra

- (A) Vidyāpati's first authentic work — Bhūparikramā
- (B) Vidyāpati's hereditary profession — service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition
- (C) Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra — nephew and pupil
- (D) Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra — father and ruler

১০৩. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Pakṣadhara's scholarly identity

- (A) Pakṣadhara's scholarly identity — Brajabuli poet of Bengal
- (B) Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery
- (C) Pakṣadhara's scholarly identity — renowned Naiyāyika associated with the Āloka on Tattvacintāmaṇi
- (D) Vidyāpati's hereditary profession — service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition

১০৪. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's first authentic work

- (A) Vidyāpati's hereditary profession — service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition
- (B) Vidyāpati's first authentic work — Kīrtipatākā
- (C) Vidyāpati's first authentic work — Bhūparikramā
- (D) Texts Vidyāpati read closely — Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmaśāstras and Nibandhas

१०३. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Setting of Bhūparikramā

- (A) Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court — Raja Pandit
- (B) Setting of Bhūparikramā — Bengal Vaiṣṇava kīrtan manual
- (C) Setting of Bhūparikramā — route from Naimiṣāraṇya to Tirhut with tales
- (D) Bhūparikramā's planned scope — sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales

१०४. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Bhūparikramā's planned scope

- (A) Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court — Raja Pandit
- (B) Bhūparikramā's planned scope — sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales
- (C) Bhūparikramā's planned scope — four chapters and forty-four tales
- (D) Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics

१०५. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Actual first chapter of Bhūparikramā

- (A) Actual first chapter of Bhūparikramā — sixty-five completed regions
- (B) Actual first chapter of Bhūparikramā — eight countries and eight tales
- (C) Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery
- (D) Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics

१०६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned

- (A) Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — the loss of all Sanskrit manuscripts
- (B) Texts Vidyāpati read closely — Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmaśāstras and Nibandhas
- (C) Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics
- (D) Vidyāpati's hereditary profession — service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition

१०७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Maṇimañjarī in the account

- (A) Maṇimañjarī in the account — late ritual digest on Durgā worship
- (B) Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics
- (C) Texts Vidyāpati read closely — Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmaśāstras and Nibandhas
- (D) Maṇimañjarī in the account — early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit classics and insight into women's hearts

१०८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha

- (A) Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — total absence of śāstric learning
- (B) Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery
- (C) Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra — nephew and pupil
- (D) Vidyāpati's first authentic work — Bhūparikramā

१०९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Texts Vidyāpati read closely

- (A) Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics
- (B) Texts Vidyāpati read closely — Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmaśāstras and Nibandhas
- (C) Traditional teacher associated with Vidyāpati — Hari Mishra
- (D) Texts Vidyāpati read closely — only modern printed Bengali books

११०. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court

- (A) Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra — nephew and pupil
- (B) Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court — Mahāsāmantādhipati
- (C) Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court — Raja Pandit
- (D) Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery

१११. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's hereditary profession

- (A) Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery
- (B) Vidyāpati's hereditary profession — sea trade
- (C) Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics
- (D) Vidyāpati's hereditary profession — service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition

११२. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: His attitude to writing

- (A) Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery
- (B) His attitude to writing — a passion linked with the creeper of renown metaphor
- (C) His attitude to writing — reluctance to write at all
- (D) Actual first chapter of Bhūparikramā — eight countries and eight tales

Shiva Singha, Patronage and Works of Manhood

११३. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's role beside Shiva Singha

- (A) faithful friend, sincere adviser, constant companion and reliable officer
- (B) enemy envoy only
- (C) court jester only
- (D) monastic rival

११४. Which option best fits the text? Event leading to Kaviśekhara title

- (A) writing Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (B) discovering Kīrtipatākā in Nepal
- (C) compiling Kalpataru
- (D) pleasing the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested for revenue default

११५. Which option best fits the text? Gift and title from Shiva Singha after accession

- (A) grant of Bhatgaon and title Vaiṣṇava Mahājana
- (B) editorship of N. Gupta's Padavali
- (C) title Malla Raja and Saptari estate
- (D) grant of Bisapi and title Abhinava Jayadeva

११६. Which option best fits the text? Shiva Singha's trust before final battle

- (A) entrusted Vidyāpati with the care of his six wives
- (B) sent him to Bengal as monk
- (C) appointed him printer of the book
- (D) made him Sultan of Jaunpur

११७. Which option best fits the text? Length of Vidyāpati's court association with Shiva Singha

- (A) seventy years
- (B) about thirty-six years
- (C) two centuries
- (D) three months

११८. Which option best fits the text? Shiva Singha's political trajectory

- (A) editor of Brajabuli songs
- (B) tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins
- (C) permanent monk at Naimiṣāraṇya
- (D) ruler who never fought

११९. Which option best fits the text? Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura

- (A) Orissa and Brajbhūmi
- (B) Nepal and Assam
- (C) Delhi and Bengal
- (D) Kashmir and Gujarat

१२०. Which option best fits the text? Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders

- (A) permanent exile
- (B) missionary expansion
- (C) appeasement rather than direct fighting
- (D) naval conquest

१२१. Which option best fits the text? Works composed in the Shiva Singha period

- (A) only Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (B) only Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (C) Kīrtipatākā, Kīrtilatā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Gorakṣavijaya and many songs
- (D) only Kalpataru and Tattvacintāmaṇi

१२२. Which option best fits the text? Language of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā

- (A) modern Bengali prose
- (B) only Pāli
- (C) old Maithili / Abahaṭṭa
- (D) pure Persian

१२३. Which option best fits the text? Puruṣaparīkṣā's language

- (A) Persian prose
- (B) Brajabuli only
- (C) Assamese drama
- (D) Sanskrit prose and verse

१२४. Which option best fits the text? Gorakṣavijaya's language form

- (A) only Bengali kīrtan
- (B) Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs
- (C) only a legal Sanskrit digest
- (D) only a Persian chronicle

१२५. Which option best fits the text? Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya

- (A) Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya
- (B) Kalidasa wrote Kīrtipatākā
- (C) Kalidasa edited N. Gupta's Padavali
- (D) Kalidasa ruled Tirhut

१२६. Which option best fits the text? Kīrtipatākā's subject

- (A) Rani Dhīramati's gift ritual
- (B) Shiva Singha's victory over an unnamed Mohammedan adversary
- (C) Caitanya's Bengal cult
- (D) Malla genealogy of Nepal

११७. Which option best fits the text? *Puruṣaparīkṣā*'s moral aim

- (A) only military roll
- (B) only publisher's catalogue
- (C) instruction of immature boys and delight of cultivated city ladies
- (D) only taxation manual

११८. Consider these statements about the Shiva Singha period: 1. Vidyāpati served Shiva Singha as a close counsellor and trusted officer. 2. Most of the famous songs and several major works belong to this period. 3. The period is described as the least creative phase of Vidyāpati's life. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 2 and 3 only
- (B) 1 only
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) None of the statements

११९. Consider these statements about *Kīrtipatākā*: 1. It is a eulogistic poem in old Maithili/Abahaṭṭa. 2. Its known manuscript is described as badly damaged and confused. 3. It is an inheritance digest composed for Narasingha. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

१२०. Consider these statements about *Puruṣaparīkṣā*: 1. It contains forty-four tales divided into four chapters. 2. Its first eight tales reproduce material from *Bhūparīkramā*. 3. It is described as a Brajabuli devotional song collection of Bengal. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

१२१. Consider these statements about Shiva Singha: 1. He was praised by Vidyāpati in songs and works. 2. He gradually defied overlordship and struck coins. 3. He is described as indifferent to arts and letters. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

१२२. Choose the best analytical answer. Which explanation best fits Vidyāpati's relation with Shiva Singha?

- (A) It was a fusion of patronage, friendship, court service and literary flowering.
- (B) It was hostile from the beginning.
- (C) It was confined to a single legal letter.
- (D) It was a purely commercial publishing arrangement.

१२३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's role beside Shiva Singha?

- (A) faithful friend, sincere adviser, constant companion and reliable officer
- (B) enemy envoy only
- (C) court jester only
- (D) monastic rival

- १३४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Event leading to Kaviśekhara title?**
- (A) writing Bhanu Singher Padavali
 - (B) pleasing the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested for revenue default
 - (C) compiling Kalpataru
 - (D) discovering Kīrtipatākā in Nepal
- १३५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Gift and title from Shiva Singha after accession?**
- (A) title Malla Raja and Saptari estate
 - (B) grant of Bhatgaon and title Vaiṣṇava Mahājana
 - (C) grant of Bisapi and title Abhinava Jayadeva
 - (D) editorship of N. Gupta's Padavali
- १३६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Shiva Singha's trust before final battle?**
- (A) entrusted Vidyāpati with the care of his six wives
 - (B) made him Sultan of Jaunpur
 - (C) sent him to Bengal as monk
 - (D) appointed him printer of the book
- १३७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Length of Vidyāpati's court association with Shiva Singha?**
- (A) two centuries
 - (B) three months
 - (C) seventy years
 - (D) about thirty-six years
- १३८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Shiva Singha's political trajectory?**
- (A) ruler who never fought
 - (B) permanent monk at Naimiṣāraṇya
 - (C) editor of Brajabuli songs
 - (D) tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins
- १३९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura?**
- (A) Orissa and Brajbhūmi
 - (B) Delhi and Bengal
 - (C) Nepal and Assam
 - (D) Kashmir and Gujarat
- १४०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders?**
- (A) appeasement rather than direct fighting
 - (B) missionary expansion
 - (C) permanent exile
 - (D) naval conquest
- १४१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Works composed in the Shiva Singha period?**
- (A) only Bhanu Singher Padavali
 - (B) Kīrtipatākā, Kīrtilatā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Gorakṣavijaya and many songs
 - (C) only Kalpataru and Tattvacintāmaṇi
 - (D) only Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī

१४३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Language of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā?

- (A) modern Bengali prose
- (B) pure Persian
- (C) old Maithili / Abahaṭṭa
- (D) only Pāli

१४३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Puruṣaparīkṣā's language?

- (A) Assamese drama
- (B) Sanskrit prose and verse
- (C) Persian prose
- (D) Brajabuli only

१४४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Gorakṣavijaya's language form?

- (A) Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs
- (B) only a Persian chronicle
- (C) only a legal Sanskrit digest
- (D) only Bengali kīrtan

१४५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya?

- (A) Kalidasa edited N. Gupta's Padavali
- (B) Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya
- (C) Kalidasa ruled Tirhut
- (D) Kalidasa wrote Kīrtipatākā

१४६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Kīrtipatākā's subject?

- (A) Shiva Singha's victory over an unnamed Mohammedan adversary
- (B) Rani Dhiramati's gift ritual
- (C) Malla genealogy of Nepal
- (D) Caitanya's Bengal cult

१४७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Puruṣaparīkṣā's moral aim?

- (A) only taxation manual
- (B) instruction of immature boys and delight of cultivated city ladies
- (C) only military roll
- (D) only publisher's catalogue

१४८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's role beside Shiva Singha

- (A) Vidyāpati's role beside Shiva Singha — court jester only
- (B) Vidyāpati's role beside Shiva Singha — faithful friend, sincere adviser, constant companion and reliable officer
- (C) Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders — appeasement rather than direct fighting
- (D) Shiva Singha's political trajectory — tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins

१४९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Event leading to Kaviśekhara title

- (A) Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura — Delhi and Bengal
- (B) Event leading to Kaviśekhara title — pleasing the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested for revenue default
- (C) Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya — Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya
- (D) Event leading to Kaviśekhara title — writing Bhanu Singher Padavali

१५०. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Gift and title from Shiva Singha after accession

- (A) Gift and title from Shiva Singha after accession — grant of Bhatgaon and title Vaiṣṇava Mahājana
- (B) Gift and title from Shiva Singha after accession — grant of Bisapi and title Abhinava Jayadeva
- (C) Shiva Singha's political trajectory — tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins
- (D) Gorakṣavijaya's language form — Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs

१५१. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Shiva Singha's trust before final battle

- (A) Shiva Singha's trust before final battle — entrusted Vidyāpati with the care of his six wives
- (B) Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders — appeasement rather than direct fighting
- (C) Shiva Singha's trust before final battle — made him Sultan of Jaunpur
- (D) Shiva Singha's political trajectory — tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins

१५२. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Length of Vidyāpati's court association with Shiva Singha

- (A) Length of Vidyāpati's court association with Shiva Singha — about thirty-six years
- (B) Length of Vidyāpati's court association with Shiva Singha — three months
- (C) Puruṣaparīkṣā's language — Sanskrit prose and verse
- (D) Shiva Singha's trust before final battle — entrusted Vidyāpati with the care of his six wives

१५३. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Shiva Singha's political trajectory

- (A) Gorakṣavijaya's language form — Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs
- (B) Shiva Singha's political trajectory — permanent monk at Naimiṣāranya
- (C) Shiva Singha's political trajectory — tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins
- (D) Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya — Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya

१५४. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura

- (A) Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura — Delhi and Bengal
- (B) Puruṣaparīkṣā's language — Sanskrit prose and verse
- (C) Shiva Singha's political trajectory — tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins
- (D) Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura — Nepal and Assam

१५५. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders

- (A) Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders — appeasement rather than direct fighting
- (B) Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura — Delhi and Bengal
- (C) Vidyāpati's role beside Shiva Singha — faithful friend, sincere adviser, constant companion and reliable officer
- (D) Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders — naval conquest

१५६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Works composed in the Shiva Singha period

- (A) Works composed in the Shiva Singha period — only Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (B) Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura — Delhi and Bengal
- (C) Shiva Singha's political trajectory — tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins
- (D) Works composed in the Shiva Singha period — Kīrtipatākā, Kīrtilatā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Gorakṣavijaya and many songs

१५७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Language of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā

- (A) Language of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā — old Maithili / Abahaṭṭa
- (B) Length of Vidyāpati's court association with Shiva Singha — about thirty-six years
- (C) Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura — Delhi and Bengal
- (D) Language of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā — pure Persian

१५८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Puruṣaparīkṣā's language

- (A) Puruṣaparīkṣā's language — Brajabuli only
- (B) Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya — Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya
- (C) Gorakṣavijaya's language form — Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs
- (D) Puruṣaparīkṣā's language — Sanskrit prose and verse

१५९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Gorakṣavijaya's language form

- (A) Shiva Singha's trust before final battle — entrusted Vidyāpati with the care of his six wives
- (B) Language of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā — old Maithili / Abahaṭṭa
- (C) Gorakṣavijaya's language form — Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs
- (D) Gorakṣavijaya's language form — only a legal Sanskrit digest

१६०. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya

- (A) Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya — Kalidasa wrote Kīrtipatākā
- (B) Puruṣaparīkṣā's language — Sanskrit prose and verse
- (C) Kalidasa comparison for Gorakṣavijaya — Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya
- (D) Kīrtipatākā's subject — Shiva Singha's victory over an unnamed Mohammedan adversary

१६१. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Kīrtipatākā's subject

- (A) Puruṣaparīkṣā's language — Sanskrit prose and verse
- (B) Kīrtipatākā's subject — Rani Dhiramati's gift ritual
- (C) Kīrtipatākā's subject — Shiva Singha's victory over an unnamed Mohammedan adversary
- (D) Puruṣaparīkṣā's moral aim — instruction of immature boys and delight of cultivated city ladies

१६२. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Puruṣaparīkṣā's moral aim

- (A) Puruṣaparīkṣā's moral aim — only taxation manual
- (B) Kīrtipatākā's subject — Shiva Singha's victory over an unnamed Mohammedan adversary
- (C) Puruṣaparīkṣā's moral aim — instruction of immature boys and delight of cultivated city ladies
- (D) Gift and title from Shiva Singha after accession — grant of Bisapi and title Abhinava Jayadeva

Real Man, Social Thought, Language and Religion

१६३. Which option best fits the text? Central ideal running through manhood works

- (A) complete rejection of social duty
- (B) replacement of Maithili by Persian
- (C) idealisation of the real man / supuruṣa
- (D) glorification of print culture

१६४. Which option best fits the text? Marks of the real man

- (A) foreign conquest, cavalry and coins
- (B) heroism with discretion and energy, intelligence or good wit, and specialised skill
- (C) silence, exile and printing
- (D) wealth alone, birth alone, ritual alone

१६५. Which option best fits the text? Four objects of life in the real man ideal

- (A) price, printer, publisher and office
- (B) music, dance, painting and calligraphy only
- (C) righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation
- (D) Bengal, Nepal, Assam and Orissa only

१६६. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's view of balanced life

- (A) one-sided scholasticism only
- (B) political power without culture
- (C) renunciation of all worldly life
- (D) full enjoyment of life with proper balance among its aspects

१६७. Which option best fits the text? Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition

- (A) to the Malla court only
- (B) to Bengal alone
- (C) to publishing addresses
- (D) to Mithilā and its people more than merely to the throne

१६८. Which option best fits the text? Language as national bond

- (A) royal coins alone create literary unity
- (B) Sanskrit must remain confined to the Pandit class
- (C) common language binds people across caste, creed, sex and age
- (D) music without language creates nationhood

१६९. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's use of Maithili

- (A) made poetry inaccessible to common people
- (B) stopped all Sanskrit learning
- (C) made poetic delight available beyond the Sanskrit-knowing minority
- (D) restricted songs to royal officials

१७०. Which option best fits the text? Women's education in the account

- (A) he treats women only as manuscript scribes
- (B) Vidyāpati is described as a staunch protagonist of it
- (C) he says education belongs only to soldiers
- (D) he opposed all learning for women

१७१. Which option best fits the text? Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience

- (A) ladies of the city with taste for mirthful arts of love
- (B) only horse soldiers
- (C) only foreign merchants
- (D) only temple accountants

१७२. Which option best fits the text? Military training in Vidyāpati's thought

- (A) arms are unnecessary in threatened Mithilā
- (B) military training is tied to Bengal Vaiṣṇavism
- (C) book-lore is secure only when a kingdom is made safe by arms
- (D) warfare is always superior to culture for its own sake

१७३. Which option best fits the text? Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati

- (A) conversion to a single Bengal sect only
- (B) rejection of Śiva devotion
- (C) non-sectarian Hara-Hari unity and pañcadevopāsanā
- (D) exclusive hostility to Hari

१७४. Which option best fits the text? Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees

- (A) Śiva devotion was absent from Mithilā
- (B) Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes
- (C) Śiva songs were written only for Sanskrit pundits
- (D) only kings could worship Śiva

१७५. Which option best fits the text? Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili

- (A) he rejected oral performance
- (B) Sanskrit was unknown to any Pandit
- (C) songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people
- (D) all court documents had to be in Maithili

१७६. Which option best fits the text? Two varieties of Maithili songs

- (A) elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language
- (B) Persian only and Pāli only
- (C) Greek and Latin varieties
- (D) silent and printed varieties

१७७. Consider these statements about the real man ideal: 1. It involves moral, practical and intellectual fullness. 2. It is linked with the four objects of life. 3. It is defined by birth alone. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

१७८. Consider these statements about language in the monograph: 1. Sanskrit was the language of the cultured minority. 2. Vidyāpati used Maithili songs to reach common men and women. 3. The author treats Maithili as irrelevant to nationhood. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

१७९. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's religious outlook: 1. He is emotionally attached to Śiva-form devotion. 2. He upholds the unity of Hara and Hari. 3. He is presented as hostile to every form except Śiva. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 3 only
- (B) None of the statements
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) 3 only

१८०. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's progressive social vision: 1. He valued women's education. 2. He used language as a wider social bond. 3. He treated birth alone as sufficient for real manhood. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 2 only
- (B) 1 and 2 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) None of the statements

१८१. Choose the best analytical answer. Which claim best captures the link between language and society in the monograph?

- (A) Only Sanskrit could bind the common people.
- (B) Language has no role in cultural cohesion.
- (C) Maithili was used only for tax documents.
- (D) Maithili lyric created shared cultural communication across social levels.

१८२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Central ideal running through manhood works?

- (A) replacement of Maithili by Persian
- (B) complete rejection of social duty
- (C) glorification of print culture
- (D) idealisation of the real man / supuruṣa

१८३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Marks of the real man?

- (A) foreign conquest, cavalry and coins
- (B) wealth alone, birth alone, ritual alone
- (C) heroism with discretion and energy, intelligence or good wit, and specialised skill
- (D) silence, exile and printing

१८४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Four objects of life in the real man ideal?

- (A) music, dance, painting and calligraphy only
- (B) righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation
- (C) Bengal, Nepal, Assam and Orissa only
- (D) price, printer, publisher and office

१८५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's view of balanced life?

- (A) renunciation of all worldly life
- (B) full enjoyment of life with proper balance among its aspects
- (C) one-sided scholasticism only
- (D) political power without culture

१८६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition?

- (A) to Mithilā and its people more than merely to the throne
- (B) to the Malla court only
- (C) to publishing addresses
- (D) to Bengal alone

१८७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Language as national bond?

- (A) common language binds people across caste, creed, sex and age
- (B) royal coins alone create literary unity
- (C) music without language creates nationhood
- (D) Sanskrit must remain confined to the Pandit class

१८८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's use of Maithili?

- (A) made poetic delight available beyond the Sanskrit-knowing minority
- (B) made poetry inaccessible to common people
- (C) stopped all Sanskrit learning
- (D) restricted songs to royal officials

१८९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Women's education in the account?

- (A) he says education belongs only to soldiers
- (B) he opposed all learning for women
- (C) he treats women only as manuscript scribes
- (D) Vidyāpati is described as a staunch protagonist of it

१९०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience?

- (A) only foreign merchants
- (B) ladies of the city with taste for mirthful arts of love
- (C) only temple accountants
- (D) only horse soldiers

१९१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Military training in Vidyāpati's thought?

- (A) military training is tied to Bengal Vaiṣṇavism
- (B) arms are unnecessary in threatened Mithilā
- (C) warfare is always superior to culture for its own sake
- (D) book-lore is secure only when a kingdom is made safe by arms

१९२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati?

- (A) conversion to a single Bengal sect only
- (B) exclusive hostility to Hari
- (C) rejection of Śiva devotion
- (D) non-sectarian Hara-Hari unity and pañcadevopāsanā

१९३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees?

- (A) Śiva songs were written only for Sanskrit pundits
- (B) Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes
- (C) only kings could worship Śiva
- (D) Śiva devotion was absent from Mithilā

१९४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili?

- (A) he rejected oral performance
- (B) all court documents had to be in Maithili
- (C) songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people
- (D) Sanskrit was unknown to any Pandit

१९५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Two varieties of Maithili songs?

- (A) elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language
- (B) silent and printed varieties
- (C) Greek and Latin varieties
- (D) Persian only and Pāli only

१९६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Central ideal running through manhood works

- (A) Military training in Vidyāpati's thought — book-lore is secure only when a kingdom is made safe by arms
- (B) Central ideal running through manhood works — idealisation of the real man / supuruṣa
- (C) Central ideal running through manhood works — glorification of print culture
- (D) Four objects of life in the real man ideal — righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation

१९७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Marks of the real man

- (A) Marks of the real man — heroism with discretion and energy, intelligence or good wit, and specialised skill
- (B) Vidyāpati's use of Maithili — made poetic delight available beyond the Sanskrit-knowing minority
- (C) Marks of the real man — wealth alone, birth alone, ritual alone
- (D) Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees — Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes

१९८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Four objects of life in the real man ideal

- (A) Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati — non-sectarian Hara-Hari unity and pañcadevopāsanā
- (B) Four objects of life in the real man ideal — righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation
- (C) Language as national bond — common language binds people across caste, creed, sex and age
- (D) Four objects of life in the real man ideal — price, printer, publisher and office

१९९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's view of balanced life

- (A) Vidyāpati's view of balanced life — full enjoyment of life with proper balance among its aspects
- (B) Language as national bond — common language binds people across caste, creed, sex and age
- (C) Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili — songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people
- (D) Vidyāpati's view of balanced life — renunciation of all worldly life

२००. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition

- (A) Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition — to Mithilā and its people more than merely to the throne
- (B) Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition — to Bengal alone
- (C) Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience — ladies of the city with taste for mirthful arts of love
- (D) Two varieties of Maithili songs — elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language

२०१. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Language as national bond

- (A) Language as national bond — royal coins alone create literary unity
- (B) Language as national bond — common language binds people across caste, creed, sex and age
- (C) Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati — non-sectarian Hara-Hari unity and pañcadevopāsanā
- (D) Four objects of life in the real man ideal — righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation

२०२. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vidyāpati's use of Maithili

- (A) Vidyāpati's use of Maithili — made poetry inaccessible to common people
- (B) Vidyāpati's view of balanced life — full enjoyment of life with proper balance among its aspects
- (C) Two varieties of Maithili songs — elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language
- (D) Vidyāpati's use of Maithili — made poetic delight available beyond the Sanskrit-knowing minority

२०३. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Women's education in the account

- (A) Military training in Vidyāpati's thought — book-lore is secure only when a kingdom is made safe by arms
- (B) Women's education in the account — Vidyāpati is described as a staunch protagonist of it
- (C) Vidyāpati's view of balanced life — full enjoyment of life with proper balance among its aspects
- (D) Women's education in the account — he opposed all learning for women

२०४. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience

- (A) Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience — ladies of the city with taste for mirthful arts of love
- (B) Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience — only foreign merchants
- (C) Two varieties of Maithili songs — elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language
- (D) Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees — Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes

२०५. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Military training in Vidyāpati's thought

- (A) Military training in Vidyāpati's thought — arms are unnecessary in threatened Mithilā
- (B) Military training in Vidyāpati's thought — book-lore is secure only when a kingdom is made safe by arms
- (C) Central ideal running through manhood works — idealisation of the real man / supuruṣa
- (D) Vidyāpati's use of Maithili — made poetic delight available beyond the Sanskrit-knowing minority

२०६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati

- (A) Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati — exclusive hostility to Hari
- (B) Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition — to Mithilā and its people more than merely to the throne
- (C) Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati — non-sectarian Hara-Hari unity and pañcadevopāsanā
- (D) Four objects of life in the real man ideal — righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation

२०७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees

- (A) Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees — only kings could worship Śiva
- (B) Women's education in the account — Vidyāpati is described as a staunch protagonist of it
- (C) Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees — Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes
- (D) Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili — songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people

२०८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili

- (A) Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience — ladies of the city with taste for mirthful arts of love
- (B) Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili — all court documents had to be in Maithili
- (C) Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition — to Mithilā and its people more than merely to the throne
- (D) Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili — songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people

२०९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Two varieties of Maithili songs

- (A) Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees — Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes
- (B) Two varieties of Maithili songs — elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language
- (C) Two varieties of Maithili songs — Persian only and Pāli only
- (D) Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili — songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people

Later Life, Ritual Works, Law and Manuscript Transmission

२१०. Which option best fits the text? Darkest period after Shiva Singha's fall

- (A) Caitanya's Bengal period
- (B) twelve years of voluntary exile
- (C) twenty years of Nepalese kingship
- (D) the Karṇāṭa renaissance

२११. Which option best fits the text? Place associated with the exile period

- (A) Indian Press Allahabad
- (B) Bhatgaon
- (C) Rajabanauli
- (D) Calcutta Sanskrit College

२१२. Which option best fits the text? Work composed during exile

- (A) Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (B) Kīrtipatākā
- (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (D) Likhanāvalī

२१३. Which option best fits the text? Likhanāvalī's subject

- (A) military conquest of Bengal
- (B) erotic songs in Brajabuli
- (C) Kalpataru commentary
- (D) forms of letters, deeds and documents

२१४. Which option best fits the text? Date in Likhanāvalī forms

- (A) A.D. 1097
- (B) L. Sam. 394
- (C) V.S. 2000
- (D) L. Sam. 299

२१५. Which option best fits the text? Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati

- (A) printed by Sahitya Akademi in 2017
- (B) completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309
- (C) compiled by N. Gupta in 1910
- (D) composed by Caitanyadeva in Bengal

२१६. Which option best fits the text? Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance

- (A) Nanyadeva returned from the south
- (B) Brajabuli had to be invented
- (C) Kīrtipatākā pagination was restored
- (D) succession could not arise until the waiting period ended

२१७. Which option best fits the text? Viswasa Devi's role

- (A) edited N. Gupta Padavali
- (B) held the reins of government after Padma Singha
- (C) founded Karṇāṭa rule
- (D) wrote Bhūparikramā

२१८. Which option best fits the text? Works associated with Viswasa Devi

- (A) Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā
- (B) Śaivasarvasvasāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (C) Kalpataru and Tattvacintāmaṇi
- (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali and Brajabuli songs

२१९. Which option best fits the text? Dānavākyāvalī patron

- (A) Rani Dhiramati, second wife of Narasingha
- (B) Caitanyadeva
- (C) Lakhima, wife of Shiva Singha
- (D) N. Gupta

२२०. Which option best fits the text? Dānavākyāvalī subject

- (A) Bengal Vaiṣṇava kīrtan
- (B) the manuscript of Kīrtipatākā
- (C) various kinds of gifts and saṅkalpa-vākyas
- (D) the route from Naimiṣāranya to Tirhut

२२१. Which option best fits the text? Last dated work in the account

- (A) Bhūparikramā
- (B) Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (D) Maṇimañjarī

२२२. Which option best fits the text? Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī

- (A) work on Durgā Pūjā compiled by order of Bhairava Singha while Dhira Singha ruled
- (B) Brajabuli imitation
- (C) Malla court drama
- (D) early geography of Naimiṣāranya

२२३. Which option best fits the text? Vibhāgasāra

- (A) Malla dance manual
- (B) Hindu law of inheritance
- (C) Bengal Vaiṣṇava biography
- (D) collection of erotic songs only

२२४. Which option best fits the text? Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra

- (A) abolishing Maithili language
- (B) supporting Caitanyadeva's kīrtan
- (C) reviving Nanyadeva's southern claim
- (D) establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition

२२५. Which option best fits the text? Manuscript scarcity in Mithilā

- (A) songs eclipsed other works and manuscripts are scarce
- (B) all works are abundant in Mithilā libraries
- (C) no songs survived orally
- (D) all manuscripts are in Bengal only

२२६. Which option best fits the text? Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts

- (A) Oini village temple only
- (B) Caitanya school library only
- (C) Sahitya Akademi head office only
- (D) Nepal, with only poor manuscript evidence

२२७. Which option best fits the text? Bhūparikramā manuscript

- (A) Sanskrit College collection at Calcutta
- (B) Raj Press Darbhanga only
- (C) Vira Library Kathmandu only
- (D) Bhatgaon royal palace only

२२८. Which option best fits the text? Śaivasarvasvasāra copies

- (A) only in a Persian court archive
- (B) no copy anywhere
- (C) only in N. Gupta's printed Padavali
- (D) incomplete at Darbhanga and fuller in Nepal

२२९. Consider these statements about the exile and later period: 1. Likhanāvalī belongs to the Rajabanauli exile period. 2. Vidyāpati copied the Śrīmad Bhāgavata during this phase. 3. The exile period is presented as the happiest phase of his creativity. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

२३०. Consider these statements about ritual and legal works: 1. Dānavākyaṅgalī deals with gifts. 2. Vibhāgasāra deals with inheritance and succession. 3. Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī is a love poem of the Shiva Singha period. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

२३१. Consider these statements about manuscript transmission: 1. Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya are said to survive in poor manuscript form in Nepal. 2. Bhūparikramā's sole known copy is linked with Sanskrit College, Calcutta. 3. All non-lyrical works were more popular than Vidyāpati's songs in Mithilā. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) None of the statements
- (B) 1 and 2 only
- (C) 3 only
- (D) 1 and 3 only

२३२. Consider these statements about the old-age works: 1. They are largely ritual, socio-religious or legal compilations. 2. Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī is the latest known work. 3. They belong to the same youthful phase as Bhūparikramā. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 only
- (C) None of the statements
- (D) 2 and 3 only

२३३. Choose the best analytical answer. Which explanation best captures Vibhāgasāra's significance?

- (A) A legal inheritance text serving political needs of succession and indivisibility of the Raj.
- (B) An Assamese stage play.
- (C) A commentary on musical rāgas.
- (D) A youthful love lyric in Brajabuli.

२३४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Darkest period after Shiva Singha's fall?

- (A) the Karṇāṭa renaissance
- (B) twenty years of Nepalese kingship
- (C) twelve years of voluntary exile
- (D) Caitanya's Bengal period

२३५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Place associated with the exile period?

- (A) Calcutta Sanskrit College
- (B) Bhatgaon
- (C) Indian Press Allahabad
- (D) Rajabanauli

२३६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Work composed during exile?

- (A) Kīrtipatākā
- (B) Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (D) Likhanāvalī

२३७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Likhanāvalī's subject?

- (A) forms of letters, deeds and documents
- (B) military conquest of Bengal
- (C) Kalpataru commentary
- (D) erotic songs in Brajabuli

२३८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Date in Likhanāvalī forms?

- (A) A.D. 1097
- (B) L. Sam. 299
- (C) V.S. 2000
- (D) L. Sam. 394

२३९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati?

- (A) compiled by N. Gupta in 1910
- (B) composed by Caitanyadeva in Bengal
- (C) printed by Sahitya Akademi in 2017
- (D) completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309

२४०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance?

- (A) Brajabuli had to be invented
- (B) Kīrtipatākā pagination was restored
- (C) Nanyadeva returned from the south
- (D) succession could not arise until the waiting period ended

২৪১. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Viswasa Devi's role?

- (A) held the reins of government after Padma Singha
- (B) wrote Bhūparikramā
- (C) edited N. Gupta Padavali
- (D) founded Karṇāṭa rule

২৪২. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Works associated with Viswasa Devi?

- (A) Śaivasarvasvasāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (B) Bhanu Singher Padavali and Brajabuli songs
- (C) Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā
- (D) Kalpataru and Tattvacintāmaṇi

২৪৩. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Dānavākyāvalī patron?

- (A) N. Gupta
- (B) Caitanyadeva
- (C) Rani Dhiramati, second wife of Narasingha
- (D) Lakhima, wife of Shiva Singha

২৪৪. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Dānavākyāvalī subject?

- (A) Bengal Vaiṣṇava kīrtan
- (B) the manuscript of Kīrtipatākā
- (C) various kinds of gifts and saṅkalpa-vākyas
- (D) the route from Naimiṣāranya to Tirhut

২৪৫. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Last dated work in the account?

- (A) Bhūparikramā
- (B) Maṇimañjarī
- (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali

২৪৬. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī?

- (A) early geography of Naimiṣāranya
- (B) Brajabuli imitation
- (C) work on Durgā Pūjā compiled by order of Bhairava Singha while Dhira Singha ruled
- (D) Malla court drama

২৪৭. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vibhāgasāra?

- (A) Bengal Vaiṣṇava biography
- (B) Hindu law of inheritance
- (C) collection of erotic songs only
- (D) Malla dance manual

২৪৮. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra?

- (A) supporting Caitanyadeva's kīrtan
- (B) establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition
- (C) reviving Nanyadeva's southern claim
- (D) abolishing Maithili language

३४९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Manuscript scarcity in Mithilā?

- (A) all works are abundant in Mithilā libraries
- (B) songs eclipsed other works and manuscripts are scarce
- (C) no songs survived orally
- (D) all manuscripts are in Bengal only

३५०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts?

- (A) Caitanya school library only
- (B) Nepal, with only poor manuscript evidence
- (C) Sahitya Akademi head office only
- (D) Oini village temple only

३५१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bhūparikramā manuscript?

- (A) Vira Library Kathmandu only
- (B) Bhatgaon royal palace only
- (C) Raj Press Darbhanga only
- (D) Sanskrit College collection at Calcutta

३५२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Śaivasarvasvasāra copies?

- (A) only in N. Gupta's printed Padavali
- (B) no copy anywhere
- (C) only in a Persian court archive
- (D) incomplete at Darbhanga and fuller in Nepal

३५३. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Darkest period after Shiva Singha's fall

- (A) Bhūparikramā manuscript — Sanskrit College collection at Calcutta
- (B) Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts — Nepal, with only poor manuscript evidence
- (C) Darkest period after Shiva Singha's fall — twelve years of voluntary exile
- (D) Darkest period after Shiva Singha's fall — twenty years of Nepalese kingship

३५४. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Place associated with the exile period

- (A) Place associated with the exile period — Rajabanauli
- (B) Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra — establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition
- (C) Work composed during exile — Likhanāvalī
- (D) Place associated with the exile period — Bhatgaon

३५५. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Work composed during exile

- (A) Works associated with Visvasa Devi — Śaivasarvasvasāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (B) Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance — succession could not arise until the waiting period ended
- (C) Work composed during exile — Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (D) Work composed during exile — Likhanāvalī

२५६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Likhanāvalī's subject

- (A) Place associated with the exile period — Rajabanauli
- (B) Likhanāvalī's subject — forms of letters, deeds and documents
- (C) Likhanāvalī's subject — erotic songs in Brajabuli
- (D) Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra — establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition

२५७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Date in Likhanāvalī forms

- (A) Viswasa Devi's role — held the reins of government after Padma Singha
- (B) Śaivasarvasasāra copies — incomplete at Darbhanga and fuller in Nepal
- (C) Date in Likhanāvalī forms — A.D. 1097
- (D) Date in Likhanāvalī forms — L. Sam. 299

२५८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati

- (A) Dānavākyāvalī patron — Rani Dhiramati, second wife of Narasingha
- (B) Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati — compiled by N. Gupta in 1910
- (C) Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati — completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309
- (D) Dānavākyāvalī subject — various kinds of gifts and saṅkalpa-vākyas

२५९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance

- (A) Dānavākyāvalī subject — various kinds of gifts and saṅkalpa-vākyas
- (B) Bhūparikramā manuscript — Sanskrit College collection at Calcutta
- (C) Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance — succession could not arise until the waiting period ended
- (D) Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance — Brajabuli had to be invented

२६०. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Viswasa Devi's role

- (A) Place associated with the exile period — Rajabanauli
- (B) Viswasa Devi's role — wrote Bhūparikramā
- (C) Work composed during exile — Likhanāvalī
- (D) Viswasa Devi's role — held the reins of government after Padma Singha

२६१. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Works associated with Viswasa Devi

- (A) Works associated with Viswasa Devi — Śaivasarvasasāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (B) Works associated with Viswasa Devi — Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā
- (C) Manuscript scarcity in Mithilā — songs eclipsed other works and manuscripts are scarce
- (D) Work composed during exile — Likhanāvalī

२६२. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Dānavākyāvalī patron

- (A) Viswasa Devi's role — held the reins of government after Padma Singha
- (B) Place associated with the exile period — Rajabanauli
- (C) Dānavākyāvalī patron — Rani Dhiramati, second wife of Narasingha
- (D) Dānavākyāvalī patron — Lakhima, wife of Shiva Singha

२६३. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Dānavākyāvalī subject

- (A) Dānavākyāvalī subject — various kinds of gifts and saṅkalpa-vākyas
- (B) Dānavākyāvalī subject — the route from Naimiṣāraṇya to Tirhut
- (C) Darkest period after Shiva Singha's fall — twelve years of voluntary exile
- (D) Date in Likhanāvalī forms — L. Sam. 299

२६४. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Last dated work in the account

- (A) Works associated with Viswasa Devi — Śaivasarvasvasāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (B) Last dated work in the account — Bhūparikramā
- (C) Last dated work in the account — Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (D) Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati — completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309

२६५. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī

- (A) Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance — succession could not arise until the waiting period ended
- (B) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī — work on Durgā Pūjā compiled by order of Bhairava Singha while Dhira Singha ruled
- (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī — early geography of Naimiṣāraṇya
- (D) Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati — completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309

२६६. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Vibhāgasāra

- (A) Works associated with Viswasa Devi — Śaivasarvasvasāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (B) Vibhāgasāra — Hindu law of inheritance
- (C) Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts — Nepal, with only poor manuscript evidence
- (D) Vibhāgasāra — collection of erotic songs only

२६७. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Political motive behind

Vibhāgasāra

- (A) Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati — completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309
- (B) Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra — establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition
- (C) Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra — reviving Nanyadeva's southern claim
- (D) Last dated work in the account — Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī

२६८. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Manuscript scarcity in Mithilā

- (A) Manuscript scarcity in Mithilā — songs eclipsed other works and manuscripts are scarce
- (B) Place associated with the exile period — Rajabanauli
- (C) Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra — establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition
- (D) Manuscript scarcity in Mithilā — all works are abundant in Mithilā libraries

२६९. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts

- (A) Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts — Nepal, with only poor manuscript evidence
- (B) Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts — Sahitya Akademi head office only
- (C) Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati — completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309
- (D) Place associated with the exile period — Rajabanauli

२७०. Which claim would be misleading if applied to Ramanath Jha's account? Topic: Bhūparikramā manuscript

- (A) Bhūparikramā manuscript — Vira Library Kathmandu only
- (B) Last dated work in the account — Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (C) Place associated with the exile period — Rajabanauli
- (D) Bhūparikramā manuscript — Sanskrit College collection at Calcutta

Songs: Authenticity, Categories and Performance

२७१. Which option best fits the text? Bhaṇitā

- (A) inheritance clause
- (B) court rank
- (C) poet's name in the final couplet of a song
- (D) military tax

२७२. Which option best fits the text? Problem with Bhaṇitā

- (A) it proves every song automatically
- (B) it may be confused, misplaced, added or absent
- (C) it is a type of Oinabara coin
- (D) it was never used in songs

२७३. Which option best fits the text? Why no complete collection is certain

- (A) Vidyāpati destroyed all songs
- (B) no one sang them
- (C) songs floated orally across Mithilā, Bengal and Nepal
- (D) all songs remained only in Persian

२७४. Which option best fits the text? N. Gupta edition

- (A) Oinabara succession law
- (B) source of song numbers used in the monograph unless otherwise stated
- (C) a Nepal Malla dynasty
- (D) title of Shiva Singha

२७५. Which option best fits the text? Bhasha Geeta Saṃgraha

- (A) meticulous old collection by a Pandit
- (B) political law digest
- (C) Saptari exile residence
- (D) Kīrtipatākā manuscript bundle

२७६. Which option best fits the text? First major song category

- (A) only caste rules
- (B) only geography of Tirhut
- (C) only military orders
- (D) love songs in varying moods and situations

२७७. Which option best fits the text? Śiva songs

- (A) special feature of Maithili literature with devotional core
- (B) works hostile to devotion
- (C) Bengal-only Brajabuli poems
- (D) minor Persian documents

२७८. Which option best fits the text? Lachari

- (A) name used broadly by Abul Fazl for Vidyāpati songs
- (B) Oinabara title
- (C) Karṇāṭa ruler
- (D) legal tax category

२७९. Which option best fits the text? Gorakṣavijaya's authenticated titles

- (A) Brajabuli and Bhanu Singha
- (B) Mahāsāmantādhipati and Nanyadeva
- (C) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kaviśekhara
- (D) Malla Raja and Subedar

२८०. Which option best fits the text? Two poetic streams before Vidyāpati

- (A) Persian chronicles and Portuguese plays
- (B) Oinabara coins and village tax
- (C) Sanskrit courtly lyric and folk/spoken-language song tradition
- (D) printing and journalism

२८१. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's relation to Jayadeva

- (A) was Jayadeva's editor
- (B) rejected all song tradition
- (C) took the cue from Jayadeva but used Maithili for his own audience
- (D) wrote only in Persian

२८२. Which option best fits the text? Radha-Krishna love in Vidyāpati

- (A) only dry grammar
- (B) exclusive political manifesto
- (C) proof of his personal unlawful conduct
- (D) poetic medium for universal erotic sentiment, not necessarily autobiography

२८३. Which option best fits the text? Performance value of songs

- (A) music is irrelevant to them
- (B) translation gives all the delight
- (C) reading alone is superior to singing
- (D) full delight requires hearing them sung

२८४. Which option best fits the text? Rāga and metre issue

- (A) rāga irrelevant to song classification
- (B) same song could appear under different rāgas depending on singing
- (C) all songs had one single tune
- (D) metre fixed by printing address

२८५. Which option best fits the text? Why songs became popular

- (A) royal decrees alone
- (B) legal sanctions only
- (C) sweet words, rhythm, music and easily grasped sense
- (D) foreign conquest

२८६. Which option best fits the text? Meaning for Caitanya followers

- (A) love songs became devotional songs of divine love
- (B) they were banned as non-literature
- (C) they became tax registers
- (D) they were only military chants

२८७. Which option best fits the text? Grierson-style reading addressed by Ramanath Jha

- (A) all songs are court orders
- (B) all songs must be read only as mathematical proofs
- (C) all songs are direct autobiography
- (D) erotic theme is physical love without necessary mystic allegory

२८८. Which option best fits the text? Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa

- (A) village land grant
- (B) universalisation of the principal sentiment
- (C) copying of manuscripts
- (D) title of Raj-Pandit

२८९. Which option best fits the text? Four hero types and eight heroine types

- (A) Karṇāṭa dynastic ranks
- (B) Oinabara succession branches
- (C) forms of Sanskrit poetics used by Vidyāpati
- (D) Sahitya Akademi offices

२९०. Consider these statements about attribution of Vidyāpati's songs: 1. Bhaṇitā can help identify authorship but is not foolproof. 2. Oral transmission caused confusion and addition of names. 3. Every song carrying the name Vidyāpati is automatically genuine. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) None of the statements
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 only
- (D) 1 and 2 only

२९१. Consider these statements about the love lyrics: 1. They depict moods and situations of sexual love. 2. They use literary forms of hero and heroine from Sanskrit poetics. 3. Ramanath Jha treats them as simple personal diary entries. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 3 only
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) None of the statements

२९२. Consider these statements about performance: 1. The full effect of Vidyāpati's songs requires singing. 2. Translation loses the music and incantation of the words. 3. The monograph considers music irrelevant to the songs. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

२९३. Consider these statements about song transmission: 1. Songs circulated orally. 2. Bhaṇitā can be unreliable. 3. Scientific study requires attention to authenticity and readings. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

२९४. Choose the best analytical answer. Which explanation best captures the problem of Vidyāpati song authenticity?

- (A) No one imitated Vidyāpati.
- (B) All songs were preserved in one official manuscript.
- (C) Every song was signed in modern copyright form.
- (D) Oral transmission, unstable Bhaṇitās and imitation make attribution difficult.

२९५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bhaṇitā?

- (A) poet's name in the final couplet of a song
- (B) inheritance clause
- (C) military tax
- (D) court rank

२९६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Problem with Bhaṇitā?

- (A) it was never used in songs
- (B) it may be confused, misplaced, added or absent
- (C) it proves every song automatically
- (D) it is a type of Oinabara coin

२९७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Why no complete collection is certain?

- (A) no one sang them
- (B) Vidyāpati destroyed all songs
- (C) all songs remained only in Persian
- (D) songs floated orally across Mithilā, Bengal and Nepal

२९८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: N. Gupta edition?

- (A) source of song numbers used in the monograph unless otherwise stated
- (B) title of Shiva Singha
- (C) a Nepal Malla dynasty
- (D) Oinabara succession law

२९९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bhasha Geeta Saṃgraha?

- (A) meticulous old collection by a Pandit
- (B) political law digest
- (C) Kīrtipatākā manuscript bundle
- (D) Saptari exile residence

३००. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: First major song category?

- (A) only caste rules
- (B) love songs in varying moods and situations
- (C) only geography of Tirhut
- (D) only military orders

३०१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Śiva songs?

- (A) special feature of Maithili literature with devotional core
- (B) minor Persian documents
- (C) Bengal-only Brajabuli poems
- (D) works hostile to devotion

३०३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Lachari?

- (A) name used broadly by Abul Fazl for Vidyāpati songs
- (B) legal tax category
- (C) Oinabara title
- (D) Karṇāṭa ruler

३०३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Gorakṣavijaya's authenticated titles?

- (A) Malla Raja and Subedar
- (B) Brajabuli and Bhanu Singha
- (C) Mahāsāmantādhipati and Nanyadeva
- (D) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kaviśekhara

३०४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Two poetic streams before Vidyāpati?

- (A) Oinabara coins and village tax
- (B) printing and journalism
- (C) Persian chronicles and Portuguese plays
- (D) Sanskrit courtly lyric and folk/spoken-language song tradition

३०५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's relation to Jayadeva?

- (A) took the cue from Jayadeva but used Maithili for his own audience
- (B) wrote only in Persian
- (C) was Jayadeva's editor
- (D) rejected all song tradition

३०६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Radha-Krishna love in Vidyāpati?

- (A) proof of his personal unlawful conduct
- (B) only dry grammar
- (C) poetic medium for universal erotic sentiment, not necessarily autobiography
- (D) exclusive political manifesto

३०७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Performance value of songs?

- (A) full delight requires hearing them sung
- (B) translation gives all the delight
- (C) reading alone is superior to singing
- (D) music is irrelevant to them

३०८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Rāga and metre issue?

- (A) same song could appear under different rāgas depending on singing
- (B) metre fixed by printing address
- (C) rāga irrelevant to song classification
- (D) all songs had one single tune

३०९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Why songs became popular?

- (A) legal sanctions only
- (B) royal decrees alone
- (C) foreign conquest
- (D) sweet words, rhythm, music and easily grasped sense

३१०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Meaning for Caitanya followers?

- (A) they became tax registers
- (B) they were only military chants
- (C) they were banned as non-literature
- (D) love songs became devotional songs of divine love

३११. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Grierson-style reading addressed by Ramanath Jha?

- (A) all songs are court orders
- (B) erotic theme is physical love without necessary mystic allegory
- (C) all songs must be read only as mathematical proofs
- (D) all songs are direct autobiography

३१२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa?

- (A) copying of manuscripts
- (B) village land grant
- (C) title of Raj-Pandit
- (D) universalisation of the principal sentiment

३१३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Four hero types and eight heroine types?

- (A) Oinabara succession branches
- (B) Sahitya Akademi offices
- (C) Karṇāṭa dynastic ranks
- (D) forms of Sanskrit poetics used by Vidyāpati

Love Lyrics, Female Perspective and Poetic Craft

३१४. Which option best fits the text? Primary basis of Vidyāpati's world-poet fame

- (A) Vibhāgasāra alone
- (B) publisher's catalogue
- (C) love lyrics
- (D) legal letters alone

३१५. Which option best fits the text? Nature of love in the lyrics

- (A) abstract grammar alone
- (B) political revenue manual
- (C) physical or sexual love as source of joy
- (D) only literal temple ritual

३१६. Which option best fits the text? Form of the lyrics

- (A) inscriptional charters only
- (B) administrative petitions only
- (C) muktaka poems complete in themselves
- (D) long epic cantos only

३१७. Which option best fits the text? Language of love lyrics

- (A) dry bureaucratic Sanskrit only
- (B) unintelligible code
- (C) mixed Persian-Arabic prose only
- (D) sweet, rhythmical, melodious, simple and sensuous

३१८. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's word craft

- (A) avoidance of idiom
- (B) prose without sound
- (C) careless piling of technical terms
- (D) right word in the right place with mellifluous effect

३१९. Which option best fits the text? Role of short vowels and liquid consonants

- (A) prove Persian origin
- (B) make song impossible
- (C) contribute to sweetness of Maithili as moulded by Vidyāpati
- (D) turn all lyrics into prose

३२०. Which option best fits the text? Early adolescence theme

- (A) court tax collection
- (B) battle with Delhi alone
- (C) detailed depiction of changes in the growing girl
- (D) library catalogue

३२१. Which option best fits the text? First meeting theme

- (A) psychological picture of the girl going to meet her lover
- (B) printer's list
- (C) genealogy of Karṇāṭas
- (D) legal primogeniture only

३२२. Which option best fits the text? Most remarkable feature of love lyrics

- (A) only the king's fiscal viewpoint
- (B) only the scholar's legal viewpoint
- (C) only the conqueror's perspective
- (D) love is almost invariably viewed from the woman's point of view

३२३. Which option best fits the text? Comparison with Jayadeva

- (A) Vidyāpati rejected Radha
- (B) Vidyāpati's approach is more feminine and Radha-centred
- (C) Jayadeva wrote all Vidyāpati's songs
- (D) Vidyāpati copies Jayadeva without change

३२४. Which option best fits the text? Sexual education claim

- (A) songs could educate women in charms and emotional life
- (B) songs were only tax receipts
- (C) songs were purely military orders
- (D) songs were meant to stop all education

३२५. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's imagination

- (A) selects and harmonises dispersed elements of beauty into ideal unity
- (B) rejects all observation
- (C) copies literal fact without transformation
- (D) depends on publisher's price

३२६. Which option best fits the text? Baconian theatre of the mind analogy

- (A) method of manuscript pagination
- (B) poetry provides imagined delight not bound to personal experience
- (C) ritual of Durgā Pūjā
- (D) proof of court taxation

३२७. Which option best fits the text? Why lyrics are not autobiography

- (A) the poet feigns and universalises experience
- (B) every song is a literal confession
- (C) Vidyāpati wrote no fiction
- (D) poetry must record only actual events

३२८. Which option best fits the text? Women in Mithila social background

- (A) marriage customs are absent
- (B) cultured family girls often married much older men
- (C) women had no presence in songs
- (D) all marriages were between equal ages only

३२९. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati as word-painter

- (A) compiler of dry catalogues only
- (B) hostile to imagery
- (C) minute visual detail and sensitive imagination
- (D) writer of only court decrees

३३०. Which option best fits the text? Use of idiom and proverb

- (A) proverbs make poems non-literary
- (B) idioms are excluded from the lyrics
- (C) only Persian idioms occur
- (D) ordinary speech gains poetic suggestiveness

३३१. Which option best fits the text? Nature description

- (A) rainy season is only a tax category
- (B) spring is only a legal term
- (C) spring is often personified while seasons support human emotion
- (D) nature never appears in lyrics

३३२. Which option best fits the text? Figure of speech Vidyāpati excels in

- (A) only footnote compilation
- (B) only genealogical tables
- (C) only metre naming
- (D) utprekṣā / fancy and vivid imagery

३३३. Which option best fits the text? Alankāra in Vidyāpati

- (A) absent from all lyrics
- (B) only a publishing convention
- (C) arises naturally from rasa and emotional overflow
- (D) always artificial and lifeless

३३४. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's love lyrics: 1. They are described as muktaka poems. 2. They often take the woman's point of view. 3. They are treated as literal records of Vidyāpati's own affairs. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 2 and 3 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) None of the statements

३३५. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's craftsmanship: 1. He selects precise, melodious words. 2. He uses idiom and proverb poetically. 3. The account says his poetry lacks sensuous imagery. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 2 and 3 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) None of the statements

३३६. Consider these statements about nature and imagery: 1. Nature is often a background of human emotion. 2. Spring receives more independent, personified treatment. 3. Vidyāpati's descriptions are dismissed as stereotyped and unobserved. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

३३७. Consider these statements about poetic truth in the love lyrics: 1. The poetry idealises rather than mechanically copies reality. 2. The lover and beloved function as universalised figures. 3. The author reduces the lyrics to Vidyāpati's personal diary. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

३३८. Choose the best analytical answer. Which explanation best captures the woman-centred quality of the love lyrics?

- (A) They are written only from the king's fiscal viewpoint.
- (B) They silence female experience completely.
- (C) They avoid psychological detail.
- (D) They explore female perception, hesitation, desire, adolescence and emotional nuance.

३३९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Primary basis of Vidyāpati's world-poet fame?

- (A) Vibhāgasāra alone
- (B) love lyrics
- (C) publisher's catalogue
- (D) legal letters alone

३४०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Nature of love in the lyrics?

- (A) only literal temple ritual
- (B) political revenue manual
- (C) physical or sexual love as source of joy
- (D) abstract grammar alone

३४१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Form of the lyrics?

- (A) inscriptional charters only
- (B) administrative petitions only
- (C) long epic cantos only
- (D) muktaka poems complete in themselves

३४२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Language of love lyrics?

- (A) dry bureaucratic Sanskrit only
- (B) sweet, rhythmical, melodious, simple and sensuous
- (C) unintelligible code
- (D) mixed Persian-Arabic prose only

३४३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's word craft?

- (A) avoidance of idiom
- (B) careless piling of technical terms
- (C) prose without sound
- (D) right word in the right place with mellifluous effect

३४४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Role of short vowels and liquid consonants?

- (A) contribute to sweetness of Maithili as moulded by Vidyāpati
- (B) turn all lyrics into prose
- (C) make song impossible
- (D) prove Persian origin

३४५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Early adolescence theme?

- (A) battle with Delhi alone
- (B) court tax collection
- (C) library catalogue
- (D) detailed depiction of changes in the growing girl

३४६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: First meeting theme?

- (A) psychological picture of the girl going to meet her lover
- (B) genealogy of Karṇāṭas
- (C) legal primogeniture only
- (D) printer's list

३४७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Most remarkable feature of love lyrics?

- (A) only the king's fiscal viewpoint
- (B) only the conqueror's perspective
- (C) love is almost invariably viewed from the woman's point of view
- (D) only the scholar's legal viewpoint

३४८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Comparison with Jayadeva?

- (A) Vidyāpati rejected Radha
- (B) Vidyāpati copies Jayadeva without change
- (C) Vidyāpati's approach is more feminine and Radha-centred
- (D) Jayadeva wrote all Vidyāpati's songs

३४३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Sexual education claim?

- (A) songs were purely military orders
- (B) songs were only tax receipts
- (C) songs could educate women in charms and emotional life
- (D) songs were meant to stop all education

३४०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's imagination?

- (A) copies literal fact without transformation
- (B) depends on publisher's price
- (C) rejects all observation
- (D) selects and harmonises dispersed elements of beauty into ideal unity

३४१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Baconian theatre of the mind analogy?

- (A) ritual of Durgā Pūjā
- (B) method of manuscript pagination
- (C) poetry provides imagined delight not bound to personal experience
- (D) proof of court taxation

३४२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Why lyrics are not autobiography?

- (A) the poet feigns and universalises experience
- (B) Vidyāpati wrote no fiction
- (C) poetry must record only actual events
- (D) every song is a literal confession

३४३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Women in Mithila social background?

- (A) cultured family girls often married much older men
- (B) marriage customs are absent
- (C) women had no presence in songs
- (D) all marriages were between equal ages only

३४४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati as word-painter?

- (A) writer of only court decrees
- (B) minute visual detail and sensitive imagination
- (C) compiler of dry catalogues only
- (D) hostile to imagery

३४५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Use of idiom and proverb?

- (A) ordinary speech gains poetic suggestiveness
- (B) proverbs make poems non-literary
- (C) idioms are excluded from the lyrics
- (D) only Persian idioms occur

३४६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Nature description?

- (A) rainy season is only a tax category
- (B) nature never appears in lyrics
- (C) spring is often personified while seasons support human emotion
- (D) spring is only a legal term

३५७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Figure of speech Vidyāpati excels in?

- (A) only metre naming
- (B) utprekṣā / fancy and vivid imagery
- (C) only footnote compilation
- (D) only genealogical tables

३५८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Alankāra in Vidyāpati?

- (A) always artificial and lifeless
- (B) absent from all lyrics
- (C) only a publishing convention
- (D) arises naturally from rasa and emotional overflow

Devotional, Śiva, Quietistic and Later Influence

३५९. Which option best fits the text? Distinctive status of Śiva songs

- (A) special feature of Maithili literature
- (B) pure Persian court verse
- (C) minor accident without influence
- (D) only Bengal Vaishnava imitation

३६०. Which option best fits the text? Outward tone of some Śiva songs

- (A) humorous, dreadful or erotic but essentially devotional
- (B) only legalistic
- (C) only political satire with no devotion
- (D) purely anti-devotional

३६१. Which option best fits the text? Pārvatī in Śiva songs

- (A) ideal of Mithila housewives managing difficult domestic life
- (B) printer of the book
- (C) enemy of Śiva worship
- (D) ruler of Jaunpur

३६२. Which option best fits the text? Marriage rites in Śiva songs

- (A) only royal succession rules
- (B) only Bengal kīrtan forms
- (C) only manuscript catalogue entries
- (D) local women's rites around the bizarre Śiva bridegroom are humorously standardised

३६३. Which option best fits the text? Reason Maithili Śiva songs deserve separate study

- (A) they are all by Tagore
- (B) they are all publisher's notes
- (C) no Śiva songs exist
- (D) Bengal-centred Vidyāpati studies overemphasised erotic Kṛṣṇa songs

३६४. Which option best fits the text? Quietistic songs

- (A) proof of exact personal sin only
- (B) objective poetic expressions of disillusionment and self-disparagement, not necessary confession
- (C) publisher addresses
- (D) military orders

३६५. Which option best fits the text? Vidyāpati's fame outside Mithilā

- (A) spread only through tax registers
- (B) depended on modern social media
- (C) spread through sweet melodious songs
- (D) remained unknown outside Bisapi

३६६. Which option best fits the text? Nepal influence

- (A) Maithili literature flourished under Malla Rajas for almost three centuries
- (B) Karṇāṭa texts disappeared in one year
- (C) only Persian prose arrived
- (D) no literature entered Nepal

३६७. Which option best fits the text? Bengal reception

- (A) Bengal used him for astronomy only
- (B) Bengal rejected Vidyāpati entirely
- (C) Bengal poets and Caitanyadeva's school absorbed Vidyāpati's love-songs as devotional songs
- (D) Bengal knew only his legal works

३६८. Which option best fits the text? Brajabuli

- (A) Oinabara succession law
- (B) name of Shiva Singha's coin
- (C) admixture of Maithili and Bengali used by followers imitating Vidyāpati
- (D) Vidyāpati's gotra

३६९. Which option best fits the text? Rabindranath Tagore's connection

- (A) he was Shiva Singha's courtier
- (B) he edited Kīrtipatākā manuscript
- (C) he wrote Puruṣaparīkṣā
- (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali in "Imitation Maithili"

३७०. Which option best fits the text? Assam influence

- (A) they composed Vidyāpati's legal digests
- (B) they discovered Bhūparikramā in Calcutta
- (C) Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva wrote in Maithili under Vidyāpati's influence
- (D) they ruled Tirhut

३७१. Which option best fits the text? Wider poetic influence

- (A) Surdās, Mīrā, Tulsīdās and Kabīr are counted among later poets inspired indirectly
- (B) only legal scribes
- (C) only printers and publishers
- (D) only Kameshwar Thakur and Bhava Singha

३७२. Which option best fits the text? Final assessment of Vidyāpati

- (A) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance and immortal maker of Indian literature
- (B) legend with no poetry
- (C) minor bureaucrat without literary impact
- (D) only a price-list subject

३७३. Consider these statements about the Śiva songs: 1. They may be humorous or even incongruous in surface tone. 2. They remain essentially devotional in effect. 3. They are treated as unimportant for Maithili literature. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

३७४. Consider these statements about Bengal reception: 1. Caitanyadeva's followers took Vidyāpati's love-songs as devotional songs. 2. Brajabuli developed through imitation of Vidyāpati's language by non-Maithil poets. 3. Bengal reception had no effect on later poetic traditions. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

३७५. Consider these statements about the final assessment: 1. Vidyāpati is described as a maker of Indian literature. 2. The author regrets that Vidyāpati the man and his ideals became obscured by legend. 3. The book concludes that his fame as poet has diminished entirely. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

३७६. Consider these statements about later influence: 1. Vidyāpati influenced Bengal through Caitanyadeva's devotional milieu. 2. Brajabuli arose from imitation of his Maithili by non-Maithil poets. 3. The monograph says no poet after him adopted his pattern. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) None of the statements
- (D) 1 and 2 only

३७७. Choose the best analytical answer. Which explanation best captures Vidyāpati's Bengal influence?

- (A) His legal digests became Bengal tax manuals.
- (B) Bengal preserved only his Śaivasarvasvasāra.
- (C) He personally founded the Caitanya sect.
- (D) His love songs were reinterpreted devotionally and imitated linguistically by Bengal poets.

३७८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Distinctive status of Śiva songs?

- (A) minor accident without influence
- (B) special feature of Maithili literature
- (C) pure Persian court verse
- (D) only Bengal Vaishnava imitation

३७९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Outward tone of some Śiva songs?

- (A) only legalistic
- (B) purely anti-devotional
- (C) humorous, dreadful or erotic but essentially devotional
- (D) only political satire with no devotion

३८०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Pārvatī in Śiva songs?

- (A) ideal of Mithila housewives managing difficult domestic life
- (B) enemy of Śiva worship
- (C) ruler of Jaunpur
- (D) printer of the book

३८१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Marriage rites in Śiva songs?

- (A) only Bengal kīrtan forms
- (B) local women's rites around the bizarre Śiva bridegroom are humorously standardised
- (C) only royal succession rules
- (D) only manuscript catalogue entries

३८२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Reason Maithili Śiva songs deserve separate study?

- (A) Bengal-centred Vidyāpati studies overemphasised erotic Kṛṣṇa songs
- (B) no Śiva songs exist
- (C) they are all by Tagore
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३८३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Quietistic songs?

- (A) military orders
- (B) objective poetic expressions of disillusionment and self-disparagement, not necessary confession
- (C) publisher addresses
- (D) proof of exact personal sin only

३८४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vidyāpati's fame outside Mithilā?

- (A) spread through sweet melodious songs
- (B) remained unknown outside Bisapi
- (C) spread only through tax registers
- (D) depended on modern social media

३८५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Nepal influence?

- (A) Karṇāṭa texts disappeared in one year
- (B) only Persian prose arrived
- (C) no literature entered Nepal
- (D) Maithili literature flourished under Malla Rajas for almost three centuries

३८६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bengal reception?

- (A) Bengal used him for astronomy only
- (B) Bengal knew only his legal works
- (C) Bengal rejected Vidyāpati entirely
- (D) Bengal poets and Caitanyadeva's school absorbed Vidyāpati's love-songs as devotional songs

३८७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Brajabuli?

- (A) Vidyāpati's gotra
- (B) admixture of Maithili and Bengali used by followers imitating Vidyāpati
- (C) Oinabara succession law
- (D) name of Shiva Singha's coin

३८८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Rabindranath Tagore's connection?

- (A) he wrote *Puruṣaparīkṣā*
- (B) he edited *Kīrtipatākā* manuscript
- (C) he was Shiva Singha's courtier
- (D) Bhanu Singher *Padavali* in "Imitation Maithili"

३८९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Assam influence?

- (A) they composed *Vidyāpati*'s legal digests
- (B) they discovered *Bhūparikramā* in Calcutta
- (C) they ruled Tirhut
- (D) Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva wrote in Maithili under *Vidyāpati*'s influence

३९०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Wider poetic influence?

- (A) only legal scribes
- (B) only Kameshwar Thakur and Bhava Singha
- (C) only printers and publishers
- (D) *Surdās*, *Mīrā*, *Tulsīdās* and *Kabīr* are counted among later poets inspired indirectly

३९१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Final assessment of *Vidyāpati*?

- (A) only a price-list subject
- (B) legend with no poetry
- (C) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance and immortal maker of Indian literature
- (D) minor bureaucrat without literary impact

Source Intelligence and Bibliography

३९२. Which source relationship is correctly represented? N. Gupta's *Padavali* edition

- (A) first work of *Vidyāpati*
- (B) Bengal Vaiṣṇava ruler
- (C) Devanagari edition used for song numbering in the monograph
- (D) *Oinabara* succession law

३९३. Which source relationship is correctly represented? G.A. Grierson's *The Test of a Man*

- (A) translation of *Puruṣaparīkṣā*
- (B) edition of *Dānavākyaṅgalī*
- (C) biography of *Nanyadeva*
- (D) translation of *Kīrtipatākā*

३९४. Which source relationship is correctly represented? *Dānavākyaṅgalī* bibliography entry

- (A) edited by N. Gupta, Allahabad, 1910
- (B) Tagore's imitation Maithili
- (C) manuscript in Sanskrit College Calcutta
- (D) edited by Pandit Fani Sarma, Victoria Press, Varanasi, 1883

३९५. Which source relationship is correctly represented? *Gorakṣavijaya* edition

- (A) published by Raj Press Darbhanga 1902
- (B) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad
- (C) translated by Grierson as *The Test of a Man*
- (D) edited by N. Gupta as *Padavali*

३९६. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Kīrtipatākā edition

- (A) published by Raj Press in 1902
- (B) manuscript with Lakshmikant Jha
- (C) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad
- (D) edited by Indrakant Jha

३९७. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Likhanāvalī edition

- (A) edited by N. Gupta in 1910
- (B) Malla manuscript in Bhatgaon
- (C) edited by Dr. Indrakant Jha, Patna University, 1969
- (D) translation by Grierson in London 1935

३९८. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Gaṅgāvākyāvalī

- (A) translated as The Test of a Man
- (B) edited by Jayakant Mishra as a drama
- (C) edited by Dr. J.B. Chaudhary in the Contribution of Women to Sanskrit Literature series
- (D) published as Tagore's Bhanu Singha

३९९. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī bibliography

- (A) Indian Press Allahabad 1910
- (B) published by Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902
- (C) Vira Library Kathmandu manuscript only
- (D) Sahitya Sadan Chirgaon

४००. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Vibhāgasāgara / Vibhāgasāra source note

- (A) printed by Indian Press Allahabad
- (B) published by Sahitya Akademi as a songbook
- (C) edited by Tagore
- (D) manuscript with Pandit Lakshmikant Jha, ex-Chief Justice of Patna High Court

४०१. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Bhūparikramā bibliography

- (A) edited by N. Gupta as Padavali
- (B) published by Victoria Press Varanasi
- (C) manuscript in Sanskrit College, Calcutta
- (D) composed by Caitanyadeva

४०२. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Śaivasarvasvasāra bibliography

- (A) manuscripts in Darbhanga Sanskrit University and Vira Library Kathmandu
- (B) only in Indian Press Allahabad
- (C) only in Grierson's London translation
- (D) only in Sahitya Patra Darbhanga

४०३. Which source relationship is correctly represented? Padavali edited by Benipuri

- (A) Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara
- (B) Vira Library, Kathmandu
- (C) Pustak Bhandar, Laheriasarai
- (D) Victoria Press, Varanasi

४०४. Consider these statements about source use in the monograph: 1. The bibliography helps trace editions and manuscripts of Vidyāpati's works. 2. N. Gupta's Devanagari Padavali is important for song numbering. 3. Bibliography should replace the analysis of Vidyāpati's ideas. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

४०५. Consider these statements about non-lyrical works in the bibliography: 1. Bhūparikramā is linked with Sanskrit College, Calcutta. 2. Śaivasarvasvasāra is linked with Darbhanga and Kathmandu manuscripts. 3. Dānavākyāvalī is identified as Tagore's imitation Maithili. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

४०६. Consider these statements about editions and editors: 1. Jayakant Mishra is associated with Gorakṣavijaya and Kīrtipatākā editions. 2. Indrakant Jha is associated with Likhanāvalī. 3. Grierson edited N. Gupta's 1910 Padavali. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) None of the statements
- (B) 1 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1 and 2 only

४०७. Consider these statements about bibliography as evidence: 1. It helps trace editions, translations and manuscripts. 2. It identifies Grierson's translation of Puruṣaparīkṣā. 3. It should be used to ask only price and publisher trivia. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

४०८. Choose the best analytical answer. Which use of bibliography best matches Videha Standard question design?

- (A) Asking isolated prices as main content.
- (B) Replacing textual interpretation with address details.
- (C) Ignoring all editors and manuscripts.
- (D) Using source relationships to test editions, manuscripts and translations of key Vidyāpati works.

४०९. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does "Vibhāgasāra" most accurately refer to?

- (A) universalisation of sentiment
- (B) work on gifts and ritual statements
- (C) historical romance around Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (D) inheritance and succession law text

४१०. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does "Likhanāvalī" most accurately refer to?

- (A) historical romance around Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (B) Smārta worshipper of five deities
- (C) model letters and documents
- (D) work on Durgā Pūjā

४११. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Dānavākyāvalī” most accurately refer to?

- (A) early dramatic attempt with echoes of Sanskrit classics
- (B) universalisation of sentiment
- (C) work on gifts and ritual statements
- (D) ritual work devoted to Śiva worship

४१२. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Śaivasarvasvasāra” most accurately refer to?

- (A) victory eulogy of Shiva Singha
- (B) the sweet-voiced literary figure whose songs rejuvenated regional poetry
- (C) old Maithili medium of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā
- (D) ritual work devoted to Śiva worship

४१३. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Gaṅgāvākyāvalī” most accurately refer to?

- (A) victory eulogy of Shiva Singha
- (B) unfinished early travel-topography and moral-tale work
- (C) learned court role held by Vidyāpati under Shiva Singha
- (D) work on Gaṅgā pilgrimage and rites

४१४. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī” most accurately refer to?

- (A) work on Gaṅgā pilgrimage and rites
- (B) small drama with Maithili songs
- (C) work on Durgā Pūjā
- (D) real man possessing functional qualities, not mere human shape

४१५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: N. Gupta’s Padavali edition?

- (A) Devanagari edition used for song numbering in the monograph
- (B) first work of Vidyāpati
- (C) Oinabara succession law
- (D) Bengal Vaiṣṇava ruler

४१६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: G.A. Grierson’s The Test of a Man?

- (A) biography of Nanyadeva
- (B) edition of Dānavākyāvalī
- (C) translation of Puruṣaparīkṣā
- (D) translation of Kīrtipatākā

४१७. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Dānavākyāvalī bibliography entry?

- (A) Tagore’s imitation Maithili
- (B) manuscript in Sanskrit College Calcutta
- (C) edited by N. Gupta, Allahabad, 1910
- (D) edited by Pandit Fani Sarma, Victoria Press, Varanasi, 1883

४१८. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Gorakṣavijaya edition?

- (A) edited by N. Gupta as Padavali
- (B) translated by Grierson as The Test of a Man
- (C) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad
- (D) published by Raj Press Darbhanga 1902

४१९. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Kīrtipatākā edition?

- (A) published by Raj Press in 1902
- (B) manuscript with Lakshmikant Jha
- (C) edited by Indrakant Jha
- (D) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad

४२०. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Likhanāvalī edition?

- (A) edited by N. Gupta in 1910
- (B) Malla manuscript in Bhatgaon
- (C) edited by Dr. Indrakant Jha, Patna University, 1969
- (D) translation by Grierson in London 1935

४२१. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Gaṅgāvākyāvalī?

- (A) edited by Jayakant Mishra as a drama
- (B) translated as The Test of a Man
- (C) edited by Dr. J.B. Chaudhary in the Contribution of Women to Sanskrit Literature series
- (D) published as Tagore's Bhanu Singha

४२२. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī bibliography?

- (A) Sahitya Sadan Chirgaon
- (B) Indian Press Allahabad 1910
- (C) Vira Library Kathmandu manuscript only
- (D) published by Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902

४२३. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Vibhāgasāgara / Vibhāgasāra source note?

- (A) edited by Tagore
- (B) published by Sahitya Akademi as a songbook
- (C) printed by Indian Press Allahabad
- (D) manuscript with Pandit Lakshmikant Jha, ex-Chief Justice of Patna High Court

४२४. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Bhūparikramā bibliography?

- (A) edited by N. Gupta as Padavali
- (B) composed by Caitanyadeva
- (C) manuscript in Sanskrit College, Calcutta
- (D) published by Victoria Press Varanasi

४२५. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Śaivasarvasvasāra bibliography?

- (A) manuscripts in Darbhanga Sanskrit University and Vira Library Kathmandu
- (B) only in Sahitya Patra Darbhanga
- (C) only in Grierson's London translation
- (D) only in Indian Press Allahabad

४२६. Which answer avoids a misleading simplification of this topic: Padavali edited by Benipuri?

- (A) Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara
- (B) Vira Library, Kathmandu
- (C) Pustak Bhandar, Laheriasarai
- (D) Victoria Press, Varanasi

Cross-Section Synthesis

४२७. Which option best fits the text? Why “Vidyāpati the man” matters for understanding “Vidyāpati the poet”

- (A) The poems are unrelated to his milieu.
- (B) His poetry emerged from a life shaped by court, social reorganisation, language politics and broad learning.
- (C) The book treats history as irrelevant to poetry.
- (D) He wrote only after his death as legend.

४२८. Which option best fits the text? Why Vidyāpati’s vernacular choice was historically bold

- (A) Maithili was already the only court language for all documents.
- (B) Sanskrit had disappeared from Mithilā.
- (C) No one in Mithilā understood spoken Maithili.
- (D) Sanskrit dominated cultured expression, while Maithili reached common listeners.

४२९. Which option best fits the text? Why the fall of Shiva Singha is pivotal

- (A) It marked the beginning of his childhood education.
- (B) It led directly to Tagore’s imitation Maithili.
- (C) It ended Vidyāpati’s most creative courtly phase and led to exile and ritual/legal compilations.
- (D) It caused Nanyadeva’s arrival in 1097.

४३०. Which option best fits the text? Why Kīrtilatā is difficult as history

- (A) It was written by Caitanyadeva.
- (B) It avoids all historical names.
- (C) It contains romance, flattery, chronological problems and political motive.
- (D) It is a perfectly neutral modern chronicle.

४३१. Which option best fits the text? Why Vidyāpati’s songs eclipsed his other works

- (A) Their melody and emotional appeal created unmatched popularity across regions.
- (B) Only the publisher preserved the songs.
- (C) His other works were never written.
- (D) All legal works were burned by the author.

४३२. Which option best fits the text? Why Śiva songs require Maithila perspective

- (A) They exist only as printed price lists.
- (B) They were composed by Bengal poets only.
- (C) They are original to Maithili literature and not adequately explained by Bengal Vaiṣṇava focus.
- (D) They are unrelated to devotion.

४३३. Which option best fits the text? Why Brajabuli is important for Vidyāpati’s legacy

- (A) It was Vidyāpati’s gotra.
- (B) It shows non-Maithil poets imitating Vidyāpati’s Maithili and creating a literary convention.
- (C) It was the title of Kameshwar Thakur.
- (D) It was a legal formula in Vibhāgasāra.

४३४. Which option best fits the text? Why the real man ideal connects literature and society

- (A) It rejects all worldly aims.
- (B) It concerns only grammar.
- (C) It links personality, ethics, skill, social unity and balanced life.
- (D) It is merely a publisher’s phrase.

४३५. Which option best fits the text? Why *Puruṣaparīkṣā* matters beyond moral tales

- (A) It is only a map of Mithilā.
- (B) It is only a list of publishers.
- (C) It is only a Bengal song anthology.
- (D) It reflects ideals of human formation and the spirit of Vidyāpati's age.

४३६. Which option best fits the text? Why Vidyāpati's influence travels across regions

- (A) His melodious vernacular lyric model could be adapted by Bengal, Nepal, Assam and later poets.
- (B) It never left Bisapi.
- (C) It depended only on royal coins.
- (D) It spread through conquest by Vidyāpati's army.

४३७. Consider these statements across the whole monograph: 1. Vidyāpati's poetic greatness is tied to his social and historical milieu. 2. The monograph treats vernacular language as a major cultural force. 3. The monograph treats Vidyāpati's non-lyrical works as irrelevant to his life. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) None of the statements
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) 1 and 2 only

४३८. Consider these statements across the whole monograph: 1. The Oinabara court is central to Vidyāpati's career. 2. The fall of Shiva Singha marks a turning point in Vidyāpati's life. 3. The later ritual and legal compilations belong to the same youthful phase as *Maṇimañjarī*. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) None of the statements
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1 and 2 only

४३९. Consider these statements across the whole monograph: 1. The songs created a tradition in Mithilā. 2. The songs influenced Bengal, Nepal and Assam. 3. The songs are treated as historically insignificant compared with price details. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 2 only
- (B) 1 and 2 only
- (C) 1 only
- (D) None of the statements

४४०. Which pair is incorrectly matched according to the account?

- (A) Jaunpur — birthplace of Vidyāpati
- (B) Bisapi — Vidyāpati's birthplace and ancestral seat
- (C) Brajabuli — literary imitation of Maithili by Bengal poets
- (D) Pañcadevopāsaka — Smārta worship of five deities

४४१. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does "Maithila Kokila" most accurately refer to?

- (A) historical romance around Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (B) the sweet-voiced literary figure whose songs rejuvenated regional poetry
- (C) old Maithili medium of *Kīrtipatākā* and *Kīrtilatā*
- (D) work on Gaṅgā pilgrimage and rites

४४३. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Abahaṭṭa” most accurately refer to?

- (A) universalisation of sentiment
- (B) old Maithili medium of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā
- (C) victory eulogy of Shiva Singha
- (D) inheritance and succession law text

४४३. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Bhaṇitā” most accurately refer to?

- (A) work on gifts and ritual statements
- (B) victory eulogy of Shiva Singha
- (C) poet-name signature in songs but not absolute proof of authorship
- (D) universalisation of sentiment

४४४. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Supuruṣa” most accurately refer to?

- (A) real man possessing functional qualities, not mere human shape
- (B) unfinished early travel-topography and moral-tale work
- (C) self-contained lyric form
- (D) inheritance and succession law text

४४५. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Raja Pandit” most accurately refer to?

- (A) self-contained lyric form
- (B) learned court role held by Vidyāpati under Shiva Singha
- (C) model letters and documents
- (D) old Maithili medium of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā

४४६. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Pañcadevopāsaka” most accurately refer to?

- (A) universalisation of sentiment
- (B) Smārta worshipper of five deities
- (C) mixed poetic language produced by Bengal imitation of Maithili
- (D) work on gifts and ritual statements

४४७. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Brajabuli” most accurately refer to?

- (A) mixed poetic language produced by Bengal imitation of Maithili
- (B) the sweet-voiced literary figure whose songs rejuvenated regional poetry
- (C) self-contained lyric form
- (D) ritual work devoted to Śiva worship

४४८. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Muktaka” most accurately refer to?

- (A) early dramatic attempt with echoes of Sanskrit classics
- (B) universalisation of sentiment
- (C) self-contained lyric form
- (D) ritual work devoted to Śiva worship

४४९. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa” most accurately refer to?

- (A) small drama with Maithili songs
- (B) universalisation of sentiment
- (C) mixed poetic language produced by Bengal imitation of Maithili
- (D) poet-name signature in songs but not absolute proof of authorship

४५०. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Bhūparikramā” most accurately refer to?

- (A) Smārta worshipper of five deities
- (B) inheritance and succession law text
- (C) victory eulogy of Shiva Singha
- (D) unfinished early travel-topography and moral-tale work

४५१. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Maṇimañjarī” most accurately refer to?

- (A) early dramatic attempt with echoes of Sanskrit classics
- (B) small drama with Maithili songs
- (C) unfinished early travel-topography and moral-tale work
- (D) work on Gaṅgā pilgrimage and rites

४५२. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Gorakṣavijaya” most accurately refer to?

- (A) universalisation of sentiment
- (B) small drama with Maithili songs
- (C) Smārta worshipper of five deities
- (D) self-contained lyric form

४५३. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Kīrtipatākā” most accurately refer to?

- (A) victory eulogy of Shiva Singha
- (B) real man possessing functional qualities, not mere human shape
- (C) work on Durgā Pūjā
- (D) model letters and documents

४५४. In the interpretive vocabulary of the monograph, what does “Kīrtilatā” most accurately refer to?

- (A) historical romance around Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (B) early dramatic attempt with echoes of Sanskrit classics
- (C) work on Durgā Pūjā
- (D) work on gifts and ritual statements

४५५. Which term or work is best described as: the sweet-voiced literary figure whose songs rejuvenated regional poetry?

- (A) Bhaṇitā
- (B) Bhūparikramā
- (C) Mukṭaka
- (D) Maithila Kokila

४५६. Which term or work is best described as: old Maithili medium of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā?

- (A) Abahaṭṭa
- (B) Dānavākyāvalī
- (C) Pañcadevopāsaka
- (D) Likhanāvalī

४५७. Which term or work is best described as: poet-name signature in songs but not absolute proof of authorship?

- (A) Dānavākyāvalī
- (B) Bhaṇitā
- (C) Kīrtilatā
- (D) Supuruṣa

४५८. Which term or work is best described as: real man possessing functional qualities, not mere human shape?

- (A) Maithila Kokila
- (B) Pañcadevopāsaka
- (C) Supuruṣa
- (D) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī

४५९. Which term or work is best described as: learned court role held by Vidyāpati under Shiva Singha?

- (A) Gorakṣavijaya
- (B) Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa
- (C) Bhūparikramā
- (D) Raja Pandit

४६०. Which term or work is best described as: Smārta worshipper of five deities?

- (A) Mukataka
- (B) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (C) Pañcadevopāsaka
- (D) Kīrtilatā

४६१. Which term or work is best described as: mixed poetic language produced by Bengal imitation of Maithili?

- (A) Dānavākyāvalī
- (B) Brajabulī
- (C) Kīrtilatā
- (D) Likhanāvalī

४६२. Which term or work is best described as: self-contained lyric form?

- (A) Brajabulī
- (B) Mukataka
- (C) Maithila Kokila
- (D) Kīrtilatā

४६३. Which term or work is best described as: universalisation of sentiment?

- (A) Pañcadevopāsaka
- (B) Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa
- (C) Raja Pandit
- (D) Bhaṇitā

४६४. Which term or work is best described as: inheritance and succession law text?

- (A) Raja Pandit
- (B) Vibhāgasāra
- (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (D) Supuruṣa

४६५. Which term or work is best described as: model letters and documents?

- (A) Maithila Kokila
- (B) Likhanāvalī
- (C) Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (D) Kīrtipatākā

४६६. Which term or work is best described as: work on gifts and ritual statements?

- (A) Bhaṇitā
- (B) Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa
- (C) Dānavākyāvalī
- (D) Mukataka

४६७. Which term or work is best described as: ritual work devoted to Śiva worship?

- (A) Śaivasarvasvasāra
- (B) Gorakṣavijaya
- (C) Brajabuli
- (D) Supuruṣa

४६८. Which term or work is best described as: work on Gaṅgā pilgrimage and rites?

- (A) Kīrtilatā
- (B) Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (C) Vibhāgasāra
- (D) Gorakṣavijaya

४६९. Which term or work is best described as: work on Durgā Pūjā?

- (A) Likhanāvalī
- (B) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (C) Śaivasarvasvasāra
- (D) Maithila Kokila

४७०. Which term or work is best described as: unfinished early travel-topography and moral-tale work?

- (A) Śaivasarvasvasāra
- (B) Bhūparikramā
- (C) Gaṅgāvākyāvalī
- (D) Supuruṣa

४७१. Which term or work is best described as: early dramatic attempt with echoes of Sanskrit classics?

- (A) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī
- (B) Maṇimañjarī
- (C) Kīrtilatā
- (D) Mukataka

४७२. Which term or work is best described as: small drama with Maithili songs?

- (A) Maithila Kokila
- (B) Gorakṣavijaya
- (C) Raja Pandit
- (D) Pañcadevopāsaka

४७३. Which term or work is best described as: victory eulogy of Shiva Singha?

- (A) Brajabuli
- (B) Gorakṣavijaya
- (C) Kīrtipatākā
- (D) Vibhāgasāra

४७४. Which term or work is best described as: historical romance around Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah?

- (A) Kīrtilatā
- (B) Mukataka
- (C) Brajabuli
- (D) Vibhāgasāra

४७५. Consider these statements about The monograph's opening claim: 1. Vidyāpati made spoken Maithili a literary language. 2. Vidyāpati influenced modern North-Eastern Indian literary traditions. 3. Vidyāpati's importance is confined to his legal treatises alone. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

४७६. Consider these statements about Vidyāpati's historical setting: 1. He was born close to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule. 2. He served in the Oinabara court. 3. He lived in a politically contextless literary vacuum. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 3 only
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) None of the statements

४७७. Consider these statements about Shiva Singha's role: 1. He rewarded Vidyāpati with Bisapi. 2. He gave Vidyāpati the title Abhinava Jayadeva. 3. He is irrelevant to Vidyāpati's literary flowering. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

४७८. Consider these statements about Transmission of works: 1. Many non-lyrical works survive only poorly. 2. Songs eclipsed the other works in popularity. 3. All manuscripts of every work are abundant in Mithilā. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

४७९. Consider these statements about Love lyrics: 1. They are musical and performative. 2. They universalise erotic experience. 3. They must be read as literal autobiography. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1, 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) None of the statements

४८०. Consider these statements about Śiva songs: 1. They show humorous and devotional elements together. 2. They help depict Śiva's peculiar image for meditation. 3. They are irrelevant to Maithili literature. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) None of the statements
- (B) 1 only
- (C) 1 and 2 only
- (D) 2 and 3 only

४८१. Consider these statements about Later influence: 1. Bengal's Brajabuli tradition shows Vidyāpati's impact. 2. Assamese poets are linked with Vidyāpati's model. 3. No later region imitated Vidyāpati. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

४८२. Consider these statements about Bibliographic awareness: 1. Grierson's *The Test of a Man* translates *Puruṣaparīkṣā*. 2. N. Gupta's edition is used for song numbering. 3. Source lists should be treated as isolated trivia only. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

- १. (C) a family of scholar-statesmen — The monograph repeatedly emphasizes the family's statesmanship and scholarship.
- २. (A) Kāśyapa — The Kāśyapa affiliation is used to distinguish Vidyāpati from Jyotirīśvara.
- ३. (B) Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda — The text identifies the family's Brahmanical affiliation precisely.
- ४. (C) their fathers and gotras differ — Ramanath Jha rejects the identification through genealogy and gotra evidence.
- ५. (B) possession of landed property — The title is linked with landed status in the text.
- ६. (A) Ratnākara — Chandeshwara's Ratnākara is presented as a ruling authority in Mithilā.
- ७. (A) Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara — He compiled the Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara to support Oinabara political legitimacy.
- ८. (B) Mahāsāmantādhipati and Mahārājādhirāja — Ganeshwara is described as chief of feudatories with high titles.
- ९. (B) first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty — Traditional history regards Bhava Singha as the first Oinabara Raja.
- १०. (D) handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāranya — Deva Singha is said to have retired to Naimiṣāranya after passing power to his son.
- ११. (A) sixteen years — He received the Raj from Deva Singha at sixteen.
- १२. (A) assumed independence and fought Nawabs of Bengal and Patna — He is portrayed as powerful, popular and martial.
- १३. (D) after defeat in battle, not found alive or dead — The uncertainty of his end shapes Vidyāpati's later life.
- १४. (B) place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives — The wives lived under Puraditya, chief of Saptari, awaiting news of Shiva Singha.

१५. (D) **around L. Sam. 330 during Dhira Singha's rule** — The chronology places his death long after Shiva Singha's disappearance.
१६. (B) **Ganapati** — The monograph distinguishes Vidyāpati's father Ganapati from another Ganapati.
१७. (A) **Dhireswara** — The genealogical discussion traces Vidyāpati through Dhireswara, Jayadatta and Ganapati.
१८. (A) **Bisapi** — Bisapi is treated as ancestral seat and later grant village.
१९. (C) **Sauratha near Madhubani** — His descendants later migrated to Sauratha.
२०. (B) **fort-like seat of an influential scholar-statesman family** — Bisapi is described as Garha/fort and culturally important.
२१. (C) **1 and 2 only** — The author explicitly rejects the confusion with Jyotirīśvara's family.
२२. (D) **1 and 2 only** — Shiva Singha is portrayed as a martial ruler who assumed independence.
२३. (D) **1 and 2 only** — Bisapi is central to the family's identity and political-cultural status.
२४. (A) **1 and 2 only** — Ramanath Jha warns against identification by name alone.
२५. (A) **It combined scholarship, statecraft and court service across generations.** — The family tradition explains Vidyāpati's own literary-statecraft combination.
२६. (C) **a family of scholar-statesmen** — The monograph repeatedly emphasizes the family's statesmanship and scholarship.
२७. (C) **Kāśyapa** — The Kāśyapa affiliation is used to distinguish Vidyāpati from Jyotirīśvara.
२८. (A) **Mādhyandina Śākhā of Śukla Yajurveda** — The text identifies the family's Brahmanical affiliation precisely.
२९. (B) **their fathers and gotras differ** — Ramanath Jha rejects the identification through genealogy and gotra evidence.
३०. (D) **possession of landed property** — The title is linked with landed status in the text.
३१. (D) **Ratnākara** — Chandeshwara's Ratnākara is presented as a ruling authority in Mithilā.
३२. (D) **Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara** — He compiled the Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara to support Oinabara political legitimacy.
३३. (C) **Mahāsāmantādhipati and Mahārājādhirāja** — Ganeshwara is described as chief of feudatories with high titles.
३४. (D) **first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty** — Traditional history regards Bhava Singha as the first Oinabara Raja.
३५. (D) **handed the Raj to Shiva Singha and retired to Naimiṣāraṇya** — Deva Singha is said to have retired to Naimiṣāraṇya after passing power to his son.
३६. (A) **sixteen years** — He received the Raj from Deva Singha at sixteen.
३७. (C) **assumed independence and fought Nawabs of Bengal and Patna** — He is portrayed as powerful, popular and martial.
३८. (D) **after defeat in battle, not found alive or dead** — The uncertainty of his end shapes Vidyāpati's later life.
३९. (C) **place of protective exile for Shiva Singha's wives** — The wives lived under Puraditya, chief of Saptari, awaiting news of Shiva Singha.
४०. (D) **around L. Sam. 330 during Dhira Singha's rule** — The chronology places his death long after Shiva Singha's disappearance.
४१. (A) **Ganapati** — The monograph distinguishes Vidyāpati's father Ganapati from another Ganapati.
४२. (B) **Dhireswara** — The genealogical discussion traces Vidyāpati through Dhireswara, Jayadatta and Ganapati.
४३. (A) **Bisapi** — Bisapi is treated as ancestral seat and later grant village.
४४. (A) **Sauratha near Madhubani** — His descendants later migrated to Sauratha.

- ४५. (C) fort-like seat of an influential scholar-statesman family** — Bisapi is described as Garha/fort and culturally important.
- ४६. (D) Vidyāpati's family type — a family of wandering merchants** — The monograph repeatedly emphasizes the family's statesmanship and scholarship. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ४७. (C) Vidyāpati's gotra — Vatsya** — The Kāśyapa affiliation is used to distinguish Vidyāpati from Jyotirīśvara. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ४८. (A) Vidyāpati's Vedic affiliation — R̥gveda Śākala only** — The text identifies the family's Brahmanical affiliation precisely. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ४९. (A) Why Jyotirīśvara is not identified with Vidyāpati's close ancestor — they lived in different continents** — Ramanath Jha rejects the identification through genealogy and gotra evidence. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५०. (A) Meaning attached to the family title Thakur — a title for a Buddhist monk** — The title is linked with landed status in the text. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५१. (A) Chandeshwara's major digest — Bhūparikramā** — Chandeshwara's Ratnākara is presented as a ruling authority in Mithilā. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५२. (A) Chandeshwara's political digest — Dānavākyaṅgalī** — He compiled the Rāja-Nīti-Ratnākara to support Oinabara political legitimacy. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५३. (D) Ganeshwara's title — Kaviśekhara** — Ganeshwara is described as chief of feudatories with high titles. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५४. (B) Bhava Singha's status in tradition — last Karṇāṭa king** — Traditional history regards Bhava Singha as the first Oinabara Raja. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५५. (C) Deva Singha's act — composed Bhasha Geeta Sangraha** — Deva Singha is said to have retired to Naimiśāraṇya after passing power to his son. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५६. (D) Shiva Singha's early age at rule — sixty years** — He received the Raj from Deva Singha at sixteen. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५७. (B) Shiva Singha's political stance — renounced rule immediately** — He is portrayed as powerful, popular and martial. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५८. (C) Shiva Singha's disappearance — at the founding of Nanyadeva's line** — The uncertainty of his end shapes Vidyāpati's later life. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ५९. (B) Saptari in the narrative — the site of Nanyadeva's coronation** — The wives lived under Puraditya, chief of Saptari, awaiting news of Shiva Singha. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ६०. (B) Vidyāpati's death period in the account — before Nanyadeva's arrival** — The chronology places his death long after Shiva Singha's disappearance. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ६१. (C) Vidyāpati's father — Jyotirīśvara** — The monograph distinguishes Vidyāpati's father Ganapati from another Ganapati. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ६२. (B) Vidyāpati's great-grandfather — Kameshwar Thakur** — The genealogical discussion traces Vidyāpati through Dhireshwara, Jayadatta and Ganapati. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- ६३. (C) Vidyāpati's ancestral home — Oini** — Bisapi is treated as ancestral seat and later grant village. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

६४. (C) **Later settlement of Vidyāpati's descendants — Calcutta Sanskrit College** — His descendants later migrated to Sauratha. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
६५. (C) **Bisapi's political-cultural significance — a place with no family memory** — Bisapi is described as Garha/fort and culturally important. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
६६. (C) **Hari Mishra** — Hari Mishra is mentioned as a renowned teacher traditionally associated with Vidyāpati.
६७. (A) **nephew and pupil** — Pakṣadhara is described as Hari Mishra's nephew and student.
६८. (D) **renowned Naiyāyika associated with the Āloka on Tattvacintāmaṇi** — The text identifies him in relation to Navya-Nyāya learning.
६९. (C) **Bhūparikramā** — Bhūparikramā was written at Naimiṣāraṇya and is called his first authentic work.
७०. (D) **route from Naimiṣāraṇya to Tirhut with tales** — The work mixes topography and moral tales in a Purāṇic frame.
७१. (A) **sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales** — The planned scope remained unfinished.
७२. (A) **eight countries and eight tales** — The surviving/actual composition does not go beyond the first chapter.
७३. (C) **lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics** — The author links the incomplete plan to the court summons and politics of Shiva Singha's time.
७४. (B) **early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit classics and insight into women's hearts** — It is discussed as an early dramatic attempt before or around Bhūparikramā.
७५. (C) **wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery** — The author contrasts broad versatility with specialised scholarship.
७६. (A) **Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmasāstras and Nibandhas** — These works are listed as part of his wide reading.
७७. (B) **Raja Pandit** — The Raja Pandit's role brought him into contact with scholars at court.
७८. (C) **service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition** — The text describes him entering the hereditary role of his scholar-statesman family.
७९. (B) **a passion linked with the creeper of renown metaphor** — The Kīrtilatā image of letters as poles for renown is used to explain his literary ambition.
८०. (B) **1 and 2 only** — The account lists his wide reading and liberal versatility.
८१. (D) **1 and 2 only** — Bhūparikramā is an early Sanskrit work combining topography and moral tales.
८२. (A) **1 and 2 only** — Ramanath Jha stresses Vidyāpati's passion for authorship from early adolescence.
८३. (B) **1 and 2 only** — His learning is broad and embedded in a learned milieu.
८४. (A) **Formal study mattered, but the wider learned atmosphere of Mithilā shaped him more deeply.** — Ramanath Jha emphasizes learning absorbed from the home and social environment.
८५. (A) **Hari Mishra** — Hari Mishra is mentioned as a renowned teacher traditionally associated with Vidyāpati.
८६. (D) **nephew and pupil** — Pakṣadhara is described as Hari Mishra's nephew and student.
८७. (D) **renowned Naiyāyika associated with the Āloka on Tattvacintāmaṇi** — The text identifies him in relation to Navya-Nyāya learning.
८८. (B) **Bhūparikramā** — Bhūparikramā was written at Naimiṣāraṇya and is called his first authentic work.
८९. (C) **route from Naimiṣāraṇya to Tirhut with tales** — The work mixes topography and moral tales in a Purāṇic frame.
९०. (A) **sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales** — The planned scope remained unfinished.

११. (D) **eight countries and eight tales** — The surviving/actual composition does not go beyond the first chapter.
१२. (B) **lack of opportunity for further travel and recall to Tirhut politics** — The author links the incomplete plan to the court summons and politics of Shiva Singha's time.
१३. (B) **early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit classics and insight into women's hearts** — It is discussed as an early dramatic attempt before or around Bhūparikramā.
१४. (C) **wide erudition rather than narrow specialised mastery** — The author contrasts broad versatility with specialised scholarship.
१५. (C) **Mahābhārata, Rāmāyaṇa, Purāṇas, Āgamas, Tantras, Dharmasāstras and Nibandhas** — These works are listed as part of his wide reading.
१६. (D) **Raja Pandit** — The Raja Pandit's role brought him into contact with scholars at court.
१७. (C) **service to the cause of his land and people through the courtly-statesman tradition** — The text describes him entering the hereditary role of his scholar-statesman family.
१८. (A) **a passion linked with the creeper of renown metaphor** — The Kīrtitātā image of letters as poles for renown is used to explain his literary ambition.
१९. (B) **Traditional teacher associated with Vidyāpati** — G.A. Grierson — Hari Mishra is mentioned as a renowned teacher traditionally associated with Vidyāpati. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१००. (D) **Pakṣadhara's relation to Hari Mishra — father and ruler** — Pakṣadhara is described as Hari Mishra's nephew and student. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०१. (A) **Pakṣadhara's scholarly identity — Brajabuli poet of Bengal** — The text identifies him in relation to Navya-Nyāya learning. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०२. (B) **Vidyāpati's first authentic work — Kīrtipatākā** — Bhūparikramā was written at Naimiṣāraṇya and is called his first authentic work. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०३. (B) **Setting of Bhūparikramā — Bengal Vaiṣṇava kīrtan manual** — The work mixes topography and moral tales in a Purāṇic frame. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०४. (C) **Bhūparikramā's planned scope — four chapters and forty-four tales** — The planned scope remained unfinished. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०५. (A) **Actual first chapter of Bhūparikramā — sixty-five completed regions** — The surviving/actual composition does not go beyond the first chapter. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०६. (A) **Why Bhūparikramā was likely abandoned — the loss of all Sanskrit manuscripts** — The author links the incomplete plan to the court summons and politics of Shiva Singha's time. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०७. (A) **Maṇimañjarī in the account — late ritual digest on Durgā worship** — It is discussed as an early dramatic attempt before or around Bhūparikramā. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०८. (A) **Vidyāpati's learning as characterised by Ramanath Jha — total absence of śāstric learning** — The author contrasts broad versatility with specialised scholarship. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१०९. (D) **Texts Vidyāpati read closely — only modern printed Bengali books** — These works are listed as part of his wide reading. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
११०. (B) **Office held by Vidyāpati at Shiva Singha's court — Mahāsāmāntādhipati** — The Raja Pandit's role brought him into contact with scholars at court. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

१११. (B) **Vidyāpati's hereditary profession — sea trade** — The text describes him entering the hereditary role of his scholar-statesman family. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
११२. (C) **His attitude to writing — reluctance to write at all** — The Kīrtilatā image of letters as poles for renown is used to explain his literary ambition. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
११३. (A) **faithful friend, sincere adviser, constant companion and reliable officer** — The text uses these terms for his association with Shiva Singha.
११४. (D) **pleasing the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested for revenue default** — Vidyāpati and Amritakara are said to have secured release and honour through poetry.
११५. (D) **grant of Bisapi and title Abhinava Jayadeva** — The grant and title show royal confidence and literary honour.
११६. (A) **entrusted Vidyāpati with the care of his six wives** — This is a striking marker of personal trust.
११७. (B) **about thirty-six years** — The account says he was in Shiva Singha's court for about 36 years.
११८. (B) **tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins** — The account describes increasing assertion of sovereignty.
११९. (C) **Delhi and Bengal** — The text explains Gajjan and Gaura as forces of Delhi and Bengal.
१२०. (C) **appeasement rather than direct fighting** — The account contrasts cautious statecraft with the martial choices of Hari Singha and Shiva Singha.
१२१. (C) **Kīrtipatākā, Kīrtilatā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Gorakṣavijaya and many songs** — The monograph groups these works with Vidyāpati's manhood and patronage period.
१२२. (C) **old Maithili / Abahaṭṭa** — Both works are identified as Abahaṭṭa/old Maithili compositions.
१२३. (D) **Sanskrit prose and verse** — The work is named as Sanskrit prose and verse.
१२४. (B) **Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs** — The drama introduces Maithili songs into the dramatic frame.
१२५. (A) **Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya** — The comparison is used to explain Vidyāpati's innovation in drama.
१२६. (B) **Shiva Singha's victory over an unnamed Mohammedan adversary** — It is a eulogistic poem on the victory of Shiva Singha.
१२७. (C) **instruction of immature boys and delight of cultivated city ladies** — The introduction to Puruṣaparīkṣā states these aims.
१२८. (C) **1 and 2 only** — The Shiva Singha period is presented as the finest flowering of his genius.
१२९. (C) **1 and 2 only** — Kīrtipatākā is not Vibhāgasāra; it is tied to Shiva Singha's victory and manuscript problems.
१३०. (B) **1 and 2 only** — The work is a Sanskrit moral-anecdotal composition, not a Bengal songbook.
१३१. (D) **1 and 2 only** — The account calls him a liberal patron and powerful ruler.
१३२. (A) **It was a fusion of patronage, friendship, court service and literary flowering.** — The text repeatedly shows trust, titles, grants and creative support.
१३३. (A) **faithful friend, sincere adviser, constant companion and reliable officer** — The text uses these terms for his association with Shiva Singha.
१३४. (B) **pleasing the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested for revenue default** — Vidyāpati and Amritakara are said to have secured release and honour through poetry.
१३५. (C) **grant of Bisapi and title Abhinava Jayadeva** — The grant and title show royal confidence and literary honour.
१३६. (A) **entrusted Vidyāpati with the care of his six wives** — This is a striking marker of personal trust.

१३७. (D) **about thirty-six years** — The account says he was in Shiva Singha's court for about 36 years.
१३८. (D) **tribute-payer who gradually defied overlordship, assumed independence and struck coins** — The account describes increasing assertion of sovereignty.
१३९. (B) **Delhi and Bengal** — The text explains Gajjan and Gaura as forces of Delhi and Bengal.
१४०. (A) **appeasement rather than direct fighting** — The account contrasts cautious statecraft with the martial choices of Hari Singha and Shiva Singha.
१४१. (B) **Kīrtipatākā, Kīrtilatā, Puruṣaparīkṣā, Gorakṣavijaya and many songs** — The monograph groups these works with Vidyāpati's manhood and patronage period.
१४२. (C) **old Maithili / Abahaṭṭa** — Both works are identified as Abahaṭṭa/old Maithili compositions.
१४३. (B) **Sanskrit prose and verse** — The work is named as Sanskrit prose and verse.
१४४. (A) **Sanskrit and Prakrit drama with Maithili songs** — The drama introduces Maithili songs into the dramatic frame.
१४५. (B) **Maithili songs compared with Apabhraṃśa dance-songs in Vikramorvaśīya** — The comparison is used to explain Vidyāpati's innovation in drama.
१४६. (A) **Shiva Singha's victory over an unnamed Mohammedan adversary** — It is a eulogistic poem on the victory of Shiva Singha.
१४७. (B) **instruction of immature boys and delight of cultivated city ladies** — The introduction to Puruṣaparīkṣā states these aims.
१४८. (A) **Vidyāpati's role beside Shiva Singha — court jester only** — The text uses these terms for his association with Shiva Singha. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१४९. (D) **Event leading to Kaviśekhara title — writing Bhanu Singher Padavali** — Vidyāpati and Amritakara are said to have secured release and honour through poetry. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५०. (A) **Gift and title from Shiva Singha after accession — grant of Bhatgaon and title Vaiṣṇava Mahājana** — The grant and title show royal confidence and literary honour. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५१. (C) **Shiva Singha's trust before final battle — made him Sultan of Jaunpur** — This is a striking marker of personal trust. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५२. (B) **Length of Vidyāpati's court association with Shiva Singha — three months** — The account says he was in Shiva Singha's court for about 36 years. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५३. (B) **Shiva Singha's political trajectory — permanent monk at Naimiṣāraṇya** — The account describes increasing assertion of sovereignty. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५४. (D) **Forces named as Gajjan and Gaura — Nepal and Assam** — The text explains Gajjan and Gaura as forces of Delhi and Bengal. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५५. (D) **Mithilā's older statecraft towards invaders — naval conquest** — The account contrasts cautious statecraft with the martial choices of Hari Singha and Shiva Singha. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५६. (A) **Works composed in the Shiva Singha period — only Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī** — The monograph groups these works with Vidyāpati's manhood and patronage period. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५७. (D) **Language of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā — pure Persian** — Both works are identified as Abahaṭṭa/old Maithili compositions. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

१५८. (A) **Puruṣaparīkṣā's language — Brajabuli only** — The work is named as Sanskrit prose and verse. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१५९. (D) **Goraṁśavijaya's language form — only a legal Sanskrit digest** — The drama introduces Maithili songs into the dramatic frame. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१६०. (A) **Kalidasa comparison for Goraṁśavijaya — Kalidasa wrote Kīrtipatākā** — The comparison is used to explain Vidyāpati's innovation in drama. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१६१. (B) **Kīrtipatākā's subject — Rani Dhiramati's gift ritual** — It is a eulogistic poem on the victory of Shiva Singha. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१६२. (A) **Puruṣaparīkṣā's moral aim — only taxation manual** — The introduction to Puruṣaparīkṣā states these aims. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
१६३. (C) **idealisation of the real man / supuruṣa** — Ramanath Jha identifies the real man as a central thread in these works.
१६४. (B) **heroism with discretion and energy, intelligence or good wit, and specialised skill** — The text lists these marks of real manliness.
१६५. (C) **righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation** — The account links full personality to the four puruṣārthas.
१६६. (D) **full enjoyment of life with proper balance among its aspects** — Ramanath Jha calls him a child of the renaissance with broad outlook.
१६७. (D) **to Mithilā and its people more than merely to the throne** — The text stresses the land and people as the deeper object of statesmanship.
१६८. (C) **common language binds people across caste, creed, sex and age** — Ramanath Jha presents the spoken language of Mithilā as a cementing force.
१६९. (C) **made poetic delight available beyond the Sanskrit-knowing minority** — The text says he opened poetic pleasure to common men and women.
१७०. (B) **Vidyāpati is described as a staunch protagonist of it** — The text explicitly calls him a protagonist of women's education.
१७१. (A) **ladies of the city with taste for mirthful arts of love** — The text names cultivated city ladies as intended readers/listeners.
१७२. (C) **book-lore is secure only when a kingdom is made safe by arms** — The text connects arms with the security needed for learning.
१७३. (C) **non-sectarian Hara-Hari unity and pañcadevopāsanā** — The account rejects narrow sectarian labels.
१७४. (B) **Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes** — The text says Śiva devotion appealed to men and women across caste lines.
१७५. (C) **songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people** — The text distinguishes songs for public hearing from formal Sanskrit documents.
१७६. (A) **elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language** — Ramanath Jha notes both refined courtly and simple domestic registers.
१७७. (B) **1 and 2 only** — The text rejects mere shape or birth as sufficient; real manhood is functional and ethical.
१७८. (C) **1 and 2 only** — The common language is central to the author's account of cultural unity.
१७९. (C) **1 and 2 only** — The account allows special Śiva devotion without making it sectarian hostility.
१८०. (B) **1 and 2 only** — His real-man ideal resists mere birth or shape.

- १८१. (D) Maithili lyric created shared cultural communication across social levels.** — The author treats common language as a mark and instrument of nationhood.
- १८२. (D) idealisation of the real man / supuruṣa** — Ramanath Jha identifies the real man as a central thread in these works.
- १८३. (C) heroism with discretion and energy, intelligence or good wit, and specialised skill** — The text lists these marks of real manliness.
- १८४. (B) righteousness, worldly prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation** — The account links full personality to the four puruṣārthas.
- १८५. (B) full enjoyment of life with proper balance among its aspects** — Ramanath Jha calls him a child of the renaissance with broad outlook.
- १८६. (A) to Mithilā and its people more than merely to the throne** — The text stresses the land and people as the deeper object of statesmanship.
- १८७. (A) common language binds people across caste, creed, sex and age** — Ramanath Jha presents the spoken language of Mithilā as a cementing force.
- १८८. (A) made poetic delight available beyond the Sanskrit-knowing minority** — The text says he opened poetic pleasure to common men and women.
- १८९. (D) Vidyāpati is described as a staunch protagonist of it** — The text explicitly calls him a protagonist of women's education.
- १९०. (B) ladies of the city with taste for mirthful arts of love** — The text names cultivated city ladies as intended readers/listeners.
- १९१. (D) book-lore is secure only when a kingdom is made safe by arms** — The text connects arms with the security needed for learning.
- १९२. (D) non-sectarian Hara-Hari unity and pañcadevopāsanā** — The account rejects narrow sectarian labels.
- १९३. (B) Śiva worship was open to all castes and sexes** — The text says Śiva devotion appealed to men and women across caste lines.
- १९४. (C) songs were to be sung, heard and remembered by people** — The text distinguishes songs for public hearing from formal Sanskrit documents.
- १९५. (A) elite sophisticated language and simple homely direct language** — Ramanath Jha notes both refined courtly and simple domestic registers.
- १९६. (C) Central ideal running through manhood works — glorification of print culture** — Ramanath Jha identifies the real man as a central thread in these works. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- १९७. (C) Marks of the real man — wealth alone, birth alone, ritual alone** — The text lists these marks of real manliness. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- १९८. (D) Four objects of life in the real man ideal — price, printer, publisher and office** — The account links full personality to the four puruṣārthas. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- १९९. (D) Vidyāpati's view of balanced life — renunciation of all worldly life** — Ramanath Jha calls him a child of the renaissance with broad outlook. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २००. (B) Loyalty of Vidyāpati's family tradition — to Bengal alone** — The text stresses the land and people as the deeper object of statesmanship. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २०१. (A) Language as national bond — royal coins alone create literary unity** — Ramanath Jha presents the spoken language of Mithilā as a cementing force. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or

concept.

२०२. (A) Vidyāpati's use of Maithili — made poetry inaccessible to common people — The text says he opened poetic pleasure to common men and women. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२०३. (D) Women's education in the account — he opposed all learning for women — The text explicitly calls him a protagonist of women's education. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२०४. (B) Puruṣaparīkṣā's female audience — only foreign merchants — The text names cultivated city ladies as intended readers/listeners. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२०५. (A) Military training in Vidyāpati's thought — arms are unnecessary in threatened Mithilā — The text connects arms with the security needed for learning. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२०६. (A) Religious position assigned to Vidyāpati — exclusive hostility to Hari — The account rejects narrow sectarian labels. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२०७. (A) Reason Śiva songs could reach common devotees — only kings could worship Śiva — The text says Śiva devotion appealed to men and women across caste lines. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२०८. (B) Why Vidyāpati composed in Maithili — all court documents had to be in Maithili — The text distinguishes songs for public hearing from formal Sanskrit documents. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२०९. (C) Two varieties of Maithili songs — Persian only and Pāli only — Ramanath Jha notes both refined courtly and simple domestic registers. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२१०. (B) twelve years of voluntary exile — The fall of Shiva Singha changes Vidyāpati's life and leads to exile.

२११. (C) Rajabanauli — The text places him at Rajabanauli during the waiting period.

२१२. (D) Likhanāvalī — Likhanāvalī is the only work written in that period according to the account.

२१३. (D) forms of letters, deeds and documents — The work is documentary and administrative in nature.

२१४. (D) L. Sam. 299 — The forms are said to carry L. Sam. 299 dates.

२१५. (B) completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309 — The copying is linked with his exile and devotional reflection.

२१६. (D) succession could not arise until the waiting period ended — Since Shiva Singha was not declared dead for twelve years, succession was delayed.

२१७. (B) held the reins of government after Padma Singha — The account corrects a duplicated succession tradition and notes Visvasa Devi's rule-like role.

२१८. (B) Śaivasarvasvāsāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī — These ritual works are associated with her period.

२१९. (A) Rani Dhiramati, second wife of Narasingha — Dānavākyāvalī is dedicated to Rani Dhiramati.

२२०. (C) various kinds of gifts and saṅkalpa-vākyas — It is a ritual/legal work on dāna.

२२१. (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī — It is said to be the latest work of Vidyāpati that has come to light.

२२२. (A) work on Durgā Pūjā compiled by order of Bhairava Singha while Dhira Singha ruled — The work belongs to his old age and ritual compilation phase.

२२३. (B) Hindu law of inheritance — Vibhāgasāra is a serious legal work, not a lyric collection.

२२४. (D) **establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition** — The author reads the legal work as politically motivated.
२२५. (A) **songs eclipsed other works and manuscripts are scarce** — Ramanath Jha notes the scarcity of manuscripts except *Puruṣaparīkṣā* and the dominance of songs.
२२६. (D) **Nepal, with only poor manuscript evidence** — The account says these works are available only in Nepal and poorly transmitted.
२२७. (A) **Sanskrit College collection at Calcutta** — The sole known copy is assigned to Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
२२८. (D) **incomplete at Darbhanga and fuller in Nepal** — The text gives two manuscript locations/states.
२२९. (C) **1 and 2 only** — The period is called dark and frustrating, not happy.
२३०. (D) **1 and 2 only** — *Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī* is an old-age ritual work, not a manhood love poem.
२३१. (B) **1 and 2 only** — The text says his songs eclipsed the other works.
२३२. (A) **1 and 2 only** — The old-age works differ from the creative manhood phase.
२३३. (A) **A legal inheritance text serving political needs of succession and indivisibility of the Raj.** — The text reads *Vibhāgasāra* through law and politics.
२३४. (C) **twelve years of voluntary exile** — The fall of Shiva Singha changes Vidyāpati's life and leads to exile.
२३५. (D) **Rajabanauli** — The text places him at Rajabanauli during the waiting period.
२३६. (D) **Likhanāvalī** — *Likhanāvalī* is the only work written in that period according to the account.
२३७. (A) **forms of letters, deeds and documents** — The work is documentary and administrative in nature.
२३८. (B) **L. Sam. 299** — The forms are said to carry L. Sam. 299 dates.
२३९. (D) **completed at Rajabanauli on Śrāvaṇa bright fifteenth in L. Sam. 309** — The copying is linked with his exile and devotional reflection.
२४०. (D) **succession could not arise until the waiting period ended** — Since Shiva Singha was not declared dead for twelve years, succession was delayed.
२४१. (A) **held the reins of government after Padma Singha** — The account corrects a duplicated succession tradition and notes Visvasa Devi's rule-like role.
२४२. (A) **Śaivasarvasvasāra and Gaṅgāvākyāvalī** — These ritual works are associated with her period.
२४३. (C) **Rani Dharamati, second wife of Narasingha** — *Dānavākyāvalī* is dedicated to Rani Dharamati.
२४४. (C) **various kinds of gifts and saṅkalpa-vākyas** — It is a ritual/legal work on *dāna*.
२४५. (C) **Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī** — It is said to be the latest work of Vidyāpati that has come to light.
२४६. (C) **work on Durgā Pūjā compiled by order of Bhairava Singha while Dhira Singha ruled** — The work belongs to his old age and ritual compilation phase.
२४७. (B) **Hindu law of inheritance** — *Vibhāgasāra* is a serious legal work, not a lyric collection.
२४८. (B) **establishing special succession/primogeniture for the Raj rather than ordinary partition** — The author reads the legal work as politically motivated.
२४९. (B) **songs eclipsed other works and manuscripts are scarce** — Ramanath Jha notes the scarcity of manuscripts except *Puruṣaparīkṣā* and the dominance of songs.
२५०. (B) **Nepal, with only poor manuscript evidence** — The account says these works are available only in Nepal and poorly transmitted.

- २५१. (D) Sanskrit College collection at Calcutta** — The sole known copy is assigned to Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
- २५२. (D) incomplete at Darbhanga and fuller in Nepal** — The text gives two manuscript locations/states.
- २५३. (D) Darkest period after Shiva Singha's fall — twenty years of Nepalese kingship** — The fall of Shiva Singha changes Vidyāpati's life and leads to exile. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २५४. (D) Place associated with the exile period — Bhatgaon** — The text places him at Rajabanauli during the waiting period. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २५५. (C) Work composed during exile — Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī** — Likhanāvalī is the only work written in that period according to the account. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २५६. (C) Likhanāvalī's subject — erotic songs in Brajabuli** — The work is documentary and administrative in nature. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २५७. (C) Date in Likhanāvalī forms — A.D. 1097** — The forms are said to carry L. Sam. 299 dates. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २५८. (B) Śrīmad Bhāgavata copied by Vidyāpati — compiled by N. Gupta in 1910** — The copying is linked with his exile and devotional reflection. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २५९. (D) Legal problem after Shiva Singha's disappearance — Brajabuli had to be invented** — Since Shiva Singha was not declared dead for twelve years, succession was delayed. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६०. (B) Viswasa Devi's role — wrote Bhūparikramā** — The account corrects a duplicated succession tradition and notes Viswasa Devi's rule-like role. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६१. (B) Works associated with Viswasa Devi — Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā** — These ritual works are associated with her period. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६२. (D) Dānavākyāvalī patron — Lakhima, wife of Shiva Singha** — Dānavākyāvalī is dedicated to Rani Dhīramati. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६३. (B) Dānavākyāvalī subject — the route from Naimiṣāranya to Tirhut** — It is a ritual/legal work on dāna. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६४. (B) Last dated work in the account — Bhūparikramā** — It is said to be the latest work of Vidyāpati that has come to light. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६५. (C) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī — early geography of Naimiṣāranya** — The work belongs to his old age and ritual compilation phase. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६६. (D) Vibhāgasāra — collection of erotic songs only** — Vibhāgasāra is a serious legal work, not a lyric collection. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६७. (C) Political motive behind Vibhāgasāra — reviving Nanyadeva's southern claim** — The author reads the legal work as politically motivated. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६८. (D) Manuscript scarcity in Mithilā — all works are abundant in Mithilā libraries** — Ramanath Jha notes the scarcity of manuscripts except Puruṣaparīkṣā and the dominance of songs. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २६९. (B) Location of Kīrtilatā, Kīrtipatākā and Gorakṣavijaya manuscripts — Sahitya Akademi head office only** — The account says these works are available only in Nepal and poorly transmitted. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.
- २७०. (A) Bhūparikramā manuscript — Vira Library Kathmandu only** — The sole known copy is assigned to Sanskrit College, Calcutta. The misleading option confuses this topic with an unrelated person, place, work or concept.

२७१. (C) poet's name in the final couplet of a song — Bhaṇitā is important but unreliable as sole proof of authorship.
२७२. (B) it may be confused, misplaced, added or absent — Oral transmission and imitation make attribution difficult.
२७३. (C) songs floated orally across Mithilā, Bengal and Nepal — Ramanath Jha doubts whether a complete authentic collection can be made.
२७४. (B) source of song numbers used in the monograph unless otherwise stated — The bibliography and notes rely on N. Gupta's Devanagari Padavali edition for numbering.
२७५. (A) meticulous old collection by a Pandit — The text values it as a careful collection.
२७६. (D) love songs in varying moods and situations — The fame of Vidyāpati largely rests on love lyrics.
२७७. (A) special feature of Maithili literature with devotional core — The account treats them as original Maithili devotional songs.
२७८. (A) name used broadly by Abul Fazl for Vidyāpati songs — Abul Fazl is cited as calling Vidyāpati's songs Lachari in a broad sense.
२७९. (C) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kaviśekhara — The drama, copperplate and tradition support these titles.
२८०. (C) Sanskrit courtly lyric and folk/spoken-language song tradition — Ramanath Jha frames Vidyāpati through Sanskrit lyric and folk-song streams.
२८१. (C) took the cue from Jayadeva but used Maithili for his own audience — He adopted and transformed earlier lyrical technique.
२८२. (D) poetic medium for universal erotic sentiment, not necessarily autobiography — The author warns against reading lyrics as direct personal confession.
२८३. (D) full delight requires hearing them sung — The text says translation loses the music and incantation of words.
२८४. (B) same song could appear under different rāgas depending on singing — The account discusses Locana's view and complications of musical classification.
२८५. (C) sweet words, rhythm, music and easily grasped sense — The songs electrified people by sound, rhythm, melody and meaning.
२८६. (A) love songs became devotional songs of divine love — Caitanya's circle interpreted them within Vaiṣṇava devotion.
२८७. (D) erotic theme is physical love without necessary mystic allegory — Ramanath Jha stresses the literal erotic-aesthetic theme while recognizing multiple receptions.
२८८. (B) universalisation of the principal sentiment — The account uses this concept to explain the poetic universality of lover and beloved.
२८९. (C) forms of Sanskrit poetics used by Vidyāpati — The love songs draw on traditional poetics of nāyaka and nāyikā types.
२९०. (D) 1 and 2 only — The monograph is cautious about Bhaṇitā and oral transmission.
२९१. (C) 1 and 2 only — The account treats them as poetic feigning and universalised art, not diary entries.
२९२. (D) 1 and 2 only — Music and sound are central to their effect.
२९३. (D) 1, 2 and 3 — All three are central to the author's caution about the song corpus.
२९४. (D) Oral transmission, unstable Bhaṇitās and imitation make attribution difficult. — Ramanath Jha repeatedly warns against easy attribution.
२९५. (A) poet's name in the final couplet of a song — Bhaṇitā is important but unreliable as sole proof of authorship.
२९६. (B) it may be confused, misplaced, added or absent — Oral transmission and imitation make attribution difficult.

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३०७. (A) full delight requires hearing them sung — The text says translation loses the music and incantation of words.
३०८. (A) same song could appear under different rāgas depending on singing — The account discusses Locana's view and complications of musical classification.
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३१४. (C) love lyrics — Ramanath Jha says his fame as a world poet rests on love lyrics.
३१५. (C) physical or sexual love as source of joy — The author stresses the erotic human theme without reducing it to mysticism.
३१६. (C) muktaka poems complete in themselves — Each lyric is treated as a complete self-contained poem.
३१७. (D) sweet, rhythmical, melodious, simple and sensuous — The author praises the diction and music of the lyrics.
३१८. (D) right word in the right place with mellifluous effect — The text emphasizes word-choice and sound.
३१९. (C) contribute to sweetness of Maithili as moulded by Vidyāpati — The author links Maithili's sweetness and Vidyāpati's moulding of forms.
३२०. (C) detailed depiction of changes in the growing girl — Ramanath Jha highlights the minute and sensitive portrayal of adolescent change.

- ३२९. (A) psychological picture of the girl going to meet her lover** — The lyrics explore inner movement and hesitation.
- ३२९. (D) love is almost invariably viewed from the woman's point of view** — This female viewpoint distinguishes Vidyāpati from Jayadeva and Govindadasa in the author's account.
- ३२३. (B) Vidyāpati's approach is more feminine and Radha-centred** — Ramanath Jha contrasts Vidyāpati's female focus with Jayadeva's more male/heroic focus.
- ३२४. (A) songs could educate women in charms and emotional life** — The account says the songs served a kind of sex education to women-folk.
- ३२५. (A) selects and harmonises dispersed elements of beauty into ideal unity** — The author uses Aristotelian/Baconian ideas to explain poetic truth.
- ३२६. (B) poetry provides imagined delight not bound to personal experience** — The account explains poetic feigning through imaginative release.
- ३२७. (A) the poet feigns and universalises experience** — Ramanath Jha explicitly cautions against biographical literalism.
- ३२८. (B) cultured family girls often married much older men** — This background is used to explain certain love-song situations.
- ३२९. (C) minute visual detail and sensitive imagination** — The author compares him to a painter of adolescent beauty and feeling.
- ३३०. (D) ordinary speech gains poetic suggestiveness** — The text praises idioms that carry communal experience and poetic import.
- ३३१. (C) spring is often personified while seasons support human emotion** — The author says Vidyāpati treats spring as a person and observes nature realistically.
- ३३२. (D) utprekṣā / fancy and vivid imagery** — The account praises his quick succession of pictures and imaginative figures.
- ३३३. (C) arises naturally from rasa and emotional overflow** — The author defends figures as natural in a master poet moved by emotion.
- ३३४. (C) 1 and 2 only** — The author treats them as artistic feigning, not autobiography.
- ३३५. (C) 1 and 2 only** — Ramanath Jha repeatedly praises the sensuous, pictorial and musical qualities.
- ३३६. (B) 1 and 2 only** — The author stresses observation and freshness.
- ३३७. (C) 1 and 2 only** — The author explains the lyrics through poetic universality and feigning.
- ३३८. (D) They explore female perception, hesitation, desire, adolescence and emotional nuance.** — The account praises Vidyāpati's insight into a woman's heart and mind.
- ३३९. (B) love lyrics** — Ramanath Jha says his fame as a world poet rests on love lyrics.
- ३४०. (C) physical or sexual love as source of joy** — The author stresses the erotic human theme without reducing it to mysticism.
- ३४१. (D) muktaka poems complete in themselves** — Each lyric is treated as a complete self-contained poem.
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- ३५०. (D) selects and harmonises dispersed elements of beauty into ideal unity** — The author uses Aristotelian/Baconian ideas to explain poetic truth.
- ३५१. (C) poetry provides imagined delight not bound to personal experience** — The account explains poetic feigning through imaginative release.
- ३५२. (A) the poet feigns and universalises experience** — Ramanath Jha explicitly cautions against biographical literalism.
- ३५३. (A) cultured family girls often married much older men** — This background is used to explain certain love-song situations.
- ३५४. (B) minute visual detail and sensitive imagination** — The author compares him to a painter of adolescent beauty and feeling.
- ३५५. (A) ordinary speech gains poetic suggestiveness** — The text praises idioms that carry communal experience and poetic import.
- ३५६. (C) spring is often personified while seasons support human emotion** — The author says Vidyāpati treats spring as a person and observes nature realistically.
- ३५७. (B) utprekṣā / fancy and vivid imagery** — The account praises his quick succession of pictures and imaginative figures.
- ३५८. (D) arises naturally from rasa and emotional overflow** — The author defends figures as natural in a master poet moved by emotion.
- ३५९. (A) special feature of Maithili literature** — Ramanath Jha calls them original contributions and special to Maithili.
- ३६०. (A) humorous, dreadful or erotic but essentially devotional** — The author says wonder running through them evokes devotion.
- ३६१. (A) ideal of Mithila housewives managing difficult domestic life** — Pārvatī's domestic predicament evokes sympathy and reverence among women.
- ३६२. (D) local women's rites around the bizarre Śiva bridegroom are humorously standardised** — The songs preserve and dramatize marriage rituals in Maithili society.
- ३६३. (D) Bengal-centred Vidyāpati studies overemphasised erotic Kṛṣṇa songs** — Ramanath Jha calls for a Maithila perspective on the Śiva songs.
- ३६४. (B) objective poetic expressions of disillusionment and self-disparagement, not necessary confession** — The author extends his theory of poetic objectivity to these songs.
- ३६५. (C) spread through sweet melodious songs** — The text follows his influence into Nepal, Bengal, Orissa and Assam.
- ३६६. (A) Maithili literature flourished under Malla Rajas for almost three centuries** — The account notes a long Maithili literary tradition in Nepal under Vidyāpati's influence.
- ३६७. (C) Bengal poets and Caitanyadeva's school absorbed Vidyāpati's love-songs as devotional songs** — The text says his songs became sacred literature in the Caitanya milieu.

३६८. (C) admixture of Maithili and Bengali used by followers imitating Vidyāpati — Brajabuli arose from non-Maithil poets imitating Vidyāpati’s language.
३६९. (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali in “Imitation Maithili” — The monograph uses Tagore to show Vidyāpati’s later Bengali reach.
३७०. (C) Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva wrote in Maithili under Vidyāpati’s influence — The account links Assamese Vaiṣṇava theatre with Vidyāpati’s language model.
३७१. (A) Surdās, Mīrā, Tulsīdās and Kabīr are counted among later poets inspired indirectly — Ramanath Jha closes by widening the influence to major bhakti poets.
३७२. (A) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance and immortal maker of Indian literature — The conclusion preserves both the “man” and the poet but foregrounds his literary immortality.
३७३. (C) 1 and 2 only — The account gives them great originality and importance.
३७४. (D) 1 and 2 only — The text makes Bengal reception a major channel of Vidyāpati’s wider influence.
३७५. (D) 1 and 2 only — The conclusion says his poetic fame has not diminished.
३७६. (D) 1 and 2 only — The final chapter emphasizes widespread imitation and influence.
३७७. (D) His love songs were reinterpreted devotionally and imitated linguistically by Bengal poets. — The influence works through Caitanya’s school and Brajabuli.
३७८. (B) special feature of Maithili literature — Ramanath Jha calls them original contributions and special to Maithili.
३७९. (C) humorous, dreadful or erotic but essentially devotional — The author says wonder running through them evokes devotion.
३८०. (A) ideal of Mithila housewives managing difficult domestic life — Pārvatī’s domestic predicament evokes sympathy and reverence among women.
३८१. (B) local women’s rites around the bizarre Śiva bridegroom are humorously standardised — The songs preserve and dramatize marriage rituals in Maithili society.
३८२. (A) Bengal-centred Vidyāpati studies overemphasised erotic Kṛṣṇa songs — Ramanath Jha calls for a Maithila perspective on the Śiva songs.
३८३. (B) objective poetic expressions of disillusionment and self-disparagement, not necessary confession — The author extends his theory of poetic objectivity to these songs.
३८४. (A) spread through sweet melodious songs — The text follows his influence into Nepal, Bengal, Orissa and Assam.
३८५. (D) Maithili literature flourished under Malla Rajas for almost three centuries — The account notes a long Maithili literary tradition in Nepal under Vidyāpati’s influence.
३८६. (D) Bengal poets and Caitanyadeva’s school absorbed Vidyāpati’s love-songs as devotional songs — The text says his songs became sacred literature in the Caitanya milieu.
३८७. (B) admixture of Maithili and Bengali used by followers imitating Vidyāpati — Brajabuli arose from non-Maithil poets imitating Vidyāpati’s language.
३८८. (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali in “Imitation Maithili” — The monograph uses Tagore to show Vidyāpati’s later Bengali reach.
३८९. (D) Śaṅkaradeva and Mādhavadeva wrote in Maithili under Vidyāpati’s influence — The account links Assamese Vaiṣṇava theatre with Vidyāpati’s language model.
३९०. (D) Surdās, Mīrā, Tulsīdās and Kabīr are counted among later poets inspired indirectly — Ramanath Jha closes by widening the influence to major bhakti poets.

- ३९१. (C) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance and immortal maker of Indian literature** — The conclusion preserves both the “man” and the poet but foregrounds his literary immortality.
- ३९२. (C) Devanagari edition used for song numbering in the monograph** — The bibliography notes that song numbers generally come from N. Gupta’s 1910 Devanagari edition.
- ३९३. (A) translation of Puruṣaparīkṣā** — The bibliography identifies it as a translation of Vidyāpati’s Puruṣaparīkṣā.
- ३९४. (D) edited by Pandit Fani Sarma, Victoria Press, Varanasi, 1883** — This source matters because Dānavākyaṅvalī is an important ritual-social text.
- ३९५. (B) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad** — The bibliography helps identify textual transmission and editors.
- ३९६. (C) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad** — The bibliography lists Jayakant Mishra’s edition.
- ३९७. (C) edited by Dr. Indrakant Jha, Patna University, 1969** — Likhanāvalī is important for documentary and social history.
- ३९८. (C) edited by Dr. J.B. Chaudhary in the Contribution of Women to Sanskrit Literature series** — This bibliography entry shows the ritual text’s modern source context.
- ३९९. (B) published by Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902** — The entry supports the identification of the Durgā ritual work.
- ४००. (D) manuscript with Pandit Lakshmikant Jha, ex-Chief Justice of Patna High Court** — The bibliography connects the inheritance text with a manuscript source.
- ४०१. (C) manuscript in Sanskrit College, Calcutta** — This matches the manuscript discussion in the main text.
- ४०२. (A) manuscripts in Darbhanga Sanskrit University and Vira Library Kathmandu** — The bibliography confirms locations for this Śaiva ritual work.
- ४०३. (C) Pustak Bhandar, Laheriasarai** — This is a source for later Padavali tradition, not a core content question by itself.
- ४०४. (D) 1 and 2 only** — Bibliography supports analysis; it is not the main substance.
- ४०५. (B) 1 and 2 only** — Dānavākyaṅvalī is Vidyāpati’s gift text, not Tagore’s work.
- ४०६. (D) 1 and 2 only** — Grierson is cited for The Test of a Man, the Puruṣaparīkṣā translation.
- ४०७. (A) 1 and 2 only** — The bibliography is useful for source-intelligence questions, not shallow catalogue questions.
- ४०८. (D) Using source relationships to test editions, manuscripts and translations of key Vidyāpati works.** — Bibliography should support serious source awareness.
- ४०९. (D) inheritance and succession law text** — Vibhāgasāra is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
- ४१०. (C) model letters and documents** — Likhanāvalī is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
- ४११. (C) work on gifts and ritual statements** — Dānavākyaṅvalī is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
- ४१२. (D) ritual work devoted to Śiva worship** — Śaivasarvasvasāra is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
- ४१३. (D) work on Gaṅgā pilgrimage and rites** — Gaṅgāvākyaṅvalī is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
- ४१४. (C) work on Durgā Pūjā** — Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
- ४१५. (A) Devanagari edition used for song numbering in the monograph** — The bibliography notes that song numbers generally come from N. Gupta’s 1910 Devanagari edition.
- ४१६. (C) translation of Puruṣaparīkṣā** — The bibliography identifies it as a translation of Vidyāpati’s Puruṣaparīkṣā.

- ४१७. (D) edited by Pandit Fani Sarma, Victoria Press, Varanasi, 1883** — This source matters because Dānavākyāvalī is an important ritual-social text.
- ४१८. (C) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad** — The bibliography helps identify textual transmission and editors.
- ४१९. (D) edited by Dr. Jayakant Mishra, Allahabad** — The bibliography lists Jayakant Mishra’s edition.
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- ४२३. (D) manuscript with Pandit Lakshmikant Jha, ex-Chief Justice of Patna High Court** — The bibliography connects the inheritance text with a manuscript source.
- ४२४. (C) manuscript in Sanskrit College, Calcutta** — This matches the manuscript discussion in the main text.
- ४२५. (A) manuscripts in Darbhanga Sanskrit University and Vira Library Kathmandu** — The bibliography confirms locations for this Śaiva ritual work.
- ४२६. (C) Pustak Bhandar, Laheriasarai** — This is a source for later Padavali tradition, not a core content question by itself.
- ४२७. (B) His poetry emerged from a life shaped by court, social reorganisation, language politics and broad learning.** — Ramanath Jha insists that the whole personality is greater than the lyric part alone.
- ४२८. (D) Sanskrit dominated cultured expression, while Maithili reached common listeners.** — The choice of spoken language created a new literary and social channel.
- ४२९. (C) It ended Vidyāpati’s most creative courtly phase and led to exile and ritual/legal compilations.** — The text divides Vidyāpati’s life into periods shaped by this event.
- ४३०. (C) It contains romance, flattery, chronological problems and political motive.** — The author treats Kīrtilatā as historical romance with a political purpose.
- ४३१. (A) Their melody and emotional appeal created unmatched popularity across regions.** — The manuscript discussion says songs overshadowed non-lyrical works.
- ४३२. (C) They are original to Maithili literature and not adequately explained by Bengal Vaiṣṇava focus.** — Ramanath Jha criticizes one-sided erotic/Kṛṣṇa-song focus.
- ४३३. (B) It shows non-Maithil poets imitating Vidyāpati’s Maithili and creating a literary convention.** — Brajabuli reflects the spread and transformation of Vidyāpati’s language model.
- ४३४. (C) It links personality, ethics, skill, social unity and balanced life.** — The ideal appears across works and underlies the author’s interpretation.
- ४३५. (D) It reflects ideals of human formation and the spirit of Vidyāpati’s age.** — The text says it is of inestimable value for understanding the man and his age.
- ४३६. (A) His melodious vernacular lyric model could be adapted by Bengal, Nepal, Assam and later poets.** — The final sections trace this wide literary influence.
- ४३७. (D) 1 and 2 only** — The account repeatedly uses non-lyrical works to reconstruct Vidyāpati the man.
- ४३८. (D) 1 and 2 only** — The later compilations belong to his post-Shiva Singha and old-age phases.
- ४३९. (B) 1 and 2 only** — The monograph gives the songs a central place in Indian literary history.
- ४४०. (A) Jaunpur — birthplace of Vidyāpati** — The incorrect pair confuses the work, person, place or concept with an unrelated category.

४४१. (B) **the sweet-voiced literary figure whose songs rejuvenated regional poetry** — Maithila Kokila is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४२. (B) **old Maithili medium of Kīrtipatākā and Kīrtilatā** — Abahaṭṭa is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४३. (C) **poet-name signature in songs but not absolute proof of authorship** — Bhaṇitā is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४४. (A) **real man possessing functional qualities, not mere human shape** — Supuruṣa is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४५. (B) **learned court role held by Vidyāpati under Shiva Singha** — Raja Pandit is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४६. (B) **Smārta worshipper of five deities** — Pañcadevopāsaka is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४७. (A) **mixed poetic language produced by Bengal imitation of Maithili** — Brajabuli is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४८. (C) **self-contained lyric form** — Mukṭaka is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४४९. (B) **universalisation of sentiment** — Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४५०. (D) **unfinished early travel-topography and moral-tale work** — Bhūparikramā is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४५१. (A) **early dramatic attempt with echoes of Sanskrit classics** — Maṇimañjarī is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४५२. (B) **small drama with Maithili songs** — Gorakṣavijaya is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४५३. (A) **victory eulogy of Shiva Singha** — Kīrtipatākā is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४५४. (A) **historical romance around Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah** — Kīrtilatā is used in the account in this specific literary, social or textual sense.
४५५. (D) **Maithila Kokila** — The description matches Maithila Kokila in Ramanath Jha's account.
४५६. (A) **Abahaṭṭa** — The description matches Abahaṭṭa in Ramanath Jha's account.
४५७. (B) **Bhaṇitā** — The description matches Bhaṇitā in Ramanath Jha's account.
४५८. (C) **Supuruṣa** — The description matches Supuruṣa in Ramanath Jha's account.
४५९. (D) **Raja Pandit** — The description matches Raja Pandit in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६०. (C) **Pañcadevopāsaka** — The description matches Pañcadevopāsaka in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६१. (B) **Brajabuli** — The description matches Brajabuli in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६२. (B) **Mukṭaka** — The description matches Mukṭaka in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६३. (B) **Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa** — The description matches Sādhāraṇīkaraṇa in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६४. (B) **Vibhāgasāra** — The description matches Vibhāgasāra in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६५. (B) **Likhanāvalī** — The description matches Likhanāvalī in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६६. (C) **Dānavākyāvalī** — The description matches Dānavākyāvalī in Ramanath Jha's account.
४६७. (A) **Śaivasarvasvasāra** — The description matches Śaivasarvasvasāra in Ramanath Jha's account.

४६८. (B) Gaṅgāvākyāvalī — The description matches Gaṅgāvākyāvalī in Ramanath Jha’s account.
४६९. (B) Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī — The description matches Durgā-Bhakti-Taraṅgiṇī in Ramanath Jha’s account.
४७०. (B) Bhūparikramā — The description matches Bhūparikramā in Ramanath Jha’s account.
४७१. (B) Maṇimañjarī — The description matches Maṇimañjarī in Ramanath Jha’s account.
४७२. (B) Gorakṣavijaya — The description matches Gorakṣavijaya in Ramanath Jha’s account.
४७३. (C) Kīrtipatākā — The description matches Kīrtipatākā in Ramanath Jha’s account.
४७४. (A) Kīrtilatā — The description matches Kīrtilatā in Ramanath Jha’s account.
४७५. (C) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.
४७६. (C) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.
४७७. (C) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.
४७८. (A) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.
४७९. (A) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.
४८०. (C) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.
४८१. (A) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.
४८२. (D) 1 and 2 only — The first two statements preserve the account; the third is a misleading reduction.

अध्याय २ : Vidyapati — Videha English UPSC Prelims Standard Quiz

१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with series and title: "the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published"?

- (A) Maithili Advisory Board
- (B) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D.
- (C) Makers of Indian Literature
- (D) 1983 and 2017

२. In the source context of series and title, what is the correct statement about Makers of Indian Literature?

- (A) the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph
- (B) the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published
- (C) the price printed on the publication page
- (D) the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener

३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on series and title concerning Makers of Indian Literature.

- (A) Makers of Indian Literature — the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published
- (B) 1983 and 2017 — the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published
- (C) Vidyapati — the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published
- (D) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd. — the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published

४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with title: "the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph"?

- (A) Rs. 50
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) 1972
- (D) Makers of Indian Literature

५. In the source context of title, what is the correct statement about Vidyapati?

- (A) the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph
- (B) the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India
- (C) the printer named on the publication page
- (D) the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully

६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on title concerning Vidyapati.

- (A) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D. — the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph
- (B) Sahitya Akademi — the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph
- (C) Vidyapati — the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph
- (D) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) — the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph

७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with author: "the author of the monograph on Vidyapati"?

- (A) Ramanath Jha
- (B) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971)
- (C) 1983 and 2017
- (D) Sahitya Akademi

८. In the source context of author, what is the correct statement about Ramanath Jha?

- (A) the year in which the monograph was first published
- (B) the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India
- (C) the author of the monograph on Vidyapati
- (D) the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph

९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on author concerning Ramanath Jha.

- (A) Ramanath Jha — the author of the monograph on Vidyapati
- (B) Rs. 50 — the author of the monograph on Vidyapati
- (C) Maithili Advisory Board — the author of the monograph on Vidyapati
- (D) 978-81-260-5319-3 — the author of the monograph on Vidyapati

१०. In the source context of publisher, what is the correct statement about Sahitya Akademi?

- (A) the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully
- (B) the printer named on the publication page
- (C) the year in which the monograph was first published
- (D) the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages

११. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on publisher concerning Sahitya Akademi.

- (A) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) — the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages
- (B) 1983 and 2017 — the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages
- (C) Rs. 50 — the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages
- (D) Sahitya Akademi — the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages

१२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with first publication: "the year in which the monograph was first published"?

- (A) 978-81-260-5319-3
- (B) Sahitya Akademi
- (C) 1972
- (D) Rs. 50

१३. In the source context of first publication, what is the correct statement about 1972?

- (A) the author of the monograph on Vidyapati
- (B) the year in which the monograph was first published
- (C) the printer named on the publication page
- (D) the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph

१४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on first publication concerning 1972.

- (A) Makers of Indian Literature — the year in which the monograph was first published
- (B) 1972 — the year in which the monograph was first published
- (C) 978-81-260-5319-3 — the year in which the monograph was first published
- (D) Maithili Advisory Board — the year in which the monograph was first published

१५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with reprints: "the reprint years listed on the publication page"?

- (A) Ramanath Jha
- (B) Maithili Advisory Board
- (C) 1983 and 2017
- (D) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D.

१६. In the source context of reprints, what is the correct statement about 1983 and 2017?

- (A) the reprint years listed on the publication page
- (B) the price printed on the publication page
- (C) the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener
- (D) the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India

१७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on reprints concerning 1983 and 2017.

- (A) 1983 and 2017 — the reprint years listed on the publication page
- (B) Maithili Advisory Board — the reprint years listed on the publication page
- (C) Makers of Indian Literature — the reprint years listed on the publication page
- (D) Rs. 50 — the reprint years listed on the publication page

१८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with ISBN: "the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint"?

- (A) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971)
- (B) 1983 and 2017
- (C) 978-81-260-5319-3
- (D) Makers of Indian Literature

१९. In the source context of ISBN, what is the correct statement about 978-81-260-5319-3?

- (A) the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener
- (B) the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint
- (C) the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India
- (D) the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages

२०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on ISBN concerning 978-81-260-5319-3.

- (A) Vidyapati — the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint
- (B) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) — the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint
- (C) 978-81-260-5319-3 — the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint
- (D) Rs. 50 — the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint

२१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with price: "the price printed on the publication page"?

- (A) Rs. 50
- (B) Makers of Indian Literature
- (C) 1972
- (D) Maithili Advisory Board

२२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with printer: "the printer named on the publication page"?

- (A) Makers of Indian Literature
- (B) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971)
- (C) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd.
- (D) Sahitya Akademi

२३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on printer concerning Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd..

- (A) Maithili Advisory Board — the printer named on the publication page
- (B) Makers of Indian Literature — the printer named on the publication page
- (C) Vidyapati — the printer named on the publication page
- (D) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd. — the printer named on the publication page

२४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with author note: “the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully”?

- (A) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D.
- (B) 978-81-260-5319-3
- (C) Rs. 50
- (D) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971)

२५. In the source context of author note, what is the correct statement about Ramanath Jha (1906–1971)?

- (A) the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages
- (B) the author of the monograph on Vidyapati
- (C) the price printed on the publication page
- (D) the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully

२६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on author note concerning Ramanath Jha (1906–1971).

- (A) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D. — the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully
- (B) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) — the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully
- (C) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd. — the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully
- (D) Vidyapati — the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully

२७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with institutional role: “the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener”?

- (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd.
- (C) 978-81-260-5319-3
- (D) Maithili Advisory Board

२८. In the source context of institutional role, what is the correct statement about Maithili Advisory Board?

- (A) the price printed on the publication page
- (B) the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener
- (C) the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages
- (D) the title of Ramanath Jha’s English monograph

२९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with end-paper note: “the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India”?

- (A) 1983 and 2017
- (B) Rs. 50
- (C) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D.
- (D) Sahitya Akademi

३०. In the source context of end-paper note, what is the correct statement about Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D.?

- (A) the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener
- (B) the title of Ramanath Jha’s English monograph
- (C) the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India
- (D) the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully

३१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on end-paper note concerning Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D..

- (A) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd. — the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India
- (B) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D. — the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India
- (C) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) — the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India
- (D) Vidyapati — the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India

३२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with literary status: "the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature"?

- (A) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations
- (B) Darbhanga district
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Sauratha

३३. In the source context of literary status, what is the correct statement about Vidyapati?

- (A) the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature
- (B) the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila
- (C) the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services
- (D) the village in which Vidyapati was born

३४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on literary status concerning Vidyapati.

- (A) scholar-statesmen — the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature
- (B) Bisaihar Bisapi — the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature
- (C) spoken language of Mithila — the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature
- (D) Vidyapati — the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature

३५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with epithet: "the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila"?

- (A) Maithila Kokila
- (B) Bisapi
- (C) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda
- (D) grant of Bisapi

३६. In the source context of epithet, what is the correct statement about Maithila Kokila?

- (A) the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph
- (B) the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged
- (C) the status attributed to Vidyapati's family
- (D) the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila

३७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on epithet concerning Maithila Kokila.

- (A) Maithila Kokila — the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila
- (B) spoken language of Mithila — the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila
- (C) Bisapi — the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila
- (D) scholar-statesmen — the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila

३८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with language choice: "the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression"?

- (A) scholar-statesmen
- (B) spoken language of Mithila
- (C) grant of Bisapi
- (D) Bisaihar Bisapi

३९. In the source context of language choice, what is the correct statement about spoken language of Mithila?

- (A) the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila
- (B) the village in which Vidyapati was born
- (C) the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (D) the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression

४०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on language choice concerning spoken language of Mithila.

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra — the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression
- (B) scholar-statesmen — the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression
- (C) spoken language of Mithila — the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression
- (D) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations — the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression

४१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with birth village: "the village in which Vidyapati was born"?

- (A) Sauratha
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra
- (C) about A.D. 1350
- (D) Bisapi

४२. In the source context of birth village, what is the correct statement about Bisapi?

- (A) the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services
- (B) the village in which Vidyapati was born
- (C) the status attributed to Vidyapati's family
- (D) the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila

४३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on birth village concerning Bisapi.

- (A) Maithila Kokila — the village in which Vidyapati was born
- (B) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda — the village in which Vidyapati was born
- (C) Bisapi — the village in which Vidyapati was born
- (D) Darbhanga district — the village in which Vidyapati was born

४४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with subdivision: "the subdivision in which Bisapi is located in the monograph"?

- (A) about A.D. 1350
- (B) Thakur
- (C) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda
- (D) Madhubani subdivision

४५. In the source context of subdivision, what is the correct statement about Madhubani subdivision?

- (A) the status attributed to Vidyapati's family
- (B) the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati
- (C) the subdivision in which Bisapi is located in the monograph
- (D) the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family

४६. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with district: "the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph"?

- (A) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations
- (B) Maithila Kokila
- (C) Darbhanga district
- (D) Sauratha

४७. In the source context of district, what is the correct statement about Darbhanga district?

- (A) the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph
- (B) the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property
- (C) the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature
- (D) the subdivision in which Bisapi is located in the monograph

४८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on district concerning Darbhanga district.

- (A) Darbhanga district — the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph
- (B) Bisapi — the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph
- (C) scholar-statesmen — the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph
- (D) Maithila Kokila — the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph

४९. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with birth date: "the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati"?

- (A) Sauratha
- (B) Maithila Kokila
- (C) about A.D. 1350
- (D) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations

५०. In the source context of birth date, what is the correct statement about about A.D. 1350?

- (A) the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature
- (B) the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family
- (C) the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (D) the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati

५१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on birth date concerning about A.D. 1350.

- (A) Thakur — the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati
- (B) Vidyapati — the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati
- (C) Sauratha — the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati
- (D) about A.D. 1350 — the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati

५२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with family type: "the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born"?

- (A) scholar-statesmen
- (B) grant of Bisapi
- (C) Thakur
- (D) Bisapi

५३. In the source context of family type, what is the correct statement about scholar-statesmen?

- (A) the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born
- (B) the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature
- (C) the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services
- (D) the village in which Vidyapati was born

५४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on family type concerning scholar-statesmen.

- (A) Bisaibar Bisapi — the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born
- (B) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda — the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born
- (C) scholar-statesmen — the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born
- (D) Darbhanga district — the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born

५५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with family standing: “the status attributed to Vidyapati’s family”?

- (A) Bisapi
- (B) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda
- (C) Sauratha
- (D) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations

५६. In the source context of family standing, what is the correct statement about leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations?

- (A) the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services
- (B) the status attributed to Vidyapati’s family
- (C) the subdivision in which Bisapi is located in the monograph
- (D) the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati’s family

५७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on family standing concerning leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations.

- (A) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations — the status attributed to Vidyapati’s family
- (B) scholar-statesmen — the status attributed to Vidyapati’s family
- (C) spoken language of Mithila — the status attributed to Vidyapati’s family
- (D) Vidyapati — the status attributed to Vidyapati’s family

५८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with hereditary surname: “the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property”?

- (A) Kashyapa Gotra
- (B) Madhubani subdivision
- (C) Thakur
- (D) Maithila Kokila

५९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on hereditary surname concerning Thakur.

- (A) Maithila Kokila — the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property
- (B) about A.D. 1350 — the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property
- (C) Sauratha — the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property
- (D) Thakur — the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property

६०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with gotra: “the gotra to which Vidyapati’s family belonged”?

- (A) scholar-statesmen
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra
- (C) grant of Bisapi
- (D) Sauratha

६१. In the source context of gotra, what is the correct statement about Kashyapa Gotra?

- (A) the gotra to which Vidyapati’s family belonged
- (B) the status attributed to Vidyapati’s family
- (C) the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (D) the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature

६२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on gotra concerning Kashyapa Gotra.

- (A) spoken language of Mithila — the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged
- (B) Kashyapa Gotra — the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged
- (C) Sauratha — the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged
- (D) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations — the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged

६३. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Vedic branch: "the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family"?

- (A) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda
- (B) Maithila Kokila
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra
- (D) about A.D. 1350

६४. In the source context of Vedic branch, what is the correct statement about Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda?

- (A) the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family
- (B) the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property
- (C) the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (D) the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati

६५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with family origin name: "the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi"?

- (A) Bisaibar Bisapi
- (B) Thakur
- (C) Sauratha
- (D) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda

६६. In the source context of family origin name, what is the correct statement about Bisaibar Bisapi?

- (A) the status attributed to Vidyapati's family
- (B) the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services
- (C) the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (D) the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family

६७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on family origin name concerning Bisaibar Bisapi.

- (A) Thakur — the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (B) Bisaibar Bisapi — the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (C) Madhubani subdivision — the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (D) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda — the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi

६८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with descendant settlement: "the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated"?

- (A) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda
- (B) Sauratha
- (C) spoken language of Mithila
- (D) Kashyapa Gotra

६९. In the source context of descendant settlement, what is the correct statement about Sauratha?

- (A) the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated
- (B) the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi
- (C) the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph
- (D) the status attributed to Vidyapati's family

७०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on descendant settlement concerning Sauratha.

- (A) leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations — the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated
- (B) Sauratha — the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated
- (C) Kashyapa Gotra — the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated
- (D) Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda — the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated

७१. In the source context of village grant, what is the correct statement about grant of Bisapi?

- (A) the village in which Vidyapati was born
- (B) the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged
- (C) the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services
- (D) the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature

७२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Mithila under Magadh: "the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time"?

- (A) Nanyadeva
- (B) Magadh suzerainty
- (C) Gangesha's Tattvacintamani
- (D) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas

७३. In the source context of Mithila under Magadh, what is the correct statement about Magadh suzerainty?

- (A) the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time
- (B) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule
- (C) the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
- (D) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment

७४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Mithila under Magadh concerning Magadh suzerainty.

- (A) Harisinghadeva — the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time
- (B) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time
- (C) Gangesha's Tattvacintamani — the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time
- (D) Magadh suzerainty — the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time

७५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Nanyadeva arrival: "the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097"?

- (A) new norm of social behaviour
- (B) Ferozeshah Tughlaq
- (C) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323
- (D) Nanyadeva

७६. In the source context of Nanyadeva arrival, what is the correct statement about Nanyadeva?

- (A) the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097
- (B) the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur's family
- (C) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment
- (D) the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta

७७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Nanyadeva arrival concerning Nanyadeva.

- (A) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097
- (B) Nanyadeva — the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097
- (C) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097
- (D) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began — the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097

७८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Karnata duration: "the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila"?

- (A) Harisinghadeva
- (B) Oini
- (C) Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru
- (D) six generations

७९. In the source context of Karnata duration, what is the correct statement about six generations?

- (A) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule
- (B) the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed
- (C) the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila
- (D) the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097

८०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Karnata duration concerning six generations.

- (A) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila
- (B) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila
- (C) six generations — the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila
- (D) Harisinghadeva — the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila

८१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Karnata renaissance: "the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila"?

- (A) Oini
- (B) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323
- (C) Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru
- (D) Magadh suzerainty

८२. In the source context of Karnata renaissance, what is the correct statement about Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru?

- (A) the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila
- (B) the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time
- (C) the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (D) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment

८३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Karnata renaissance concerning Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru.

- (A) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila
- (B) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 — the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila
- (C) Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru — the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila
- (D) Nanyadeva — the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila

८४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with philosophical renaissance: “the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta”?

- (A) six generations
- (B) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas
- (C) Gangesha’s Tattvacintamani
- (D) Ferozeshah Tughlaq

८५. In the source context of philosophical renaissance, what is the correct statement about Gangesha’s Tattvacintamani?

- (A) the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta
- (B) the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (C) the legal digest associated with the Karnāṭa renaissance in Mithila
- (D) the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed

८६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on philosophical renaissance concerning Gangesha’s Tattvacintamani.

- (A) Lakshmidhara’s Kalpataru — the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta
- (B) Gangesha’s Tattvacintamani — the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta
- (C) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began — the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta
- (D) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta

८७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on fall of Karnatas concerning Harisinghadeva.

- (A) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323
- (B) Gangesha’s Tattvacintamani — the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323
- (C) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323
- (D) Harisinghadeva — the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323

८८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with conquest date: “the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq”?

- (A) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules
- (B) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas
- (C) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323
- (D) Oini

८९. In the source context of conquest date, what is the correct statement about Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323?

- (A) the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
- (B) the legal digest associated with the Karnāṭa renaissance in Mithila
- (C) the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323
- (D) the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

९०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on conquest date concerning Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323.

- (A) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (B) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (C) Magadh suzerainty — the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (D) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 — the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

- ११. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with new Tirhut Raj: “the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur”?**
- (A) Ferozeshah Tughlaq
 - (B) Nanyadeva
 - (C) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323
 - (D) new norm of social behaviour
- १२. In the source context of new Tirhut Raj, what is the correct statement about Ferozeshah Tughlaq?**
- (A) the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila
 - (B) the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097
 - (C) the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
 - (D) the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur
- १३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on new Tirhut Raj concerning Ferozeshah Tughlaq.**
- (A) Nanyadeva — the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur
 - (B) Magadh suzerainty — the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur
 - (C) new norm of social behaviour — the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur
 - (D) Ferozeshah Tughlaq — the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur
- १४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Oinabara origin: “the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur’s family”?**
- (A) Oini
 - (B) Nanyadeva
 - (C) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began
 - (D) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas
- १५. In the source context of Oinabara origin, what is the correct statement about Oini?**
- (A) the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur
 - (B) the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur’s family
 - (C) the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - (D) the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed
- १६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Oinabara origin concerning Oini.**
- (A) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 — the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur’s family
 - (B) Nanyadeva — the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur’s family
 - (C) new norm of social behaviour — the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur’s family
 - (D) Oini — the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur’s family
- १७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with time relation: “the relation of Vidyapati’s birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule”?**
- (A) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began
 - (B) Magadh suzerainty
 - (C) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules
 - (D) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas
- १८. In the source context of time relation, what is the correct statement about 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas?**
- (A) the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed
 - (B) the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
 - (C) the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta
 - (D) the relation of Vidyapati’s birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule

१९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on time relation concerning 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas.

- (A) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule
- (B) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule
- (C) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule
- (D) Magadh suzerainty — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule

१००. In the source context of new rule relation, what is the correct statement about within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began?

- (A) the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta
- (B) the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323
- (C) the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
- (D) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment

१०१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on new rule relation concerning within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began.

- (A) Nanyadeva — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment
- (B) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment
- (C) Magadh suzerainty — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment
- (D) new norm of social behaviour — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment

१०२. In the source context of social planning, what is the correct statement about new norm of social behaviour?

- (A) the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila
- (B) the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila
- (C) the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
- (D) the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed

१०३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on social planning concerning new norm of social behaviour.

- (A) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
- (B) six generations — the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
- (C) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began — the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline
- (D) new norm of social behaviour — the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline

१०४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with continuity principle: "the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed"?

- (A) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began
- (B) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules
- (C) Nanyadeva
- (D) Oini

१०५. In the source context of continuity principle, what is the correct statement about evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules?

- (A) the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed
- (B) the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097
- (C) the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta
- (D) the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila

१०६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on continuity principle concerning evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules.

- (A) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began — the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed
- (B) Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru — the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed
- (C) six generations — the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed
- (D) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed

१०७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with sixth ascendant: "the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister"?

- (A) Karmaditya
- (B) Jayadatta
- (C) Ganeshwara
- (D) Ramadatta

१०८. In the source context of sixth ascendant, what is the correct statement about Karmaditya?

- (A) the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister
- (B) the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line
- (C) the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy
- (D) the author of the Smriti work regulating Shraddha rites for many Maithil Brahmanas

१०९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on sixth ascendant concerning Karmaditya.

- (A) Devaditya — the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister
- (B) Jayadatta — the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister
- (C) Karmaditya — the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister
- (D) Chandeshwara — the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister

११०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Devaditya: "Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line"?

- (A) Devaditya
- (B) Chandeshwara
- (C) Ganapati
- (D) Jayadatta

१११. In the source context of Devaditya, what is the correct statement about Devaditya?

- (A) the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda
- (B) Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line
- (C) the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line
- (D) the father of the poet Vidyapati

११२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Devaditya concerning Devaditya.

- (A) Ganapati — Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line
- (B) Devaditya — Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line
- (C) Vireshwara — Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line
- (D) Chandeshwara — Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line

११३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with minister of peace and war: “one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war”?

- (A) Ganapati
- (B) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati’s Dhireshwara
- (C) Devaditya
- (D) Vireshwara

११४. In the source context of minister of peace and war, what is the correct statement about Vireshwara?

- (A) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati’s father
- (B) the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika
- (C) one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war
- (D) the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest

११५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on minister of peace and war concerning Vireshwara.

- (A) Vireshwara — one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war
- (B) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini — one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war
- (C) Ramadatta — one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war
- (D) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati’s Dhireshwara — one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war

११६. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with great scholar-statesman: “the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line”?

- (A) Ganeshwara
- (B) Chandeshwara
- (C) Ganapati
- (D) Vireshwara

११७. In the source context of great scholar-statesman, what is the correct statement about Chandeshwara?

- (A) the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika
- (B) Ganeshwara’s son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda
- (C) the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati’s line
- (D) the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line

११८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on great scholar-statesman concerning Chandeshwara.

- (A) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line
- (B) Vireshwara — the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line
- (C) Chandeshwara — the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line
- (D) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati’s Dhireshwara — the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line

११९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Mahasamantadhipati: “the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja”?

- (A) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini
- (B) Ramadatta
- (C) Ganeshwara
- (D) Vireshwara

१२०. In the source context of Mahasamantadhipati, what is the correct statement about Ganeshwara?

- (A) the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line
- (B) the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda
- (C) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati’s father
- (D) the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja

१११. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Mahasamantadhipati concerning Ganeshwara.

- (A) Ganeshwara — the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja
- (B) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja
- (C) Chandeshwara — the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja
- (D) Karmaditya — the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja

११२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Vidyapati's father: "the father of the poet Vidyapati"?

- (A) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara
- (B) Ramadatta
- (C) Ganapati
- (D) Karmaditya

११३. In the source context of Vidyapati's father, what is the correct statement about Ganapati?

- (A) the father of the poet Vidyapati
- (B) the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy
- (C) the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja
- (D) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father

११४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Vidyapati's father concerning Ganapati.

- (A) Devaditya — the father of the poet Vidyapati
- (B) Jayadatta — the father of the poet Vidyapati
- (C) Ganapati — the father of the poet Vidyapati
- (D) Ganeshwara — the father of the poet Vidyapati

११५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Vidyapati's grandfather: "the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line"?

- (A) Ganapati
- (B) Jayadatta
- (C) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini
- (D) Ramadatta

११६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Vidyapati's grandfather concerning Jayadatta.

- (A) Chandeshwara — the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line
- (B) Ganeshwara — the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line
- (C) Jayadatta — the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line
- (D) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara — the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line

११७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Vidyapati's great-grandfather: "the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika"?

- (A) Devaditya
- (B) Dhireshwara
- (C) Ganapati
- (D) Chandeshwara

११८. In the source context of Vidyapati's great-grandfather, what is the correct statement about Dhireshwara?

- (A) the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda
- (B) the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest
- (C) the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika
- (D) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father

१३९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Vidyapati's great-grandfather concerning Dhireshwara.

- (A) Jayadatta — the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika
- (B) Karmaditya — the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika
- (C) Chandeshwara — the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika
- (D) Dhireshwara — the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika

१३०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Paddhati for Chhandogas: "the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda"?

- (A) Karmaditya
- (B) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara
- (C) Vireshwara
- (D) Chandeshwara

१३१. In the source context of Paddhati for Chhandogas, what is the correct statement about Vireshwara?

- (A) the father of the poet Vidyapati
- (B) the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda
- (C) the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line
- (D) the author of the Smriti work regulating Shraddha rites for many Maithil Brahmanas

१३२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Paddhati for Chhandogas concerning Vireshwara.

- (A) Vireshwara — the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda
- (B) Ganapati — the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda
- (C) Devaditya — the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda
- (D) Ganeshwara — the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda

१३३. In the source context of Paddhati for Vajasaneyins, what is the correct statement about Ramadatta?

- (A) one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war
- (B) two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra
- (C) Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda
- (D) the author of the Smriti work regulating Shraddha rites for many Maithil Brahmanas

१३४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Paddhati for Vajasaneyins concerning Ramadatta.

- (A) Devaditya — Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda
- (B) Ramadatta — Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda
- (C) Dhireshwara — Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda
- (D) Chandeshwara — Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda

१३५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Sugati-Sopana: "the author of the Smriti work regulating Shraddha rites for many Maithil Brahmanas"?

- (A) Devaditya
- (B) Karmaditya
- (C) Ganeshwara
- (D) Chandeshwara

१३६. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Ratnakara: "the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest"?

- (A) Jayadatta
- (B) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara
- (C) Dhireshwara
- (D) Chandeshwara

१३७. In the source context of Ratnakara, what is the correct statement about Chandeshwara?

- (A) the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja
- (B) the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest
- (C) the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika
- (D) the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda

१३८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Ratnakara concerning Chandeshwara.

- (A) Dhireshwara — the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest
- (B) Vireshwara — the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest
- (C) Chandeshwara — the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest
- (D) Ganapati — the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest

१३९. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Raja-Niti-Ratnakara: "the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy"?

- (A) Ganapati
- (B) Dhireshwara
- (C) Chandeshwara
- (D) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara

१४०. In the source context of Raja-Niti-Ratnakara, what is the correct statement about Chandeshwara?

- (A) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father
- (B) the author of the Smriti work regulating Shraddha rites for many Maithil Brahmanas
- (C) the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister
- (D) the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy

१४१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Raja-Niti-Ratnakara concerning Chandeshwara.

- (A) Ganeshwara — the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy
- (B) Chandeshwara — the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy
- (C) Dhireshwara — the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy
- (D) Jayadatta — the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy

१४२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with wrong identification: "two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra"?

- (A) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara
- (B) Vireshwara
- (C) Ganeshwara
- (D) Jayadatta

१४३. In the source context of wrong identification, what is the correct statement about Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara?

- (A) two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra
- (B) Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda
- (C) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father
- (D) the father of the poet Vidyapati

१४४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on wrong identification concerning Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara.

- (A) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara — two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra
- (B) Jayadatta — two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra
- (C) Dhireshwara — two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra
- (D) Chandeshwara — two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra

१४५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with wrong father identification: "the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father"?

- (A) Ganeshwara
- (B) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini
- (C) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara
- (D) Ganapati

१४६. In the source context of wrong father identification, what is the correct statement about Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini?

- (A) the author of the Smriti work regulating Shraddha rites for many Maithil Brahmanas
- (B) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father
- (C) Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line
- (D) two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra

१४७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on wrong father identification concerning Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini.

- (A) Devaditya — the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father
- (B) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father
- (C) Jayadatta — the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father
- (D) Chandeshwara — the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father

१४८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with initial transfer: "the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred"?

- (A) twelve years
- (B) Singha
- (C) Bhogishwara
- (D) Kameshwara Thakur

१४९. In the source context of initial transfer, what is the correct statement about Kameshwara Thakur?

- (A) the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed
- (B) the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252
- (C) the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras
- (D) the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred

१५०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on initial transfer concerning Kameshwara Thakur.

- (A) Kameshwara Thakur — the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred
- (B) Ganeshwara — the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred
- (C) Puraditya — the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred
- (D) Bhava Singha — the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred

୧୫୧. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Kameshwara’s successor: “the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara”?

- (A) Bhava Singha
- (B) Singha
- (C) Bhogishwara
- (D) Hara Singha

୧୫୨. In the source context of Kameshwara’s successor, what is the correct statement about Bhogishwara?

- (A) the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner
- (B) the title assumed by Bhava Singha as the insignia of royalty
- (C) the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja
- (D) the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara

୧୫୩. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Kameshwara’s successor concerning Bhogishwara.

- (A) Puraditya — the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara
- (B) Bhogishwara — the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara
- (C) Bhava Singha — the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara
- (D) Singha — the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara

୧୫୪. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with challenger: “the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition”?

- (A) Bhava Singha
- (B) Ganeshwara
- (C) Singha
- (D) L. Sam. 293

୧୫୫. In the source context of challenger, what is the correct statement about Bhava Singha?

- (A) the period before Shiva Singha’s last rites could be performed
- (B) the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (C) the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha
- (D) the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition

୧୫୬. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on challenger concerning Bhava Singha.

- (A) Bhava Singha — the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition
- (B) three and a half years — the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition
- (C) Ganeshwara — the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition
- (D) Dhira Singha — the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition

୧୫୭. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with assassinated ruler: “the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252”?

- (A) Shiva Singha
- (B) Ganeshwara
- (C) Deva Singha
- (D) Viswasa Devi

୧୫୮. In the source context of assassinated ruler, what is the correct statement about Ganeshwara?

- (A) the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- (B) the period before Shiva Singha’s last rites could be performed
- (C) the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
- (D) the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252

୧୫୭. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on assassinated ruler concerning Ganeshwara.

- (A) winter of L. Sam. 296–297 — the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252
- (B) Narasingha — the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252
- (C) three and a half years — the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252
- (D) Ganeshwara — the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252

୧୫୮. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with fugitive sons: “Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help”?

- (A) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha
- (B) Dhira Singha
- (C) L. Sam. 293
- (D) Viswasa Devi

୧୫୯. In the source context of fugitive sons, what is the correct statement about Vira Singha and Kirti Singha?

- (A) the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha
- (B) Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help
- (C) the length of Shiva Singha’s full reign
- (D) Shiva Singha’s younger brother who ruled in the meantime

୧୬୦. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on fugitive sons concerning Vira Singha and Kirti Singha.

- (A) Ganeshwara — Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help
- (B) L. Sam. 293 — Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help
- (C) Hara Singha — Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help
- (D) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha — Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help

୧୬୧. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Jaunpur helper: “the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara’s murder and restore his sons”?

- (A) Shiva Singha
- (B) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur
- (C) Padma Singha
- (D) winter of L. Sam. 296–297

୧୬୨. In the source context of Jaunpur helper, what is the correct statement about Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur?

- (A) the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja
- (B) the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha
- (C) the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- (D) the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara’s murder and restore his sons

୧୬୩. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Jaunpur helper concerning Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur.

- (A) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur — the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara’s murder and restore his sons
- (B) Dhira Singha — the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara’s murder and restore his sons
- (C) Bhava Singha — the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara’s murder and restore his sons
- (D) Singha — the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara’s murder and restore his sons

- १६६. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with first Oinabara Raja: “the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty”?**
- (A) L. Sam. 293
 - (B) Bhava Singha
 - (C) Singha
 - (D) Deva Singha
- १६७. In the source context of first Oinabara Raja, what is the correct statement about Bhava Singha?**
- (A) the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja
 - (B) the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras
 - (C) the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
 - (D) the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- १६८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on first Oinabara Raja concerning Bhava Singha.**
- (A) Shiva Singha — the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
 - (B) Puraditya — the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
 - (C) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur — the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
 - (D) Bhava Singha — the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty
- १६९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Viruda of royalty: “the title assumed by Bhava Singha as the insignia of royalty”?**
- (A) Singha
 - (B) Kameshwara Thakur
 - (C) Hara Singha
 - (D) Bhogishwara
- १७०. In the source context of Viruda of royalty, what is the correct statement about Singha?**
- (A) the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
 - (B) Padma Singha’s wife who held the reins of government after him
 - (C) the title assumed by Bhava Singha as the insignia of royalty
 - (D) the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- १७१. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with retired ruler: “the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha”?**
- (A) Bhogishwara
 - (B) Deva Singha
 - (C) Hara Singha
 - (D) Dhira Singha
- १७२. In the source context of retired ruler, what is the correct statement about Deva Singha?**
- (A) the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252
 - (B) the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha
 - (C) Shiva Singha’s younger brother who ruled in the meantime
 - (D) the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner
- १७३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with young prince: “the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen”?**
- (A) Shiva Singha
 - (B) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur
 - (C) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503
 - (D) L. Sam. 293

१७४. In the source context of young prince, what is the correct statement about Shiva Singha?

- (A) the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- (B) the length of Shiva Singha's full reign
- (C) the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared
- (D) the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras

१७५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on young prince concerning Shiva Singha.

- (A) Shiva Singha — the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- (B) Puraditya — the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- (C) Singha — the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen
- (D) Padma Singha — the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen

१७६. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with full-fledged Raja: "the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja"?

- (A) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur
- (B) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha
- (C) L. Sam. 293
- (D) Viswasa Devi

१७७. In the source context of full-fledged Raja, what is the correct statement about L. Sam. 293?

- (A) the title assumed by Bhava Singha as the insignia of royalty
- (B) the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (C) the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja
- (D) the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed

१७८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on full-fledged Raja concerning L. Sam. 293.

- (A) L. Sam. 293 — the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja
- (B) Hara Singha — the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja
- (C) Kameshwara Thakur — the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja
- (D) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha — the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja

१७९. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Shiva Singha reign length: "the length of Shiva Singha's full reign"?

- (A) three and a half years
- (B) Narasingha
- (C) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha
- (D) winter of L. Sam. 296–297

१८०. In the source context of Shiva Singha reign length, what is the correct statement about three and a half years?

- (A) the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (B) the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
- (C) the length of Shiva Singha's full reign
- (D) the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara

१८१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Shiva Singha reign length concerning three and a half years.

- (A) Bhogishwara — the length of Shiva Singha's full reign
- (B) three and a half years — the length of Shiva Singha's full reign
- (C) Singha — the length of Shiva Singha's full reign
- (D) Shiva Singha — the length of Shiva Singha's full reign

१८३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with battle/disappearance: “the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared”?

- (A) winter of L. Sam. 296–297
- (B) Shiva Singha
- (C) Viswasa Devi
- (D) three and a half years

१८३. In the source context of battle/disappearance, what is the correct statement about winter of L. Sam. 296–297?

- (A) the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred
- (B) the period before Shiva Singha’s last rites could be performed
- (C) the length of Shiva Singha’s full reign
- (D) the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared

१८४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on battle/disappearance concerning winter of L. Sam. 296–297.

- (A) winter of L. Sam. 296–297 — the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared
- (B) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur — the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared
- (C) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503 — the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared
- (D) Dhira Singha — the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared

१८५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Saptari protector: “the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha’s wives lived in exile”?

- (A) Viswasa Devi
- (B) Hara Singha
- (C) Narasingha
- (D) Puraditya

१८६. In the source context of Saptari protector, what is the correct statement about Puraditya?

- (A) the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha’s wives lived in exile
- (B) the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara’s murder and restore his sons
- (C) Shiva Singha’s younger brother who ruled in the meantime
- (D) Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help

१८७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Saptari protector concerning Puraditya.

- (A) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur — the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha’s wives lived in exile
- (B) Bhava Singha — the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha’s wives lived in exile
- (C) Puraditya — the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha’s wives lived in exile
- (D) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503 — the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha’s wives lived in exile

१८८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with waiting period: “the period before Shiva Singha’s last rites could be performed”?

- (A) twelve years
- (B) L. Sam. 293
- (C) three and a half years
- (D) Shiva Singha

१८९. In the source context of waiting period, what is the correct statement about twelve years?

- (A) the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
- (B) the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed
- (C) the length of Shiva Singha's full reign
- (D) the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner

१९०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on waiting period concerning twelve years.

- (A) twelve years — the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed
- (B) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha — the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed
- (C) Kameshwara Thakur — the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed
- (D) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur — the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed

१९१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with interim ruler: "Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime"?

- (A) Bhava Singha
- (B) Singha
- (C) Padma Singha
- (D) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur

१९२. In the source context of interim ruler, what is the correct statement about Padma Singha?

- (A) Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him
- (B) the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition
- (C) the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (D) Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime

१९३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on interim ruler concerning Padma Singha.

- (A) Narasingha — Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime
- (B) Padma Singha — Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime
- (C) Ganeshwara — Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime
- (D) Bhava Singha — Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime

१९४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with female ruler: "Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him"?

- (A) Puraditya
- (B) L. Sam. 293
- (C) Viswasa Devi
- (D) Bhava Singha

१९५. In the source context of female ruler, what is the correct statement about Viswasa Devi?

- (A) the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
- (B) Ganeshwara's sons who fled and later sought help
- (C) Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him
- (D) the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed

१९६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on female ruler concerning Viswasa Devi.

- (A) Viswasa Devi — Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him
- (B) winter of L. Sam. 296–297 — Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him
- (C) three and a half years — Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him
- (D) Hara Singha — Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him

१९७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with later heir: “the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner”?

- (A) Hara Singha
- (B) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha
- (C) Padma Singha
- (D) Dhira Singha

१९८. In the source context of later heir, what is the correct statement about Hara Singha?

- (A) the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner
- (B) Padma Singha’s wife who held the reins of government after him
- (C) the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
- (D) the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha’s wives lived in exile

१९९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on later heir concerning Hara Singha.

- (A) Hara Singha — the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner
- (B) Deva Singha — the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner
- (C) Dhira Singha — the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner
- (D) Bhava Singha — the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner

२००. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Darpanarayana: “the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana”?

- (A) twelve years
- (B) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha
- (C) Narasingha
- (D) Shiva Singha

२०१. In the source context of Darpanarayana, what is the correct statement about Narasingha?

- (A) the length of Shiva Singha’s full reign
- (B) the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (C) Padma Singha’s wife who held the reins of government after him
- (D) Ganeshwara’s sons who fled and later sought help

२०२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Darpanarayana concerning Narasingha.

- (A) L. Sam. 293 — the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (B) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503 — the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (C) Viswasa Devi — the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana
- (D) Narasingha — the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana

२०३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Raja at death: “the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph”?

- (A) Dhira Singha
- (B) Kameshwara Thakur
- (C) winter of L. Sam. 296–297
- (D) Deva Singha

२०४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Raja at death concerning Dhira Singha.

- (A) Dhira Singha — the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
- (B) twelve years — the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
- (C) Bhava Singha — the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph
- (D) Shiva Singha — the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph

२०५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Anumati Devi: “the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras”?

- (A) L. Sam. 293
- (B) Narasingha
- (C) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503
- (D) Shiva Singha

२०६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Anumati Devi concerning Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503.

- (A) Shiva Singha — the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras
- (B) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503 — the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras
- (C) Viswasa Devi — the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras
- (D) Padma Singha — the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras

२०७. In the source context of teacher tradition, what is the correct statement about Hari Mishra?

- (A) the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court
- (B) the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied
- (C) a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
- (D) the literary form of Bhuparikrama

२०८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on teacher tradition concerning Hari Mishra.

- (A) Sanskrit prose and verse — the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied
- (B) Shiva Singha’s coins — the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied
- (C) Raja Pandit — the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied
- (D) Hari Mishra — the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied

२०९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Naiyayika connection: “the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra”?

- (A) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara
- (B) care of Shiva Singha’s six wives
- (C) Vidyapati and Amritakara
- (D) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales

२१०. In the source context of Naiyayika connection, what is the correct statement about Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara?

- (A) the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
- (B) the enemies in Purusapariksa interpreted as forces of Delhi and Bengal
- (C) the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra
- (D) the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya

२११. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Naiyayika connection concerning Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara.

- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva — the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra
- (B) Sanskrit prose and verse — the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra
- (C) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara — the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra
- (D) receiving and rewarding Pandits — the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra

- २१२. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with first authentic work: “the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya”?**
- (A) receiving and rewarding Pandits
 - (B) Abhinava Jayadeva
 - (C) care of Shiva Singha’s six wives
 - (D) Bhuparikrama
- २१३. In the source context of first authentic work, what is the correct statement about Bhuparikrama?**
- (A) the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples
 - (B) the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
 - (C) the route described in Bhuparikrama
 - (D) the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
- २१४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on first authentic work concerning Bhuparikrama.**
- (A) Bhuparikrama — the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
 - (B) Naimisaranya to Tirhut — the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
 - (C) about A.D. 1370 — the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
 - (D) Raja Pandit — the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
- २१५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Bhuparikrama form: “the literary form of Bhuparikrama”?**
- (A) Vidyapati and Amritakara
 - (B) lords of Gajjan and Gaura
 - (C) only eight countries and eight tales
 - (D) Sanskrit prose and verse
- २१६. In the source context of Bhuparikrama form, what is the correct statement about Sanskrit prose and verse?**
- (A) the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
 - (B) a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
 - (C) the literary form of Bhuparikrama
 - (D) evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence
- २१७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Bhuparikrama form concerning Sanskrit prose and verse.**
- (A) Sanskrit prose and verse — the literary form of Bhuparikrama
 - (B) lords of Gajjan and Gaura — the literary form of Bhuparikrama
 - (C) about A.D. 1370 — the literary form of Bhuparikrama
 - (D) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara — the literary form of Bhuparikrama
- २१८. In the source context of Bhuparikrama route, what is the correct statement about Naimisaranya to Tirhut?**
- (A) the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied
 - (B) the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
 - (C) Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (D) the route described in Bhuparikrama
- २१९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Bhuparikrama route concerning Naimisaranya to Tirhut.**
- (A) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales — the route described in Bhuparikrama
 - (B) Kavishekhara — the route described in Bhuparikrama
 - (C) Abhinava Jayadeva — the route described in Bhuparikrama
 - (D) Naimisaranya to Tirhut — the route described in Bhuparikrama

२२०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Bhuparikrama plan: “the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama”?

- (A) Shiva Singha’s coins
- (B) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales
- (C) Vidyapati and Amritakara
- (D) Bhuparikrama

२२१. In the source context of Bhuparikrama plan, what is the correct statement about sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales?

- (A) the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
- (B) the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama
- (C) the title with which Vidyapati was decorated after pleasing the Nawab
- (D) the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra

२२२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Bhuparikrama plan concerning sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales.

- (A) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales — the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama
- (B) Naimisaranya to Tirhut — the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama
- (C) Sanskrit prose and verse — the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama
- (D) Shiva Singha’s coins — the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama

२२३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Bhuparikrama completion: “the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama”?

- (A) about A.D. 1370
- (B) only eight countries and eight tales
- (C) Rajokhar and Shiva Singha
- (D) Hari Mishra

२२४. In the source context of Bhuparikrama completion, what is the correct statement about only eight countries and eight tales?

- (A) the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama
- (B) a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
- (C) the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra
- (D) Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court

२२५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Bhuparikrama completion concerning only eight countries and eight tales.

- (A) only eight countries and eight tales — the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama
- (B) about thirty-six years — the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama
- (C) about A.D. 1370 — the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama
- (D) Shiva Singha’s coins — the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama

२२६. In the source context of court recall, what is the correct statement about about A.D. 1370?

- (A) the time when Vidyapati was recalled to Tirhut to join Shiva Singha’s court
- (B) the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples
- (C) the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle
- (D) the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court

- २२७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with main office: “Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court”?**
- (A) Kavishekhara
 - (B) Raja Pandit
 - (C) Abhinava Jayadeva
 - (D) Hari Mishra
- २२८. In the source context of main office, what is the correct statement about Raja Pandit?**
- (A) the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
 - (B) Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (C) the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama
 - (D) a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
- २२९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on main office concerning Raja Pandit.**
- (A) about thirty-six years — Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (B) only eight countries and eight tales — Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (C) Raja Pandit — Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (D) Vidyapati and Amritakara — Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court
- २३०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Raja Pandit duties: “a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position”?**
- (A) Hari Mishra
 - (B) Bhuparikrama
 - (C) receiving and rewarding Pandits
 - (D) lords of Gajjan and Gaura
- २३१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Raja Pandit duties concerning receiving and rewarding Pandits.**
- (A) Raja Pandit — a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
 - (B) Abhinava Jayadeva — a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
 - (C) receiving and rewarding Pandits — a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
 - (D) Shiva Singha’s coins — a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
- २३२. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with court duration: “the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court”?**
- (A) about thirty-six years
 - (B) Hari Mishra
 - (C) Bhuparikrama
 - (D) about A.D. 1370
- २३३. In the source context of court duration, what is the correct statement about about thirty-six years?**
- (A) the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
 - (B) the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples
 - (C) the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
 - (D) the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court
- २३४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on court duration concerning about thirty-six years.**
- (A) Kavishekhara — the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (B) about thirty-six years — the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (C) care of Shiva Singha’s six wives — the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court
 - (D) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara — the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court

- २३५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with poetic rescue: “the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested”?**
- (A) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara
(B) Vidyapati and Amritakara
(C) receiving and rewarding Pandits
(D) Bhuparikrama
- २३६. In the source context of poetic rescue, what is the correct statement about Vidyapati and Amritakara?**
- (A) the literary form of Bhuparikrama
(B) the time when Vidyapati was recalled to Tirhut to join Shiva Singha’s court
(C) the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
(D) Vidyapati’s office in Shiva Singha’s court
- २३७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on poetic rescue concerning Vidyapati and Amritakara.**
- (A) Vidyapati and Amritakara — the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
(B) receiving and rewarding Pandits — the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
(C) about A.D. 1370 — the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
(D) lords of Gajjan and Gaura — the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested
- २३८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with title from poetry: “the title with which Vidyapati was decorated after pleasing the Nawab”?**
- (A) Kavishekhara
(B) Sanskrit prose and verse
(C) Vidyapati and Amritakara
(D) about thirty-six years
- २३९. In the source context of title from poetry, what is the correct statement about Kavishekhara?**
- (A) the title with which Vidyapati was decorated after pleasing the Nawab
(B) the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
(C) the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama
(D) the literary form of Bhuparikrama
- २४०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with royal reward: “the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi”?**
- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva
(B) Raja Pandit
(C) Vidyapati and Amritakara
(D) about thirty-six years
- २४१. In the source context of royal reward, what is the correct statement about Abhinava Jayadeva?**
- (A) a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position
(B) the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
(C) the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha’s court
(D) the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle
- २४२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on royal reward concerning Abhinava Jayadeva.**
- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva — the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
(B) Raja Pandit — the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
(C) Kavishekhara — the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi
(D) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales — the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi

२४३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with entrusted duty: “the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle”?

- (A) Hari Mishra
- (B) Naimisaranya to Tirhut
- (C) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara
- (D) care of Shiva Singha’s six wives

२४४. In the source context of entrusted duty, what is the correct statement about care of Shiva Singha’s six wives?

- (A) the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied
- (B) the route described in Bhuparikrama
- (C) the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle
- (D) a duty associated with Vidyapati’s official position

२४५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on entrusted duty concerning care of Shiva Singha’s six wives.

- (A) Rajokhar and Shiva Singha — the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle
- (B) Raja Pandit — the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle
- (C) care of Shiva Singha’s six wives — the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle
- (D) Hari Mishra — the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle

२४६. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with kingly saying: “the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples”?

- (A) Rajokhar and Shiva Singha
- (B) Vidyapati and Amritakara
- (C) Bhuparikrama
- (D) care of Shiva Singha’s six wives

२४७. In the source context of kingly saying, what is the correct statement about Rajokhar and Shiva Singha?

- (A) the route described in Bhuparikrama
- (B) the time when Vidyapati was recalled to Tirhut to join Shiva Singha’s court
- (C) the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples
- (D) the enemies in Purusapariksa interpreted as forces of Delhi and Bengal

२४८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on kingly saying concerning Rajokhar and Shiva Singha.

- (A) Vidyapati and Amritakara — the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples
- (B) Rajokhar and Shiva Singha — the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples
- (C) only eight countries and eight tales — the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples
- (D) Bhuparikrama — the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples

२४९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with coinage: “evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence”?

- (A) receiving and rewarding Pandits
- (B) Rajokhar and Shiva Singha
- (C) Shiva Singha’s coins
- (D) Sanskrit prose and verse

२५०. In the source context of coinage, what is the correct statement about Shiva Singha's coins?

- (A) evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence
- (B) the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle
- (C) the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
- (D) the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra

२५१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on coinage concerning Shiva Singha's coins.

- (A) lords of Gajjan and Gaura — evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence
- (B) Shiva Singha's coins — evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence
- (C) Sanskrit prose and verse — evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence
- (D) Abhinava Jayadeva — evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence

२५२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with opponents: "the enemies in Purusapariksa interpreted as forces of Delhi and Bengal"?

- (A) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara
- (B) Naimisaranya to Tirhut
- (C) Kavishekhara
- (D) lords of Gajjan and Gaura

२५३. In the source context of opponents, what is the correct statement about lords of Gajjan and Gaura?

- (A) the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya
- (B) the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha's court
- (C) the time when Vidyapati was recalled to Tirhut to join Shiva Singha's court
- (D) the enemies in Purusapariksa interpreted as forces of Delhi and Bengal

२५४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtipataka: "an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory"?

- (A) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies
- (B) Kirtipataka
- (C) early summer of 1406
- (D) mixed bundle of three manuscripts

२५५. In the source context of Kirtipataka, what is the correct statement about Kirtipataka?

- (A) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (B) the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata
- (C) a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship
- (D) an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory

२५६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtipataka concerning Kirtipataka.

- (A) Bhairava Singha — an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory
- (B) Kirtipataka — an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory
- (C) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies — an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory
- (D) primogeniture — an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory

२५७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtipataka manuscript: "the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists"?

- (A) Rani Dhiramati
- (B) Vira Library, Kathmandu
- (C) historical romance with only the basic fact historical
- (D) Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309

२५८. In the source context of Kirtipataka manuscript, what is the correct statement about Vira Library, Kathmandu?

- (A) the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (B) the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists
- (C) the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya
- (D) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays

२५९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtipataka manuscript concerning Vira Library, Kathmandu.

- (A) Vira Library, Kathmandu — the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists
- (B) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists
- (C) Purushapariksha — the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists
- (D) Likhanaavali — the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists

२६०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtipataka discovery: "the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript"?

- (A) early summer of 1406
- (B) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms
- (C) Gorakshavijaya
- (D) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri

२६१. In the source context of Kirtipataka discovery, what is the correct statement about M.M. Haraprasad Sastri?

- (A) the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata
- (B) the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (C) a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas
- (D) the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama

२६२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtipataka problem: "the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript"?

- (A) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies
- (B) primogeniture
- (C) Vibhagasara
- (D) mixed bundle of three manuscripts

२६३. In the source context of Kirtipataka problem, what is the correct statement about mixed bundle of three manuscripts?

- (A) the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha
- (B) the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya
- (C) the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (D) a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas

२६४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtipataka problem concerning mixed bundle of three manuscripts.

- (A) mixed bundle of three manuscripts — the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (B) Purushapariksha — the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (C) Bhairava Singha — the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (D) Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya — the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript

२६५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Purushapariksha: "a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man"?

- (A) early summer of 1406
- (B) Gorakshavijaya
- (C) Purushapariksha
- (D) Kirtipataka

२६६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Purushapariksha concerning Purushapariksha.

- (A) Gangavakyavali — a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man
- (B) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man
- (C) historical romance with only the basic fact historical — a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man
- (D) Purushapariksha — a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man

२६७. In the source context of Purushapariksha purpose, what is the correct statement about moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies?

- (A) the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha
- (B) the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled
- (C) an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory
- (D) the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript

२६८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Purushapariksha purpose concerning moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies.

- (A) Darbhanga and Nepal — the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha
- (B) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha
- (C) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms — the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha
- (D) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies — the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha

२६९. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Purushapariksha relation: "the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama"?

- (A) Rani Dhiramati
- (B) eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama
- (C) historical romance with only the basic fact historical
- (D) Darbhanga and Nepal

२७०. In the source context of Purushapariksha relation, what is the correct statement about eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama?

- (A) the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata
- (B) the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata
- (C) the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted
- (D) the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama

२७१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Purushapariksha relation concerning eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama.

- (A) 576 palm leaves — the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama
- (B) L. Sam. 299 — the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama
- (C) Shaivasarvasvasara — the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama
- (D) eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama — the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama

२७२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Gorakshavijaya: "a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili"?

- (A) Kirtilata
- (B) Gorakshavijaya
- (C) 576 palm leaves
- (D) early summer of 1406

२७३. In the source context of Gorakshavijaya, what is the correct statement about Gorakshavijaya?

- (A) a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili
- (B) Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja
- (C) an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory
- (D) the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata

२७४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Gorakshavijaya concerning Gorakshavijaya.

- (A) Manimanjari — a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili
- (B) Maithili songs in drama — a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili
- (C) 576 palm leaves — a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili
- (D) Gorakshavijaya — a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili

२७५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Gorakshavijaya innovation: "the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya"?

- (A) historical romance with only the basic fact historical
- (B) Kirtipataka
- (C) Maithili songs in drama
- (D) Sanskrit College, Calcutta

२७६. In the source context of Gorakshavijaya innovation, what is the correct statement about Maithili songs in drama?

- (A) the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata
- (B) Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja
- (C) the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya
- (D) the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata

२७७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Gorakshavijaya innovation concerning Maithili songs in drama.

- (A) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya
- (B) Maithili songs in drama — the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya
- (C) Danavakyavali — the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya
- (D) 576 palm leaves — the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya

२७८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Manimanjari: "an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays"?

- (A) Manimanjari
- (B) Gangavakyavali
- (C) Likhanaavali
- (D) Purushapariksha

२७९. In the source context of Manimanjari, what is the correct statement about Manimanjari?

- (A) a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man
- (B) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (C) a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship
- (D) the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali

२८०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Manimanjari concerning Manimanjari.

- (A) Shaivasarvasvasara — an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (B) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (C) Manimanjari — an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (D) Gangavakyavali — an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays

२८१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtilata: "an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah"?

- (A) Bhairava Singha
- (B) 576 palm leaves
- (C) Kirtilata
- (D) Purushapariksha

२८२. In the source context of Kirtilata, what is the correct statement about Kirtilata?

- (A) the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (B) the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata
- (C) a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship
- (D) an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah

२८३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtilata concerning Kirtilata.

- (A) Vibhagasara — an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (B) Purushapariksha — an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (C) Sanskrit College, Calcutta — an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (D) Kirtilata — an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah

२८४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtilata composition: "the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata"?

- (A) Likhanaavali
- (B) L. Sam. 299
- (C) early summer of 1406
- (D) Manimanjari

२८५. In the source context of Kirtilata composition, what is the correct statement about early summer of 1406?

- (A) the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha
- (B) the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (C) a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man
- (D) the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata

२८६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtilata composition concerning early summer of 1406.

- (A) Gorakshavijaya — the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata
- (B) Gangavakyavali — the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata
- (C) early summer of 1406 — the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata
- (D) Danavakyavali — the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata

२८७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtilata language: "the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata"?

- (A) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri
- (B) early summer of 1406
- (C) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms
- (D) Bhairava Singha

२८८. In the source context of Kirtilata language, what is the correct statement about Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms?

- (A) the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata
- (B) the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled
- (C) the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata
- (D) the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini

२८९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtilata language concerning Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms.

- (A) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies — the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata
- (B) Purushapariksha — the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata
- (C) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms — the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata
- (D) Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 — the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata

२९०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtilata nature: "the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata"?

- (A) Kirtipataka
- (B) historical romance with only the basic fact historical
- (C) Likhanaavali
- (D) primogeniture

२९१. In the source context of Kirtilata nature, what is the correct statement about historical romance with only the basic fact historical?

- (A) the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama
- (B) Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja
- (C) the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata
- (D) a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj

२९२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtilata nature concerning historical romance with only the basic fact historical.

- (A) historical romance with only the basic fact historical — the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata
- (B) L. Sam. 299 — the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata
- (C) Darbhanga and Nepal — the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata
- (D) Danavakyavali — the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata

२९३. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Likhanaavali: "a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents"?

- (A) L. Sam. 299
- (B) Likhanaavali
- (C) Darbhanga and Nepal
- (D) Gorakshavijaya

२९४. In the source context of Likhanaavali, what is the correct statement about Likhanaavali?

- (A) a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents
- (B) a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas
- (C) a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj
- (D) the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama

३९५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Likhanaavali concerning Likhanaavali.

- (A) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms — a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents
- (B) Vibhagasara — a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents
- (C) Danavakyavali — a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents
- (D) Likhanaavali — a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents

३९६. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Likhanaavali date: "the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali"?

- (A) L. Sam. 299
- (B) Vira Library, Kathmandu
- (C) Sanskrit College, Calcutta
- (D) Likhanaavali

३९७. In the source context of Likhanaavali date, what is the correct statement about L. Sam. 299?

- (A) a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj
- (B) the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali
- (C) the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists
- (D) a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship

३९८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Likhanaavali date concerning L. Sam. 299.

- (A) L. Sam. 299 — the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali
- (B) Manimanjari — the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali
- (C) eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama — the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali
- (D) Likhanaavali — the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali

३९९. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Bhagavata copy: "the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata"?

- (A) Likhanaavali
- (B) Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309
- (C) historical romance with only the basic fact historical
- (D) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies

३००. In the source context of Bhagavata copy, what is the correct statement about Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309?

- (A) the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata
- (B) the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini
- (C) the number of leaves in Vidyapati's copy of the Bhagavata
- (D) a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man

३०१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bhagavata copy concerning Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309.

- (A) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri — the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata
- (B) Vibhagasara — the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata
- (C) 576 palm leaves — the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata
- (D) Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 — the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata

३०२. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Bhagavata manuscript: “the number of leaves in Vidyapati’s copy of the Bhagavata”?

- (A) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms
- (B) historical romance with only the basic fact historical
- (C) 576 palm leaves
- (D) Kirtilata

३०३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Bhagavata manuscript concerning 576 palm leaves.

- (A) Bhairava Singha — the number of leaves in Vidyapati’s copy of the Bhagavata
- (B) 576 palm leaves — the number of leaves in Vidyapati’s copy of the Bhagavata
- (C) Kirtilata — the number of leaves in Vidyapati’s copy of the Bhagavata
- (D) Maithili songs in drama — the number of leaves in Vidyapati’s copy of the Bhagavata

३०४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Shaivasarvasvasara: “a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship”?

- (A) Shaivasarvasvasara
- (B) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri
- (C) mixed bundle of three manuscripts
- (D) Bhairava Singha

३०५. In the source context of Shaivasarvasvasara, what is the correct statement about Shaivasarvasvasara?

- (A) the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript
- (B) a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship
- (C) the completion date of Vidyapati’s copy of Srimad Bhagavata
- (D) the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini

३०६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Shaivasarvasvasara concerning Shaivasarvasvasara.

- (A) 576 palm leaves — a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship
- (B) Shaivasarvasvasara — a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship
- (C) Vira Library, Kathmandu — a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship
- (D) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms — a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship

३०७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Gangavakyavali: “a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places”?

- (A) Purushapariksha
- (B) Gangavakyavali
- (C) Darbhanga and Nepal
- (D) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies

३०८. In the source context of Gangavakyavali, what is the correct statement about Gangavakyavali?

- (A) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (B) a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places
- (C) the monograph’s judgement on Kirtilata
- (D) a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj

३०९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Gangavakyavali concerning Gangavakyavali.

- (A) eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama — a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places
- (B) mixed bundle of three manuscripts — a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places
- (C) Purushapariksha — a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places
- (D) Gangavakyavali — a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places

- ३१०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Danavakyavali: “a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas”?**
- (A) Kirtipataka
(B) Danavakyavali
(C) Likhanaavali
(D) L. Sam. 299
- ३११. In the source context of Danavakyavali, what is the correct statement about Danavakyavali?**
- (A) a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas
(B) a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili
(C) the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali
(D) a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places
- ३१२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Danavakyavali concerning Danavakyavali.**
- (A) historical romance with only the basic fact historical — a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas
(B) Likhanaavali — a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas
(C) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri — a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas
(D) Danavakyavali — a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas
- ३१३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Danavakyavali patron: “the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled”?**
- (A) 576 palm leaves
(B) Danavakyavali
(C) Rani Dhiramati
(D) Gangavakyavali
- ३१४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Danavakyavali patron concerning Rani Dhiramati.**
- (A) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled
(B) Rani Dhiramati — the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled
(C) Darbhanga and Nepal — the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled
(D) Vira Library, Kathmandu — the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled
- ३१५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Durgabhaktitarangini: “Vidyapati’s last known work on Durga Puja”?**
- (A) mixed bundle of three manuscripts
(B) historical romance with only the basic fact historical
(C) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini
(D) Vira Library, Kathmandu
- ३१६. In the source context of Durgabhaktitarangini, what is the correct statement about Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini?**
- (A) Vidyapati’s last known work on Durga Puja
(B) the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled
(C) the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini
(D) a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places
- ३१७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Durgabhaktitarangini concerning Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini.**
- (A) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — Vidyapati’s last known work on Durga Puja
(B) primogeniture — Vidyapati’s last known work on Durga Puja
(C) Vira Library, Kathmandu — Vidyapati’s last known work on Durga Puja
(D) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri — Vidyapati’s last known work on Durga Puja

३१८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Durgabhaktitarangini order: “the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini”?

- (A) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms
- (B) Bhairava Singha
- (C) Sanskrit College, Calcutta
- (D) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri

३१९. In the source context of Durgabhaktitarangini order, what is the correct statement about Bhairava Singha?

- (A) a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man
- (B) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (C) the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali
- (D) the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini

३२०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Durgabhaktitarangini order concerning Bhairava Singha.

- (A) historical romance with only the basic fact historical — the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini
- (B) Bhairava Singha — the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini
- (C) Shrivana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 — the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini
- (D) Kirtilata — the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini

३२१. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Vibhagasara: “a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj”?

- (A) mixed bundle of three manuscripts
- (B) Vira Library, Kathmandu
- (C) Gangavakyavali
- (D) Vibhagasara

३२२. In the source context of Vibhagasara, what is the correct statement about Vibhagasara?

- (A) a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj
- (B) the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted
- (C) the monograph’s judgement on Kirtilata
- (D) a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places

३२३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Vibhagasara concerning Vibhagasara.

- (A) Vibhagasara — a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj
- (B) Purushapariksha — a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj
- (C) Gangavakyavali — a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj
- (D) Shaivasarvasvasara — a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj

३२४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Vibhagasara principle: “the special succession rule defended in Vibhagasara”?

- (A) primogeniture
- (B) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies
- (C) Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya
- (D) L. Sam. 299

३२५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Nepal-only works: "the works said to be available only in Nepal"?

- (A) 576 palm leaves
- (B) early summer of 1406
- (C) Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya
- (D) Kirtilata

३२६. In the source context of Nepal-only works, what is the correct statement about Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya?

- (A) the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya
- (B) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (C) Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja
- (D) the works said to be available only in Nepal

३२७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Nepal-only works concerning Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya.

- (A) 576 palm leaves — the works said to be available only in Nepal
- (B) Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 — the works said to be available only in Nepal
- (C) Kirtilata — the works said to be available only in Nepal
- (D) Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya — the works said to be available only in Nepal

३२८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Bhuparikrama manuscript: "the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama"?

- (A) Kirtilata
- (B) Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms
- (C) Bhairava Singha
- (D) Sanskrit College, Calcutta

३२९. In the source context of Bhuparikrama manuscript, what is the correct statement about Sanskrit College, Calcutta?

- (A) the works said to be available only in Nepal
- (B) the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama
- (C) an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah
- (D) the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled

३३०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bhuparikrama manuscript concerning Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

- (A) Sanskrit College, Calcutta — the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama
- (B) L. Sam. 299 — the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama
- (C) Purushapariksha — the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama
- (D) Danavakyavali — the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama

३३१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Shaivasarvasvasara manuscripts: "the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted"?

- (A) 576 palm leaves
- (B) Darbhanga and Nepal
- (C) Sanskrit College, Calcutta
- (D) Kirtilata

३३२. In the source context of Shaivasarvasvasara manuscripts, what is the correct statement about Darbhanga and Nepal?

- (A) the works said to be available only in Nepal
- (B) the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted
- (C) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays
- (D) the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata

३३३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Shaivasarvasvasara manuscripts concerning Darbhanga and Nepal.

- (A) Rani Dhiramati — the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted
- (B) Darbhanga and Nepal — the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted
- (C) eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama — the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted
- (D) Shaivasarvasvasara — the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted

३३४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with real man concept: "the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood"?

- (A) all castes and sexes
- (B) Mithila and its people
- (C) Maithili as popular song language
- (D) Supurusha or Real Man

३३५. In the source context of real man concept, what is the correct statement about Supurusha or Real Man?

- (A) the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati
- (B) the maxim used to infer his support for military training
- (C) the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood
- (D) the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography

३३६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on real man concept concerning Supurusha or Real Man.

- (A) book-lore inferior to lore of arms — the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood
- (B) Supurusha or Real Man — the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood
- (C) all castes and sexes — the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood
- (D) Shiva-form of the Almighty — the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood

३३७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with three marks of real man: "the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph"?

- (A) Lakhima
- (B) love lyrics as instruction for ladies
- (C) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill
- (D) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation

३३८. In the source context of three marks of real man, what is the correct statement about heroism, intelligence and specialised skill?

- (A) the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph
- (B) the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense
- (C) the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (D) the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography

३३९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on three marks of real man concerning heroism, intelligence and specialised skill.

- (A) Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education — the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph
- (B) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph
- (C) Mithila and its people — the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph
- (D) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill — the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph

३४०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with four objects: "the four life-objects attained by the real man"?

- (A) poetry as impersonal creation
- (B) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation
- (C) love lyrics as instruction for ladies
- (D) Supurusha or Real Man

३४१. In the source context of four objects, what is the correct statement about righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation?

- (A) Vidyapati's daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
- (B) the four life-objects attained by the real man
- (C) Shiva Singha's wife cited as a learned woman and poetess
- (D) the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati

३४२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on four objects concerning righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation.

- (A) love lyrics as instruction for ladies — the four life-objects attained by the real man
- (B) all castes and sexes — the four life-objects attained by the real man
- (C) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — the four life-objects attained by the real man
- (D) common language — the four life-objects attained by the real man

३४३. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with balanced personality: "the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man"?

- (A) Lakhima
- (B) poetry as impersonal creation
- (C) Shiva-form of the Almighty
- (D) balanced growth of full personality

३४४. In the source context of balanced personality, what is the correct statement about balanced growth of full personality?

- (A) the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (B) the theological position emphasized by the monograph
- (C) the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph
- (D) the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man

३४५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on balanced personality concerning balanced growth of full personality.

- (A) love lyrics as instruction for ladies — the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man
- (B) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill — the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man
- (C) balanced growth of full personality — the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man
- (D) Mithila and its people — the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man

३४६. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with nationhood: “the surest mark of nationhood emphasized through Vidyapati’s songs”?

- (A) common language
- (B) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education
- (C) balanced growth of full personality
- (D) Lakhima

३४७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with language mission: “the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense”?

- (A) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education
- (B) Maithili as popular song language
- (C) Lakhima
- (D) love lyrics as instruction for ladies

३४८. In the source context of language mission, what is the correct statement about Maithili as popular song language?

- (A) the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal
- (B) the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati’s ideal of man
- (C) the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense
- (D) the maxim used to infer his support for military training

३४९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on language mission concerning Maithili as popular song language.

- (A) no difference between Hara and Hari — the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense
- (B) love lyrics as instruction for ladies — the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense
- (C) Chandrakala — the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense
- (D) Maithili as popular song language — the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense

३५०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with women’s education: “the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati”?

- (A) poetry as impersonal creation
- (B) Mithila and its people
- (C) no difference between Hara and Hari
- (D) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education

३५१. In the source context of women’s education, what is the correct statement about Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education?

- (A) the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal
- (B) the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph
- (C) the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati
- (D) Shiva Singha’s wife cited as a learned woman and poetess

३५२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on women’s education concerning Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education.

- (A) Maithili as popular song language — the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati
- (B) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education — the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati
- (C) common language — the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati
- (D) Shiva-form of the Almighty — the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati

- ३५३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with learned queen: “Shiva Singha’s wife cited as a learned woman and poetess”?**
- (A) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation
 - (B) poetry as impersonal creation
 - (C) book-lore inferior to lore of arms
 - (D) Lakhima
- ३५४. In the source context of learned queen, what is the correct statement about Lakhima?**
- (A) Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
 - (B) Shiva Singha’s wife cited as a learned woman and poetess
 - (C) the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati’s ideal of man
 - (D) the surest mark of nationhood emphasized through Vidyapati’s songs
- ३५५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on learned queen concerning Lakhima.**
- (A) Lakhima — Shiva Singha’s wife cited as a learned woman and poetess
 - (B) all castes and sexes — Shiva Singha’s wife cited as a learned woman and poetess
 - (C) Chandrakala — Shiva Singha’s wife cited as a learned woman and poetess
 - (D) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — Shiva Singha’s wife cited as a learned woman and poetess
- ३५६. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Chandrakala: “Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute”?**
- (A) Chandrakala
 - (B) no difference between Hara and Hari
 - (C) Maithili as popular song language
 - (D) Shiva-form of the Almighty
- ३५७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Chandrakala concerning Chandrakala.**
- (A) Chandrakala — Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
 - (B) Lakhima — Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
 - (C) all castes and sexes — Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
 - (D) Mithila and its people — Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
- ३५८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with sex education: “one purpose attributed to Vidyapati’s love-lyrics”?**
- (A) common language
 - (B) love lyrics as instruction for ladies
 - (C) Chandrakala
 - (D) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill
- ३५९. In the source context of sex education, what is the correct statement about love lyrics as instruction for ladies?**
- (A) the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal
 - (B) Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
 - (C) the theological position emphasized by the monograph
 - (D) one purpose attributed to Vidyapati’s love-lyrics
- ३६०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on sex education concerning love lyrics as instruction for ladies.**
- (A) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education — one purpose attributed to Vidyapati’s love-lyrics
 - (B) love lyrics as instruction for ladies — one purpose attributed to Vidyapati’s love-lyrics
 - (C) book-lore inferior to lore of arms — one purpose attributed to Vidyapati’s love-lyrics
 - (D) Panchadevopasaka — one purpose attributed to Vidyapati’s love-lyrics

३६१. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with military training: “the maxim used to infer his support for military training”?

- (A) Lakhima
- (B) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education
- (C) Maithili as popular song language
- (D) book-lore inferior to lore of arms

३६२. In the source context of military training, what is the correct statement about book-lore inferior to lore of arms?

- (A) the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (B) the maxim used to infer his support for military training
- (C) the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati
- (D) the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati

३६३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on military training concerning book-lore inferior to lore of arms.

- (A) poetry as impersonal creation — the maxim used to infer his support for military training
- (B) Maithili as popular song language — the maxim used to infer his support for military training
- (C) no difference between Hara and Hari — the maxim used to infer his support for military training
- (D) book-lore inferior to lore of arms — the maxim used to infer his support for military training

३६४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with religious view: “the theological position emphasized by the monograph”?

- (A) love lyrics as instruction for ladies
- (B) no difference between Hara and Hari
- (C) balanced growth of full personality
- (D) poetry as impersonal creation

३६५. In the source context of religious view, what is the correct statement about no difference between Hara and Hari?

- (A) the caution against reading Vidyapati’s erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography
- (B) the four life-objects attained by the real man
- (C) the theological position emphasized by the monograph
- (D) the surest mark of nationhood emphasized through Vidyapati’s songs

३६६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on religious view concerning no difference between Hara and Hari.

- (A) Panchadevopasaka — the theological position emphasized by the monograph
- (B) Maithili as popular song language — the theological position emphasized by the monograph
- (C) Lakhima — the theological position emphasized by the monograph
- (D) no difference between Hara and Hari — the theological position emphasized by the monograph

३६७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with personal devotion: “the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted”?

- (A) common language
- (B) poetry as impersonal creation
- (C) love lyrics as instruction for ladies
- (D) Shiva-form of the Almighty

३६८. In the source context of personal devotion, what is the correct statement about Shiva-form of the Almighty?

- (A) the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted
- (B) the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography
- (C) Vidyapati's daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
- (D) the surest mark of nationhood emphasized through Vidyapati's songs

३६९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on personal devotion concerning Shiva-form of the Almighty.

- (A) Shiva-form of the Almighty — the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted
- (B) book-lore inferior to lore of arms — the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted
- (C) Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education — the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted
- (D) balanced growth of full personality — the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted

३७०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with traditional worship: "the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati"?

- (A) all castes and sexes
- (B) Maithili as popular song language
- (C) no difference between Hara and Hari
- (D) Panchadevopasaka

३७१. In the source context of traditional worship, what is the correct statement about Panchadevopasaka?

- (A) the four life-objects attained by the real man
- (B) the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted
- (C) the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati
- (D) the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly

३७२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on traditional worship concerning Panchadevopasaka.

- (A) no difference between Hara and Hari — the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati
- (B) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill — the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati
- (C) Panchadevopasaka — the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati
- (D) Supurusha or Real Man — the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati

३७३. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Shiva songs audience: "the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly"?

- (A) all castes and sexes
- (B) Supurusha or Real Man
- (C) balanced growth of full personality
- (D) Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education

३७४. In the source context of Shiva songs audience, what is the correct statement about all castes and sexes?

- (A) the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted
- (B) the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (C) the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati
- (D) the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography

३७५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Shiva songs audience concerning all castes and sexes.

- (A) all castes and sexes — the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (B) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (C) Lakhima — the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (D) Maithili as popular song language — the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly

३७६. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with poetry and life: “the caution against reading Vidyapati’s erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography”?

- (A) Panchadevopasaka
- (B) poetry as impersonal creation
- (C) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education
- (D) no difference between Hara and Hari

३७७. In the source context of poetry and life, what is the correct statement about poetry as impersonal creation?

- (A) the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati’s works of manhood
- (B) the surest mark of nationhood emphasized through Vidyapati’s songs
- (C) the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph
- (D) the caution against reading Vidyapati’s erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography

३७८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on poetry and life concerning poetry as impersonal creation.

- (A) poetry as impersonal creation — the caution against reading Vidyapati’s erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography
- (B) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill — the caution against reading Vidyapati’s erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography
- (C) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — the caution against reading Vidyapati’s erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography
- (D) Panchadevopasaka — the caution against reading Vidyapati’s erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography

३७९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with social loyalty: “the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal”?

- (A) all castes and sexes
- (B) Mithila and its people
- (C) poetry as impersonal creation
- (D) Shiva-form of the Almighty

३८०. In the source context of social loyalty, what is the correct statement about Mithila and its people?

- (A) the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal
- (B) Vidyapati’s daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute
- (C) the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly
- (D) the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati

३८१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on social loyalty concerning Mithila and its people.

- (A) Vidyapati as protagonist of women’s education — the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal
- (B) Lakhima — the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal
- (C) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal
- (D) Mithila and its people — the object to which Vidyapati’s family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal

३८२. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with song authenticity problem: “the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity”?

- (A) Bhanita
- (B) Lachari
- (C) erotic Krishna songs
- (D) modern Jayadeva

३८३. In the source context of song authenticity problem, what is the correct statement about Bhanita?

- (A) Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs
- (B) the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs
- (C) the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity
- (D) the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs

३८४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on song authenticity problem concerning Bhanita.

- (A) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs — the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity
- (B) Bhanita — the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity
- (C) 77 songs, 37 new — the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity
- (D) Vyavahara songs — the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity

३८५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Bhanita confusion: "the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries"?

- (A) Caitanya cult
- (B) oral transmission
- (C) 77 songs, 37 new
- (D) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs

३८६. In the source context of Bhanita confusion, what is the correct statement about oral transmission?

- (A) the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry
- (B) the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs
- (C) Jha's statement about Vidyapati's present fame
- (D) the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries

३८७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bhanita confusion concerning oral transmission.

- (A) oral transmission — the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries
- (B) devotional despite humour or erotic elements — the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries
- (C) ideal of Maithil housewives — the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries
- (D) erotic Krishna songs — the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries

३८८. In the source context of borrowed name, what is the correct statement about a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name?

- (A) the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs
- (B) the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal
- (C) one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution
- (D) the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs

३८९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on borrowed name concerning a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name.

- (A) four hero types and eight heroine types — one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution
- (B) Sadharanikarana — one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution
- (C) Joga — one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution
- (D) a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name — one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution

३९०. In the source context of early collection, what is the correct statement about Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal?

- (A) the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva
- (B) the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism
- (C) the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs
- (D) the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati

- ३९१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on early collection concerning Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal.**
- (A) modern Jayadeva — the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs
 - (B) Bhanita — the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs
 - (C) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara — the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs
 - (D) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal — the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs
- ३९२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with critical edition: "the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas"?**
- (A) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava
 - (B) Sadharanikarana
 - (C) Dr. B.B. Majumdar
 - (D) Vyavahara songs
- ३९३. In the source context of critical edition, what is the correct statement about Dr. B.B. Majumdar?**
- (A) Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs
 - (B) songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house
 - (C) Abul Fazl's general name for Vidyapati's songs
 - (D) the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas
- ३९४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on critical edition concerning Dr. B.B. Majumdar.**
- (A) Vidyapati's love lyrics — the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas
 - (B) Dr. B.B. Majumdar — the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas
 - (C) Vyavahara songs — the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas
 - (D) special feature of Maithili literature — the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas
- ३९५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Ragatarangini: "the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati"?**
- (A) Malara or Pavasa
 - (B) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava
 - (C) Locana
 - (D) Joga
- ३९६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Ragatarangini concerning Locana.**
- (A) Locana — the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
 - (B) devotional despite humour or erotic elements — the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
 - (C) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics — the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
 - (D) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions — the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
- ३९७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Bhasha Geeta Sangraha: "the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha"?**
- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara
 - (B) devotional despite humour or erotic elements
 - (C) 77 songs, 37 new
 - (D) Vyavahara songs
- ३९८. In the source context of Bhasha Geeta Sangraha, what is the correct statement about 77 songs, 37 new?**
- (A) the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs
 - (B) the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs
 - (C) what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati
 - (D) the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha

३९९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bhasha Geeta Sangraha concerning 77 songs, 37 new.

- (A) 77 songs, 37 new — the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha
- (B) modern Jayadeva — the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha
- (C) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha
- (D) Caitanya cult — the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha

४००. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Maithila Padavali manuscript: "the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing"?

- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara
- (B) 300 songs
- (C) 77 songs, 37 new
- (D) Sadharanikarana

४०१. In the source context of Maithila Padavali manuscript, what is the correct statement about 300 songs?

- (A) the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry
- (B) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (C) the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha
- (D) songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son

४०२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Maithila Padavali manuscript concerning 300 songs.

- (A) sound element popularised — the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (B) Jayadeva's Gitagovinda — the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (C) Bhanita — the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (D) 300 songs — the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing

४०३. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kandarpa Puja song: "the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd"?

- (A) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs
- (B) initiation into Dvija-hood
- (C) 77 songs, 37 new
- (D) song No. 850

४०४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kandarpa Puja song concerning song No. 850.

- (A) oral transmission — the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd
- (B) Locana — the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd
- (C) Caitanya cult — the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd
- (D) song No. 850 — the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd

४०५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with three song categories: "the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs"?

- (A) 300 songs
- (B) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs
- (C) Locana
- (D) Vidyapati's love lyrics

४०६. In the source context of three song categories, what is the correct statement about social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs?

- (A) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (B) the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs
- (C) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (D) songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house

४०७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on three song categories concerning social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs.

- (A) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs
- (B) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs — the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs
- (C) ideal of Maithil housewives — the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs
- (D) modern Jayadeva — the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs

४०८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with social-function songs: "songs meant exclusively for social functions"?

- (A) Vyavahara songs
- (B) modern Jayadeva
- (C) Dr. B.B. Majumdar
- (D) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal

४०९. In the source context of social-function songs, what is the correct statement about Vyavahara songs?

- (A) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (B) the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs
- (C) songs meant exclusively for social functions
- (D) songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house

४१०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on social-function songs concerning Vyavahara songs.

- (A) Vyavahara songs — songs meant exclusively for social functions
- (B) local rites sung by women — songs meant exclusively for social functions
- (C) Caitanya cult — songs meant exclusively for social functions
- (D) Sohara — songs meant exclusively for social functions

४११. In the source context of charm songs, what is the correct statement about Joga?

- (A) the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs
- (B) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (C) the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha
- (D) the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient

४१२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on charm songs concerning Joga.

- (A) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara — the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient
- (B) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava — the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient
- (C) four hero types and eight heroine types — the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient
- (D) Joga — the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient

४१३. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with departure songs: “songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband’s house”?

- (A) no song in Vidyapati’s own hand
- (B) Bhanita
- (C) Samadaona
- (D) a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati’s name

४१४. In the source context of departure songs, what is the correct statement about Samadaona?

- (A) songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband’s house
- (B) the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati’s love songs
- (C) the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
- (D) the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity

४१५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on departure songs concerning Samadaona.

- (A) Dr. B.B. Majumdar — songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband’s house
- (B) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics — songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband’s house
- (C) Samadaona — songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband’s house
- (D) local rites sung by women — songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband’s house

४१६. In the source context of birth songs, what is the correct statement about Sohara?

- (A) songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son
- (B) the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
- (C) the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
- (D) the collections that preserved Vidyapati’s Krishna-Gopi songs

४१७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on birth songs concerning Sohara.

- (A) garland for the throat — songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son
- (B) ideal of Maithil housewives — songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son
- (C) Sohara — songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son
- (D) Locana — songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son

४१८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with rain songs: “songs expressing the grief of young girls whose husbands are away in the rainy season”?

- (A) Samadaona
- (B) no song in Vidyapati’s own hand
- (C) Malara or Pavasa
- (D) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions

४१९. In the source context of rain songs, what is the correct statement about Malara or Pavasa?

- (A) the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs
- (B) the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
- (C) songs expressing the grief of young girls whose husbands are away in the rainy season
- (D) Jha’s assessment of Vidyapati’s Shiva/Nachari songs

४२०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Shiva song innovation: “the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created”?

- (A) Nachari
- (B) Dr. B.B. Majumdar
- (C) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics
- (D) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions

৪২১. In the source context of Shiva song innovation, what is the correct statement about Nachari?

- (A) one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution
- (B) what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language
- (C) the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries
- (D) the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created

৪২২. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Shiva song innovation concerning Nachari.

- (A) local rites sung by women — the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created
- (B) Nachari — the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created
- (C) 300 songs — the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created
- (D) Sohara — the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created

৪২৩. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Ain-i-Akbari term: "Abul Fazl's general name for Vidyapati's songs"?

- (A) Sadharanikarana
- (B) Dr. B.B. Majumdar
- (C) Malara or Pavasa
- (D) Lachari

৪২৪. In the source context of Ain-i-Akbari term, what is the correct statement about Lachari?

- (A) Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs
- (B) the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries
- (C) Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs
- (D) Abul Fazl's general name for Vidyapati's songs

৪২৫. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with authenticated titles: "the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's"?

- (A) Caitanya cult
- (B) Vyavahara songs
- (C) Sadharanikarana
- (D) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara

৪২৬. In the source context of authenticated titles, what is the correct statement about Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara?

- (A) the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread
- (B) the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal
- (C) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (D) Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs

৪২৭. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on authenticated titles concerning Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara.

- (A) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (B) local rites sung by women — the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (C) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara — the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (D) sound and sense popularised — the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's

४२८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Abhinava Jayadeva meaning: "the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva"?

- (A) Sohara
- (B) modern Jayadeva
- (C) a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name
- (D) sound element popularised

४२९. In the source context of Abhinava Jayadeva meaning, what is the correct statement about modern Jayadeva?

- (A) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (B) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (C) the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva
- (D) the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs

४३०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Abhinava Jayadeva meaning concerning modern Jayadeva.

- (A) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava — the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva
- (B) modern Jayadeva — the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva
- (C) Vyavahara songs — the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva
- (D) Jayadeva's Gitagovinda — the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva

४३१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kavi Kanthahara meaning: "the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara"?

- (A) song No. 850
- (B) 77 songs, 37 new
- (C) garland for the throat
- (D) Caitanya cult

४३२. In the source context of Kavi Kanthahara meaning, what is the correct statement about garland for the throat?

- (A) Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs
- (B) the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
- (C) the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity
- (D) the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara

४३३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kavi Kanthahara meaning concerning garland for the throat.

- (A) Sadharanikarana — the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara
- (B) garland for the throat — the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara
- (C) modern Jayadeva — the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara
- (D) initiation into Dvija-hood — the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara

४३४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with two poetry streams: "the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs"?

- (A) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs
- (B) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions
- (C) Sohara
- (D) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara

४३५. In the source context of two poetry streams, what is the correct statement about classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions?

- (A) the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs
- (B) one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution
- (C) the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread
- (D) the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient

४३६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on two poetry streams concerning classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions.

- (A) garland for the throat — the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs
- (B) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions — the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs
- (C) Caitanya cult — the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs
- (D) Locana — the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs

४३७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Jayadeva innovation: "what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati"?

- (A) Jayadeva's Gitagovinda
- (B) Samadaona
- (C) Nachari
- (D) sound element popularised

४३८. In the source context of Jayadeva innovation, what is the correct statement about sound element popularised?

- (A) the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions
- (B) what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati
- (C) Jha's statement about Vidyapati's present fame
- (D) the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread

४३९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Jayadeva innovation concerning sound element popularised.

- (A) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal — what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati
- (B) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara — what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati
- (C) Samadaona — what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati
- (D) sound element popularised — what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati

४४०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Vidyapati innovation: "what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language"?

- (A) Joga
- (B) special feature of Maithili literature
- (C) Vyavahara songs
- (D) sound and sense popularised

४४१. In the source context of Vidyapati innovation, what is the correct statement about sound and sense popularised?

- (A) what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language
- (B) the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs
- (C) the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva
- (D) songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son

४४३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Vidyapati innovation concerning sound and sense popularised.

- (A) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal — what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language
- (B) 77 songs, 37 new — what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language
- (C) sound and sense popularised — what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language
- (D) a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name — what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language

४४३. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with transmission by women: "the main channel through which the songs survived"?

- (A) erotic Krishna songs
- (B) special feature of Maithili literature
- (C) 300 songs
- (D) women learning and transmitting songs orally

४४४. In the source context of transmission by women, what is the correct statement about women learning and transmitting songs orally?

- (A) the main channel through which the songs survived
- (B) the rite described in one class of social songs
- (C) the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs
- (D) the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry

४४५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on transmission by women concerning women learning and transmitting songs orally.

- (A) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions — the main channel through which the songs survived
- (B) 300 songs — the main channel through which the songs survived
- (C) women learning and transmitting songs orally — the main channel through which the songs survived
- (D) Malara or Pavasa — the main channel through which the songs survived

४४६. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with family songbooks: "the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions"?

- (A) Samadaona
- (B) no song in Vidyapati's own hand
- (C) cultured Maithil families
- (D) initiation into Dvija-hood

४४७. In the source context of family songbooks, what is the correct statement about cultured Maithil families?

- (A) the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry
- (B) Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs
- (C) the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions
- (D) the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs

४४८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on family songbooks concerning cultured Maithil families.

- (A) ideal of Maithil housewives — the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions
- (B) cultured Maithil families — the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions
- (C) Caitanya cult — the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions
- (D) Joga — the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions

- ४४९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with autograph problem: “the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs”?**
- (A) sound and sense popularised
 - (B) ideal of Maithil housewives
 - (C) no song in Vidyapati’s own hand
 - (D) Samadaona
- ४५०. In the source context of autograph problem, what is the correct statement about no song in Vidyapati’s own hand?**
- (A) one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution
 - (B) the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati’s love songs
 - (C) the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd
 - (D) the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs
- ४५१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on autograph problem concerning no song in Vidyapati’s own hand.**
- (A) ideal of Maithil housewives — the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs
 - (B) no song in Vidyapati’s own hand — the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs
 - (C) initiation into Dvija-hood — the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs
 - (D) 300 songs — the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs
- ४५२. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with social rites: “the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs”?**
- (A) Vyavahara songs
 - (B) local rites sung by women
 - (C) Vidyapati’s love lyrics
 - (D) modern Jayadeva
- ४५३. In the source context of social rites, what is the correct statement about local rites sung by women?**
- (A) the rite described in one class of social songs
 - (B) the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati
 - (C) the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
 - (D) the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha
- ४५४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on social rites concerning local rites sung by women.**
- (A) ideal of Maithil housewives — the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
 - (B) local rites sung by women — the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
 - (C) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara — the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
 - (D) Bhanita — the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
- ४५५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with sacred thread songs: “the rite described in one class of social songs”?**
- (A) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva
 - (B) initiation into Dvija-hood
 - (C) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions
 - (D) Nachari
- ४५६. In the source context of sacred thread songs, what is the correct statement about initiation into Dvija-hood?**
- (A) the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity
 - (B) the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati’s love songs
 - (C) the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
 - (D) the rite described in one class of social songs

৪৭৭. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on sacred thread songs concerning initiation into Dvija-hood.

- (A) a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name — the rite described in one class of social songs
- (B) initiation into Dvija-hood — the rite described in one class of social songs
- (C) erotic Krishna songs — the rite described in one class of social songs
- (D) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the rite described in one class of social songs

৪৭৮. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Shiva song kinds: "the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs"?

- (A) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava
- (B) Nachari
- (C) special feature of Maithili literature
- (D) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva

৪৭৯. In the source context of Shiva song kinds, what is the correct statement about prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva?

- (A) the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd
- (B) the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs
- (C) the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs
- (D) songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son

৪৮০. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Shiva song kinds concerning prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva.

- (A) devotional despite humour or erotic elements — the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs
- (B) Locana — the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs
- (C) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs
- (D) oral transmission — the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs

৪৮১. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Shiva marriage model: "the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs"?

- (A) Sadharanikarana
- (B) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava
- (C) four hero types and eight heroine types
- (D) oral transmission

৪৮২. In the source context of Shiva marriage model, what is the correct statement about Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava?

- (A) the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs
- (B) the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs
- (C) the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient
- (D) the main channel through which the songs survived

৪৮৩. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Shiva marriage model concerning Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava.

- (A) sound element popularised — the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs
- (B) cultured Maithil families — the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs
- (C) Dr. B.B. Majumdar — the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs
- (D) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava — the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs

४६४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Parvati ideal: “the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati’s domestic Shiva songs”?

- (A) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics
- (B) ideal of Maithil housewives
- (C) Caitanya cult
- (D) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara

४६५. In the source context of Parvati ideal, what is the correct statement about ideal of Maithil housewives?

- (A) the devotional movement through which Vidyapati’s love lyrics spread
- (B) the collections that preserved Vidyapati’s Krishna-Gopi songs
- (C) the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati’s domestic Shiva songs
- (D) what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati

४६६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Parvati ideal concerning ideal of Maithil housewives.

- (A) Kalidasa’s Kumarasambhava — the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati’s domestic Shiva songs
- (B) women learning and transmitting songs orally — the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati’s domestic Shiva songs
- (C) cultured Maithil families — the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati’s domestic Shiva songs
- (D) ideal of Maithil housewives — the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati’s domestic Shiva songs

४६७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Shiva songs essence: “Jha’s interpretation of the Shiva songs”?

- (A) Jayadeva’s Gitagovinda
- (B) Dr. B.B. Majumdar
- (C) devotional despite humour or erotic elements
- (D) Joga

४६८. In the source context of Shiva songs essence, what is the correct statement about devotional despite humour or erotic elements?

- (A) the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created
- (B) Jha’s interpretation of the Shiva songs
- (C) Jha’s statement about Vidyapati’s present fame
- (D) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing

४६९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Shiva songs essence concerning devotional despite humour or erotic elements.

- (A) devotional despite humour or erotic elements — Jha’s interpretation of the Shiva songs
- (B) Malara or Pavasa — Jha’s interpretation of the Shiva songs
- (C) sound and sense popularised — Jha’s interpretation of the Shiva songs
- (D) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions — Jha’s interpretation of the Shiva songs

४७०. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Nachari legacy: “Jha’s assessment of Vidyapati’s Shiva/Nachari songs”?

- (A) special feature of Maithili literature
- (B) Dr. B.B. Majumdar
- (C) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara
- (D) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal

४७१. In the source context of Nachari legacy, what is the correct statement about special feature of Maithili literature?

- (A) the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha
- (B) the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism
- (C) Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs
- (D) Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs

४७२. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Nachari legacy concerning special feature of Maithili literature.

- (A) Caitanya cult — Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs
- (B) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs
- (C) women learning and transmitting songs orally — Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs
- (D) special feature of Maithili literature — Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs

४७३. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Bengal reception: "the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism"?

- (A) Locana
- (B) Joga
- (C) erotic Krishna songs
- (D) no song in Vidyapati's own hand

४७४. In the source context of Bengal reception, what is the correct statement about erotic Krishna songs?

- (A) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (B) the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism
- (C) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (D) songs meant exclusively for social functions

४७५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bengal reception concerning erotic Krishna songs.

- (A) oral transmission — the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism
- (B) erotic Krishna songs — the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism
- (C) Sohara — the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism
- (D) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs — the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism

४७६. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Sankari Prasad Basu: "the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha"?

- (A) ideal of Maithil housewives
- (B) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs
- (C) sound and sense popularised
- (D) local rites sung by women

४७७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Sankari Prasad Basu concerning balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs.

- (A) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs — the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha
- (B) sound element popularised — the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha
- (C) local rites sung by women — the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha
- (D) Sadharanikarana — the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha

- ४७८. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with love lyrics fame: “Jha’s statement about Vidyapati’s present fame”?**
- (A) garland for the throat
 - (B) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics
 - (C) four hero types and eight heroine types
 - (D) Kalidasa’s Kumarasambhava
- ४७९. In the source context of love lyrics fame, what is the correct statement about world-poet fame rests on love lyrics?**
- (A) the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati’s domestic Shiva songs
 - (B) Jha’s statement about Vidyapati’s present fame
 - (C) Abul Fazl’s general name for Vidyapati’s songs
 - (D) songs expressing the grief of young girls whose husbands are away in the rainy season
- ४८०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on love lyrics fame concerning world-poet fame rests on love lyrics.**
- (A) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs — Jha’s statement about Vidyapati’s present fame
 - (B) sound and sense popularised — Jha’s statement about Vidyapati’s present fame
 - (C) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics — Jha’s statement about Vidyapati’s present fame
 - (D) modern Jayadeva — Jha’s statement about Vidyapati’s present fame
- ४८१. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Gita-Govinda source: “the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition”?**
- (A) Joga
 - (B) Jayadeva’s Gitagovinda
 - (C) modern Jayadeva
 - (D) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs
- ४८२. In the source context of Gita-Govinda source, what is the correct statement about Jayadeva’s Gitagovinda?**
- (A) the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created
 - (B) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
 - (C) songs meant exclusively for social functions
 - (D) the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition
- ४८३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Gita-Govinda source concerning Jayadeva’s Gitagovinda.**
- (A) women learning and transmitting songs orally — the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition
 - (B) Lachari — the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition
 - (C) Jayadeva’s Gitagovinda — the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition
 - (D) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition
- ४८४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with poetic framework: “the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati’s love songs”?**
- (A) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs
 - (B) four hero types and eight heroine types
 - (C) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions
 - (D) sound and sense popularised

४८५. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on poetic framework concerning four hero types and eight heroine types.

- (A) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava — the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs
- (B) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions — the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs
- (C) four hero types and eight heroine types — the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs
- (D) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs — the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs

४८६. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with universalisation: "the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry"?

- (A) Sadharanikarana
- (B) Jayadeva's Gitagovinda
- (C) ideal of Maithil housewives
- (D) modern Jayadeva

४८७. In the source context of universalisation, what is the correct statement about Sadharanikarana?

- (A) what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati
- (B) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing
- (C) the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati's domestic Shiva songs
- (D) the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry

४८८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on universalisation concerning Sadharanikarana.

- (A) Sadharanikarana — the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry
- (B) oral transmission — the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry
- (C) no song in Vidyapati's own hand — the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry
- (D) garland for the throat — the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry

४८९. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Caitanya attraction: "the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal"?

- (A) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal
- (B) Vidyapati's love lyrics
- (C) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions
- (D) Locana

४९०. In the source context of Caitanya attraction, what is the correct statement about Vidyapati's love lyrics?

- (A) the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries
- (B) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's
- (C) songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house
- (D) the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal

४९१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Caitanya attraction concerning Vidyapati's love lyrics.

- (A) Vidyapati's love lyrics — the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal
- (B) special feature of Maithili literature — the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal
- (C) no song in Vidyapati's own hand — the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal
- (D) Locana — the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal

४९२. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Vaishnava sacred use: “the devotional movement through which Vidyapati’s love lyrics spread”?

- (A) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal
- (B) Caitanya cult
- (C) Sadharanikarana
- (D) special feature of Maithili literature

४९३. In the source context of Vaishnava sacred use, what is the correct statement about Caitanya cult?

- (A) the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions
- (B) the rite described in one class of social songs
- (C) the devotional movement through which Vidyapati’s love lyrics spread
- (D) the main channel through which the songs survived

४९४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Vaishnava sacred use concerning Caitanya cult.

- (A) garland for the throat — the devotional movement through which Vidyapati’s love lyrics spread
- (B) sound and sense popularised — the devotional movement through which Vidyapati’s love lyrics spread
- (C) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the devotional movement through which Vidyapati’s love lyrics spread
- (D) Caitanya cult — the devotional movement through which Vidyapati’s love lyrics spread

४९५. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with poetic seer: “the role Jha assigns to Vidyapati as a love poet”?

- (A) about half a dozen
- (B) man of varied interests
- (C) seer through feminine beauty
- (D) vanity and frailty of human life

४९६. In the source context of poetic seer, what is the correct statement about seer through feminine beauty?

- (A) the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry
- (B) the theme of the small group of quietistic songs
- (C) the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati’s diction
- (D) the role Jha assigns to Vidyapati as a love poet

४९७. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with master craftsman: “the first major aspect of Vidyapati’s craftsmanship”?

- (A) vanity and frailty of human life
- (B) fusion of music and poetry
- (C) translation gives only a fraction of the delight
- (D) seer through feminine beauty

४९८. In the source context of master craftsman, what is the correct statement about fusion of music and poetry?

- (A) Jha’s concluding assessment of Vidyapati
- (B) the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha
- (C) the first major aspect of Vidyapati’s craftsmanship
- (D) the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal

४९९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on master craftsman concerning fusion of music and poetry.

- (A) metaphor — the first major aspect of Vidyapati’s craftsmanship
- (B) figures arising in overflowing Rasa — the first major aspect of Vidyapati’s craftsmanship
- (C) fusion of music and poetry — the first major aspect of Vidyapati’s craftsmanship
- (D) Malla rulers and court poets — the first major aspect of Vidyapati’s craftsmanship

৭০০. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with reading vs listening: "the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully"?
- (A) early growth of Bengali literature
 - (B) metaphor
 - (C) proper singing gives full delight
 - (D) derision by orthodox Pandits
৭০১. In the source context of reading vs listening, what is the correct statement about proper singing gives full delight?
- (A) the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully
 - (B) the role Jha assigns to Vidyapati as a love poet
 - (C) Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images
 - (D) the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction
৭০২. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on reading vs listening concerning proper singing gives full delight.
- (A) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva — the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully
 - (B) proper singing gives full delight — the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully
 - (C) sweet, rhythmical and melodious — the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully
 - (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali — the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully
৭০৩. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with translation loss: "the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation"?
- (A) Bhanu Singher Padavali
 - (B) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance
 - (C) translation gives only a fraction of the delight
 - (D) derision by orthodox Pandits
৭০৪. In the source context of translation loss, what is the correct statement about translation gives only a fraction of the delight?
- (A) the reaction to Vidyapati's adoption of the vernacular
 - (B) the later condition lamented by Jha
 - (C) Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images
 - (D) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
৭০৫. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on translation loss concerning translation gives only a fraction of the delight.
- (A) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
 - (B) early growth of Bengali literature — the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
 - (C) vanity and frailty of human life — the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
 - (D) derision by orthodox Pandits — the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
৭০৬. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with language qualities: "the language quality Jha attributes to the songs"?
- (A) translation gives only a fraction of the delight
 - (B) indirect description
 - (C) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance
 - (D) sweet, rhythmical and melodious

৭০৭. In the source context of language qualities, what is the correct statement about sweet, rhythmical and melodious?

- (A) the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction
- (B) the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (C) the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati
- (D) the first major aspect of Vidyapati's craftsmanship

৭০৮. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on language qualities concerning sweet, rhythmical and melodious.

- (A) sweet, rhythmical and melodious — the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (B) fusion of music and poetry — the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (C) indirect description — the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (D) idiomatic expressions and proverbs — the language quality Jha attributes to the songs

৭০৯. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with word choice: "the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction"?

- (A) fusion of music and poetry
- (B) right word in the right place
- (C) Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (D) indirect description

৭১০. In the source context of word choice, what is the correct statement about right word in the right place?

- (A) the later condition lamented by Jha
- (B) the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry
- (C) the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction
- (D) the result after his vernacular songs became popular

৭১১. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on word choice concerning right word in the right place.

- (A) right word in the right place — the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction
- (B) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva — the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction
- (C) Malla rulers and court poets — the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction
- (D) fancy — the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction

৭১২. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Maithili idiom: "the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically"?

- (A) translation gives only a fraction of the delight
- (B) early growth of Bengali literature
- (C) idiomatic expressions and proverbs
- (D) Malla rulers and court poets

৭১৩. In the source context of Maithili idiom, what is the correct statement about idiomatic expressions and proverbs?

- (A) the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically
- (B) one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (C) the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (D) the result after his vernacular songs became popular

५१४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Maithili idiom concerning idiomatic expressions and proverbs.

- (A) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically
- (B) right word in the right place — the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically
- (C) idiomatic expressions and proverbs — the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically
- (D) fancy — the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically

५१५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with nature treatment: "the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry"?

- (A) Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal
- (B) Malla rulers and court poets
- (C) idiomatic expressions and proverbs
- (D) spring as a person itself

५१६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on nature treatment concerning spring as a person itself.

- (A) spring as a person itself — the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry
- (B) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance — the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry
- (C) indirect description — the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry
- (D) metaphor — the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry

५१७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with rainy season: "the role of the rainy season in his lyrics"?

- (A) right word in the right place
- (B) metaphor
- (C) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance
- (D) background for meeting and separation

५१८. In the source context of rainy season, what is the correct statement about background for meeting and separation?

- (A) Jha's concluding assessment of Vidyapati
- (B) the role of the rainy season in his lyrics
- (C) the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (D) the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry

५१९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on rainy season concerning background for meeting and separation.

- (A) sweet, rhythmical and melodious — the role of the rainy season in his lyrics
- (B) idiomatic expressions and proverbs — the role of the rainy season in his lyrics
- (C) background for meeting and separation — the role of the rainy season in his lyrics
- (D) metaphor — the role of the rainy season in his lyrics

५२०. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with image quality: "Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images"?

- (A) cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati
- (B) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance
- (C) translation gives only a fraction of the delight
- (D) concrete, visualisable and true to nature

৭২১. In the source context of image quality, what is the correct statement about concrete, visualisable and true to nature?

- (A) the first major aspect of Vidyapati's craftsmanship
- (B) the theme of the small group of quietistic songs
- (C) Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images
- (D) the later condition lamented by Jha

৭২২. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on image quality concerning concrete, visualisable and true to nature.

- (A) Pandits composing on Vidyapati's pattern — Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images
- (B) early growth of Bengali literature — Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images
- (C) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva — Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images
- (D) concrete, visualisable and true to nature — Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images

৭২৩. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Rupaka: "one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel"?

- (A) background for meeting and separation
- (B) metaphor
- (C) proper singing gives full delight
- (D) fusion of music and poetry

৭২৪. In the source context of Rupaka, what is the correct statement about metaphor?

- (A) the channel by which songs reached Bengal
- (B) one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (C) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
- (D) the later condition lamented by Jha

৭২৫. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Rupaka concerning metaphor.

- (A) right word in the right place — one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (B) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva — one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (C) indirect description — one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (D) metaphor — one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel

৭২৬. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Utpreksha: "the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together"?

- (A) early growth of Bengali literature
- (B) fancy
- (C) man of varied interests
- (D) background for meeting and separation

৭২৭. In the source context of Utpreksha, what is the correct statement about fancy?

- (A) the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry
- (B) the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together
- (C) the later condition lamented by Jha
- (D) the result after his vernacular songs became popular

৴৲৬. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Utpreksha concerning fancy.

- (A) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together
- (B) cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati — the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together
- (C) early growth of Bengali literature — the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together
- (D) fancy — the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together

৴৲৭. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Aprastutaprasamsa: “another figure of speech in which he excels”?

- (A) concrete, visualisable and true to nature
- (B) indirect description
- (C) idiomatic expressions and proverbs
- (D) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance

৴৲০. In the source context of Aprastutaprasamsa, what is the correct statement about indirect description?

- (A) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
- (B) another figure of speech in which he excels
- (C) the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry
- (D) the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically

৴৲৭. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Aprastutaprasamsa concerning indirect description.

- (A) indirect description — another figure of speech in which he excels
- (B) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva — another figure of speech in which he excels
- (C) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — another figure of speech in which he excels
- (D) about half a dozen — another figure of speech in which he excels

৴৲৭. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Alankara: “Jha’s explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati”?

- (A) idiomatic expressions and proverbs
- (B) figures arising in overflowing Rasa
- (C) Pandits composing on Vidyapati’s pattern
- (D) vanity and frailty of human life

৴৲৭. In the source context of Alankara, what is the correct statement about figures arising in overflowing Rasa?

- (A) the later condition lamented by Jha
- (B) one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (C) Jha’s explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati
- (D) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation

৴৲৭. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Alankara concerning figures arising in overflowing Rasa.

- (A) derision by orthodox Pandits — Jha’s explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati
- (B) figures arising in overflowing Rasa — Jha’s explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati
- (C) fancy — Jha’s explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati
- (D) cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati — Jha’s explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati

৭৩৭. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with quietistic songs: “the theme of the small group of quietistic songs”?

- (A) derision by orthodox Pandits
- (B) metaphor
- (C) proper singing gives full delight
- (D) vanity and frailty of human life

৭৩৮. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on quietistic songs concerning vanity and frailty of human life.

- (A) figures arising in overflowing Rasa — the theme of the small group of quietistic songs
- (B) vanity and frailty of human life — the theme of the small group of quietistic songs
- (C) spring as a person itself — the theme of the small group of quietistic songs
- (D) Malla rulers and court poets — the theme of the small group of quietistic songs

৭৩৯. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with number of quietistic songs: “the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha”?

- (A) proper singing gives full delight
- (B) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva
- (C) about half a dozen
- (D) derision by orthodox Pandits

৭৪০. In the source context of number of quietistic songs, what is the correct statement about about half a dozen?

- (A) the reaction to Vidyapati’s adoption of the vernacular
- (B) the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha
- (C) the Assamese figures who wrote in Maithili under Vidyapati’s influence
- (D) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation

৭৪১. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on number of quietistic songs concerning about half a dozen.

- (A) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha
- (B) about half a dozen — the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha
- (C) sweet, rhythmical and melodious — the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha
- (D) indirect description — the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha

৭৪২. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with orthodox reaction: “the reaction to Vidyapati’s adoption of the vernacular”?

- (A) proper singing gives full delight
- (B) man of varied interests
- (C) derision by orthodox Pandits
- (D) right word in the right place

৭৪৩. In the source context of orthodox reaction, what is the correct statement about derision by orthodox Pandits?

- (A) the channel by which songs reached Bengal
- (B) the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically
- (C) another figure of speech in which he excels
- (D) the reaction to Vidyapati’s adoption of the vernacular

৴৴৴. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on orthodox reaction concerning derision by orthodox Pandits.

- (A) derision by orthodox Pandits — the reaction to Vidyapati’s adoption of the vernacular
- (B) man of varied interests — the reaction to Vidyapati’s adoption of the vernacular
- (C) background for meeting and separation — the reaction to Vidyapati’s adoption of the vernacular
- (D) about half a dozen — the reaction to Vidyapati’s adoption of the vernacular

৴৴৴. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with imitation fashion: “the result after his vernacular songs became popular”?

- (A) Pandits composing on Vidyapati’s pattern
- (B) about half a dozen
- (C) fancy
- (D) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva

৴৴৴. In the source context of imitation fashion, what is the correct statement about Pandits composing on Vidyapati’s pattern?

- (A) the later condition lamented by Jha
- (B) the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (C) the theme of the small group of quietistic songs
- (D) the result after his vernacular songs became popular

৴৴৴. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Nepal impact: “the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal”?

- (A) man of varied interests
- (B) Malla rulers and court poets
- (C) fusion of music and poetry
- (D) proper singing gives full delight

৴৴৴. In the source context of Nepal impact, what is the correct statement about Malla rulers and court poets?

- (A) the channel by which songs reached Bengal
- (B) the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati’s diction
- (C) the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal
- (D) another figure of speech in which he excels

৴৴৴. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Nepal impact concerning Malla rulers and court poets.

- (A) cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati — the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal
- (B) Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal — the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal
- (C) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal
- (D) Malla rulers and court poets — the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal

৴৴৴. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Bengal impact: “the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati”?

- (A) early growth of Bengali literature
- (B) idiomatic expressions and proverbs
- (C) vanity and frailty of human life
- (D) concrete, visualisable and true to nature

৬৪৯. In the source context of Bengal impact, what is the correct statement about early growth of Bengali literature?

- (A) one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (B) the role Jha assigns to Vidyapati as a love poet
- (C) the result after his vernacular songs became popular
- (D) the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati

৬৫০. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bengal impact concerning early growth of Bengali literature.

- (A) early growth of Bengali literature — the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati
- (B) vanity and frailty of human life — the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati
- (C) indirect description — the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati
- (D) metaphor — the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati

৬৫১. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Bengal transmission: "the channel by which songs reached Bengal"?

- (A) fusion of music and poetry
- (B) Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal
- (C) Pandits composing on Vidyapati's pattern
- (D) right word in the right place

৬৫২. In the source context of Bengal transmission, what is the correct statement about Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal?

- (A) the channel by which songs reached Bengal
- (B) the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha
- (C) the language quality Jha attributes to the songs
- (D) Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati

৬৫৩. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bengal transmission concerning Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal.

- (A) Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal — the channel by which songs reached Bengal
- (B) about half a dozen — the channel by which songs reached Bengal
- (C) cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati — the channel by which songs reached Bengal
- (D) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the channel by which songs reached Bengal

৬৫৪. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Rabindranath Tagore: "the work written in 'Imitation Maithili' under Vidyapati's influence"?

- (A) right word in the right place
- (B) Pandits composing on Vidyapati's pattern
- (C) about half a dozen
- (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali

৬৫৫. In the source context of Rabindranath Tagore, what is the correct statement about Bhanu Singher Padavali?

- (A) the work written in 'Imitation Maithili' under Vidyapati's influence
- (B) another figure of speech in which he excels
- (C) the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha
- (D) the group among whom Vidyapati's influence spread in Nepal

৬৬৬. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Rabindranath Tagore concerning Bhanu Singher Padavali.

- (A) seer through feminine beauty — the work written in 'Imitation Maithili' under Vidyapati's influence
- (B) fusion of music and poetry — the work written in 'Imitation Maithili' under Vidyapati's influence
- (C) Malla rulers and court poets — the work written in 'Imitation Maithili' under Vidyapati's influence
- (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali — the work written in 'Imitation Maithili' under Vidyapati's influence

৬৬৭. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Assam influence: "the Assamese figures who wrote in Maithili under Vidyapati's influence"?

- (A) Malla rulers and court poets
- (B) fancy
- (C) man of varied interests
- (D) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva

৬৬৮. In the source context of Assam influence, what is the correct statement about Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva?

- (A) the Assamese figures who wrote in Maithili under Vidyapati's influence
- (B) Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati
- (C) another figure of speech in which he excels
- (D) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation

৬৬৯. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with final assessment: "Jha's concluding assessment of Vidyapati"?

- (A) Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal
- (B) Malla rulers and court poets
- (C) concrete, visualisable and true to nature
- (D) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance

৬৭০. In the source context of final assessment, what is the correct statement about brightest product of the Maithil renaissance?

- (A) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation
- (B) one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (C) Jha's concluding assessment of Vidyapati
- (D) Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images

৬৭১. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on final assessment concerning brightest product of the Maithil renaissance.

- (A) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance — Jha's concluding assessment of Vidyapati
- (B) fusion of music and poetry — Jha's concluding assessment of Vidyapati
- (C) vanity and frailty of human life — Jha's concluding assessment of Vidyapati
- (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali — Jha's concluding assessment of Vidyapati

৬৭২. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with not poet by profession: "the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry"?

- (A) background for meeting and separation
- (B) man of varied interests
- (C) seer through feminine beauty
- (D) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva

५६३. In the source context of not poet by profession, what is the correct statement about man of varied interests?

- (A) another figure of speech in which he excels
- (B) the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry
- (C) one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel
- (D) the group among whom Vidyapati's influence spread in Nepal

५६४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on not poet by profession concerning man of varied interests.

- (A) man of varied interests — the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry
- (B) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry
- (C) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva — the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry
- (D) about half a dozen — the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry

५६५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with historical degeneration: "the later condition lamented by Jha"?

- (A) Bhanu Singher Padavali
- (B) derision by orthodox Pandits
- (C) cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati
- (D) man of varied interests

५६६. In the source context of historical degeneration, what is the correct statement about cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati?

- (A) the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together
- (B) the later condition lamented by Jha
- (C) Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati
- (D) the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically

५६७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with N. Gupta edition: "the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken"?

- (A) Shringarabhanjana Gitavali
- (B) Dr. Jayakant Mishra
- (C) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902
- (D) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910

५६८. In the source context of N. Gupta edition, what is the correct statement about Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910?

- (A) the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (B) the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (C) the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (D) the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken

५६९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on N. Gupta edition concerning Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910.

- (A) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken
- (B) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 — the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken
- (C) Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken
- (D) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910 — the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken

५७०. In the source context of Bhasha Geeta Sangraha, what is the correct statement about edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970?

- (A) the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali
- (B) a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography
- (C) the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (D) the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography

५७१. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Bhasha Geeta Sangraha concerning edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970.

- (A) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography
- (B) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910 — a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography
- (C) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970 — a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography
- (D) Ramanath Jha — a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography

५७२. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtilata edition: "one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography"?

- (A) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969
- (B) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902
- (C) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935
- (D) Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal

५७३. In the source context of Kirtilata edition, what is the correct statement about Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal?

- (A) the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini
- (B) the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund
- (C) one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography
- (D) the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali

५७४. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtilata edition concerning Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal.

- (A) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 — one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography
- (B) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography
- (C) Shringarabhanjana Gitavali — one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography
- (D) Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal — one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography

५७५. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Purushapariksha edition: "the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund"?

- (A) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969
- (B) Ramanath Jha
- (C) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935
- (D) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902

५७६. In the source context of Purushapariksha edition, what is the correct statement about Ramanath Jha?

- (A) a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography
- (B) the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (C) the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund
- (D) the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali

५७७. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Purushapariksha edition concerning Ramanath Jha.

- (A) Ramanath Jha — the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund
- (B) Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund
- (C) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 — the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund
- (D) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund

५७८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Gorakshavijaya edition: "the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography"?

- (A) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910
- (B) Dr. Jayakant Mishra
- (C) Ramanath Jha
- (D) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902

५७९. In the source context of Gorakshavijaya edition, what is the correct statement about Dr. Jayakant Mishra?

- (A) the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (B) the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (C) the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (D) the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken

५८०. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Gorakshavijaya edition concerning Dr. Jayakant Mishra.

- (A) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (B) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910 — the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (C) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (D) Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography

५८१. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Kirtipataka edition: "the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography"?

- (A) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902
- (B) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940
- (C) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970
- (D) Dr. Jayakant Mishra

५८२. In the source context of Kirtipataka edition, what is the correct statement about Dr. Jayakant Mishra?

- (A) the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (B) the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (C) the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund
- (D) a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography

५८३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Kirtipataka edition concerning Dr. Jayakant Mishra.

- (A) Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (B) Ramanath Jha — the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (C) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (D) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970 — the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography

५८४. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Likhanaavali edition: “the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali”?

- (A) Shringarabhanjana Gitavali
- (B) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902
- (C) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969
- (D) Ramanath Jha

५८५. In the source context of Likhanaavali edition, what is the correct statement about Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969?

- (A) the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (B) the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (C) the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund
- (D) the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini

५८६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Likhanaavali edition concerning Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969.

- (A) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (B) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (C) Pandit Lakshmikanth Jha — the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (D) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 — the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali

५८७. In the source context of Gangavakyavali edition, what is the correct statement about Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940?

- (A) the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (B) the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken
- (C) the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (D) the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali

५८८. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph’s fact on Gangavakyavali edition concerning Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940.

- (A) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali
- (B) Ramanath Jha — the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali
- (C) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 — the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali
- (D) Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali

५८९. According to Ramanath Jha’s monograph, which item is associated with Durgabhaktitarangini publication: “the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini”?

- (A) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935
- (B) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902
- (C) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970
- (D) Ramanath Jha

५९०. In the source context of Durgabhaktitarangini publication, what is the correct statement about Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902?

- (A) the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (B) the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (C) the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (D) the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini

५९३. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Durgabhaktitarangini publication concerning Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902.

- (A) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 — the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini
- (B) Ramanath Jha — the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini
- (C) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini
- (D) Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal — the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini

५९४. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Vibhagasagara manuscript: "the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography"?

- (A) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha
- (B) Dr. Jayakant Mishra
- (C) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910
- (D) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970

५९५. In the source context of Vibhagasagara manuscript, what is the correct statement about Pandit Lakshmikant Jha?

- (A) the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography
- (B) a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography
- (C) the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali
- (D) the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography

५९६. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Vibhagasagara manuscript concerning Pandit Lakshmikant Jha.

- (A) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography
- (B) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography
- (C) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970 — the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography
- (D) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 — the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography

५९७. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with The Test of a Man: "the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography"?

- (A) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935
- (B) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha
- (C) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910
- (D) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902

५९८. In the source context of The Test of a Man, what is the correct statement about Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935?

- (A) one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography
- (B) the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha
- (C) the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (D) the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken

५९९. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on The Test of a Man concerning Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935.

- (A) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (B) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970 — the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (C) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography
- (D) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 — the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography

५९८. According to Ramanath Jha's monograph, which item is associated with Govindadasa work: "the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha"?

- (A) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940
- (B) Shringarabhanjana Gitavali
- (C) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935
- (D) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969

५९९. In the source context of Govindadasa work, what is the correct statement about Shringarabhanjana Gitavali?

- (A) the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography
- (B) the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography
- (C) the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha
- (D) one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography

६००. Choose the correctly matched pair for the monograph's fact on Govindadasa work concerning Shringarabhanjana Gitavali.

- (A) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 — the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha
- (B) Shringarabhanjana Gitavali — the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha
- (C) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha
- (D) Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal — the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय २ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (C) **Makers of Indian Literature** — The monograph associates Makers of Indian Literature with the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published.

२. (B) **the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published** — In this context, Makers of Indian Literature is linked with the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published.

३. (A) **Makers of Indian Literature — the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published** — The correct match is Makers of Indian Literature — the series under which the monograph Vidyapati was published.

४. (B) **Vidyapati** — The monograph associates Vidyapati with the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph.

५. (A) **the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph** — In this context, Vidyapati is linked with the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph.

६. (C) **Vidyapati — the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph** — The correct match is Vidyapati — the title of Ramanath Jha's English monograph.

७. (A) **Ramanath Jha** — The monograph associates Ramanath Jha with the author of the monograph on Vidyapati.

८. (C) **the author of the monograph on Vidyapati** — In this context, Ramanath Jha is linked with the author of the monograph on Vidyapati.

९. (A) **Ramanath Jha — the author of the monograph on Vidyapati** — The correct match is Ramanath Jha — the author of the monograph on Vidyapati.

१०. (D) **the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages** — In this context, Sahitya Akademi is linked with the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages.

११. (D) **Sahitya Akademi — the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages** — The correct match is Sahitya Akademi — the publishing institution named on the title/publication pages.

१२. (C) **1972** — The monograph associates 1972 with the year in which the monograph was first published.

- १३. (B) the year in which the monograph was first published** — In this context, 1972 is linked with the year in which the monograph was first published.
- १४. (B) 1972 — the year in which the monograph was first published** — The correct match is 1972 — the year in which the monograph was first published.
- १५. (C) 1983 and 2017** — The monograph associates 1983 and 2017 with the reprint years listed on the publication page.
- १६. (A) the reprint years listed on the publication page** — In this context, 1983 and 2017 is linked with the reprint years listed on the publication page.
- १७. (A) 1983 and 2017 — the reprint years listed on the publication page** — The correct match is 1983 and 2017 — the reprint years listed on the publication page.
- १८. (C) 978-81-260-5319-3** — The monograph associates 978-81-260-5319-3 with the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint.
- १९. (B) the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint** — In this context, 978-81-260-5319-3 is linked with the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint.
- २०. (C) 978-81-260-5319-3 — the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint** — The correct match is 978-81-260-5319-3 — the ISBN printed for the 2017 reprint.
- २१. (A) Rs. 50** — The monograph associates Rs. 50 with the price printed on the publication page.
- २२. (C) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd.** — The monograph associates Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd. with the printer named on the publication page.
- २३. (D) Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd. — the printer named on the publication page** — The correct match is Sita Fine Arts Pvt. Ltd. — the printer named on the publication page.
- २४. (D) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971)** — The monograph associates Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) with the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully.
- २५. (D) the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully** — In this context, Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) is linked with the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully.
- २६. (B) Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) — the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully** — The correct match is Ramanath Jha (1906–1971) — the scholar whose death prevented him from completing the monograph fully.
- २७. (D) Maithili Advisory Board** — The monograph associates Maithili Advisory Board with the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener.
- २८. (B) the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener** — In this context, Maithili Advisory Board is linked with the Sahitya Akademi board of which Ramanath Jha was convener.
- २९. (C) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D.** — The monograph associates Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D. with the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India.
- ३०. (C) the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India** — In this context, Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D. is linked with the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India.
- ३१. (B) Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D. — the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India** — The correct match is Nagarjunakonda, 2nd century A.D. — the source/date of the end-paper sculpture showing early writing in India.
- ३२. (C) Vidyapati** — The monograph associates Vidyapati with the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature.
- ३३. (A) the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature** — In this context, Vidyapati is linked with the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature.

- ३४. (D) Vidyapati — the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature** — The correct match is Vidyapati — the figure described as par excellence a maker of Indian literature.
- ३५. (A) Maithila Kokila** — The monograph associates Maithila Kokila with the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila.
- ३६. (D) the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila** — In this context, Maithila Kokila is linked with the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila.
- ३७. (A) Maithila Kokila — the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila** — The correct match is Maithila Kokila — the epithet meaning the Cuckoo of Mithila.
- ३८. (B) spoken language of Mithila** — The monograph associates spoken language of Mithila with the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression.
- ३९. (D) the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression** — In this context, spoken language of Mithila is linked with the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression.
- ४०. (C) spoken language of Mithila — the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression** — The correct match is spoken language of Mithila — the medium Vidyapati made worthy of literary expression.
- ४१. (D) Bisapi** — The monograph associates Bisapi with the village in which Vidyapati was born.
- ४२. (B) the village in which Vidyapati was born** — In this context, Bisapi is linked with the village in which Vidyapati was born.
- ४३. (C) Bisapi — the village in which Vidyapati was born** — The correct match is Bisapi — the village in which Vidyapati was born.
- ४४. (D) Madhubani subdivision** — The monograph associates Madhubani subdivision with the subdivision in which Bisapi is located in the monograph.
- ४५. (C) the subdivision in which Bisapi is located in the monograph** — In this context, Madhubani subdivision is linked with the subdivision in which Bisapi is located in the monograph.
- ४६. (C) Darbhanga district** — The monograph associates Darbhanga district with the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph.
- ४७. (A) the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph** — In this context, Darbhanga district is linked with the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph.
- ४८. (A) Darbhanga district — the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph** — The correct match is Darbhanga district — the district associated with Bisapi in the monograph.
- ४९. (C) about A.D. 1350** — The monograph associates about A.D. 1350 with the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati.
- ५०. (D) the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati** — In this context, about A.D. 1350 is linked with the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati.
- ५१. (D) about A.D. 1350 — the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati** — The correct match is about A.D. 1350 — the approximate birth date assigned to Vidyapati.
- ५२. (A) scholar-statesmen** — The monograph associates scholar-statesmen with the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born.
- ५३. (A) the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born** — In this context, scholar-statesmen is linked with the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born.
- ५४. (C) scholar-statesmen — the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born** — The correct match is scholar-statesmen — the kind of family in which Vidyapati was born.

५५. (D) **leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations** — The monograph associates leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations with the status attributed to Vidyapati's family.
५६. (B) **the status attributed to Vidyapati's family** — In this context, leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations is linked with the status attributed to Vidyapati's family.
५७. (A) **leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations — the status attributed to Vidyapati's family** — The correct match is leaders of Maithil society for more than five generations — the status attributed to Vidyapati's family.
५८. (C) **Thakur** — The monograph associates Thakur with the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property.
५९. (D) **Thakur — the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property** — The correct match is Thakur — the hereditary surname explained as signifying landed property.
६०. (B) **Kashyapa Gotra** — The monograph associates Kashyapa Gotra with the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged.
६१. (A) **the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged** — In this context, Kashyapa Gotra is linked with the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged.
६२. (B) **Kashyapa Gotra — the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged** — The correct match is Kashyapa Gotra — the gotra to which Vidyapati's family belonged.
६३. (A) **Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda** — The monograph associates Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda with the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family.
६४. (A) **the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family** — In this context, Madhyandina Shakha of Shukla Yajurveda is linked with the Vedic affiliation assigned to Vidyapati's family.
६५. (A) **Bisaibar Bisapi** — The monograph associates Bisaibar Bisapi with the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi.
६६. (C) **the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi** — In this context, Bisaibar Bisapi is linked with the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi.
६७. (B) **Bisaibar Bisapi — the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi** — The correct match is Bisaibar Bisapi — the family designation arising from its origin at Bisapi.
६८. (B) **Sauratha** — The monograph associates Sauratha with the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated.
६९. (A) **the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated** — In this context, Sauratha is linked with the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated.
७०. (B) **Sauratha — the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated** — The correct match is Sauratha — the village near Madhubani to which Vidyapati's descendants migrated.
७१. (C) **the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services** — In this context, grant of Bisapi is linked with the reward Shiva Singha gave to Vidyapati for conspicuous services.
७२. (B) **Magadh suzerainty** — The monograph associates Magadh suzerainty with the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time.
७३. (A) **the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time** — In this context, Magadh suzerainty is linked with the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time.
७४. (D) **Magadh suzerainty — the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time** — The correct match is Magadh suzerainty — the political condition under which Mithila had long stood since the Buddha's time.
७५. (D) **Nanyadeva** — The monograph associates Nanyadeva with the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097.

७६. (A) the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097 — In this context, Nanyadeva is linked with the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097.
७७. (B) Nanyadeva — the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097 — The correct match is Nanyadeva — the Karnata ruler who came to Mithila from the extreme south in 1097.
७८. (D) six generations — The monograph associates six generations with the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila.
७९. (C) the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila — In this context, six generations is linked with the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila.
८०. (C) six generations — the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila — The correct match is six generations — the period for which the Karnatas ruled over Mithila.
८१. (C) Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru — The monograph associates Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru with the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila.
८२. (A) the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila — In this context, Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru is linked with the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila.
८३. (C) Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru — the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila — The correct match is Lakshmidhara's Kalpataru — the legal digest associated with the Karṇāṭa renaissance in Mithila.
८४. (C) Gangesha's Tattvacintamani — The monograph associates Gangesha's Tattvacintamani with the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta.
८५. (A) the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta — In this context, Gangesha's Tattvacintamani is linked with the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta.
८६. (B) Gangesha's Tattvacintamani — the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta — The correct match is Gangesha's Tattvacintamani — the philosophical work said to set a pattern of scholarship across Aryavarta.
८७. (D) Harisinghadeva — the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323 — The correct match is Harisinghadeva — the ruler defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in A.D. 1323.
८८. (C) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 — The monograph associates Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 with the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
८९. (D) the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq — In this context, Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 is linked with the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
९०. (D) Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 — the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq — The correct match is Saka 1245 / A.D. 1323 — the date given for the fall before Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
९१. (A) Ferozeshah Tughlaq — The monograph associates Ferozeshah Tughlaq with the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur.
९२. (D) the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur — In this context, Ferozeshah Tughlaq is linked with the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur.
९३. (D) Ferozeshah Tughlaq — the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur — The correct match is Ferozeshah Tughlaq — the Sultan who made over the Raj of Tirhut to Kameshwar Thakur.
९४. (A) Oini — The monograph associates Oini with the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur's family.
९५. (B) the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur's family — In this context, Oini is linked with the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur's family.
९६. (D) Oini — the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur's family — The correct match is Oini — the village associated with the origin of Kameshwar Thakur's family.

- १७. (D) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas** — The monograph associates 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas with the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule.
- १८. (D) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule** — In this context, 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas is linked with the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule.
- १९. (C) 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule** — The correct match is 27 years after the fall of the Karnatas — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the fall of Karṇāṭa rule.
- १००. (D) the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment** — In this context, within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began is linked with the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment.
- १०१. (B) within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment** — The correct match is within a decade or so after the Oinabara rule began — the relation of Vidyapati's birth to the Oinabara establishment.
- १०२. (C) the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline** — In this context, new norm of social behaviour is linked with the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline.
- १०३. (D) new norm of social behaviour — the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline** — The correct match is new norm of social behaviour — the reform planned under the Karnatas to regulate caste/group discipline.
- १०४. (B) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules** — The monograph associates evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules with the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed.
- १०५. (A) the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed** — In this context, evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules is linked with the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed.
- १०६. (D) evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed** — The correct match is evolutionary change through reinterpretation of old rules — the method by which drastic social changes were outwardly framed.
- १०७. (A) Karmaditya** — The monograph associates Karmaditya with the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister.
- १०८. (A) the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister** — In this context, Karmaditya is linked with the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister.
- १०९. (C) Karmaditya — the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister** — The correct match is Karmaditya — the ancestor sixth in ascent from Vidyapati who seems to have joined the court as minister.
- ११०. (A) Devaditya** — The monograph associates Devaditya with Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line.
- १११. (B) Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line** — In this context, Devaditya is linked with Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line.
- ११२. (B) Devaditya — Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line** — The correct match is Devaditya — Karmaditya's son in Vidyapati's family line.
- ११३. (D) Vireshwara** — The monograph associates Vireshwara with one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war.
- ११४. (C) one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war** — In this context, Vireshwara is linked with one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war.
- ११५. (A) Vireshwara — one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war** — The correct match is Vireshwara — one of the family members who held the post of minister of peace and war.
- ११६. (B) Chandeshwara** — The monograph associates Chandeshwara with the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line.

- ११७. (D) the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line** — In this context, Chandeshwara is linked with the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line.
- ११८. (C) Chandeshwara — the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line** — The correct match is Chandeshwara — the son of Vireshwara and the greatest scholar in the family line.
- ११९. (C) Ganeshwara** — The monograph associates Ganeshwara with the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja.
- १२०. (D) the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja** — In this context, Ganeshwara is linked with the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja.
- १२१. (A) Ganeshwara — the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja** — The correct match is Ganeshwara — the chief of feudatories with the title Maharajadhiraja.
- १२२. (C) Ganapati** — The monograph associates Ganapati with the father of the poet Vidyapati.
- १२३. (A) the father of the poet Vidyapati** — In this context, Ganapati is linked with the father of the poet Vidyapati.
- १२४. (C) Ganapati — the father of the poet Vidyapati** — The correct match is Ganapati — the father of the poet Vidyapati.
- १२५. (B) Jayadatta** — The monograph associates Jayadatta with the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line.
- १२६. (C) Jayadatta — the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line** — The correct match is Jayadatta — the father of Ganapati in Vidyapati's line.
- १२७. (B) Dhireswara** — The monograph associates Dhireswara with the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika.
- १२८. (C) the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika** — In this context, Dhireswara is linked with the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika.
- १२९. (D) Dhireswara — the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika** — The correct match is Dhireswara — the ancestor known as a Maha-Varttika-Naibandhika.
- १३०. (C) Vireshwara** — The monograph associates Vireshwara with the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda.
- १३१. (B) the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda** — In this context, Vireshwara is linked with the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda.
- १३२. (A) Vireshwara — the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda** — The correct match is Vireshwara — the author of a manual of rituals for followers of the Samaveda.
- १३३. (C) Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda** — In this context, Ramadatta is linked with Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda.
- १३४. (B) Ramadatta — Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda** — The correct match is Ramadatta — Ganeshwara's son who composed a ritual manual for followers of Shukla Yajurveda.
- १३५. (C) Ganeshwara** — The monograph associates Ganeshwara with the author of the Smriti work regulating Shraddha rites for many Maithil Brahmanas.
- १३६. (D) Chandeshwara** — The monograph associates Chandeshwara with the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest.
- १३७. (B) the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest** — In this context, Chandeshwara is linked with the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest.
- १३८. (C) Chandeshwara — the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest** — The correct match is Chandeshwara — the author of the seven-section Dharma or Smriti digest.
- १३९. (C) Chandeshwara** — The monograph associates Chandeshwara with the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy.

- १४०. (D) the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy** — In this context, Chandeshwara is linked with the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy.
- १४१. (B) Chandeshwara — the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy** — The correct match is Chandeshwara — the work compiled to support the Oinabaras' political legitimacy.
- १४२. (A) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara** — The monograph associates Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara with two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra.
- १४३. (A) two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra** — In this context, Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara is linked with two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra.
- १४४. (A) Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara — two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra** — The correct match is Jyotirishvara and Vidyapati's Dhireshwara — two figures the monograph warns should not be confused because of different lineage and gotra.
- १४५. (B) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini** — The monograph associates Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini with the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father.
- १४६. (B) the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father** — In this context, Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini is linked with the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father.
- १४७. (B) Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father** — The correct match is Ganapati of Ganga-Bhakti-Tarangini — the Ganapati whom the monograph says should not be identified with Vidyapati's father.
- १४८. (D) Kameshwara Thakur** — The monograph associates Kameshwara Thakur with the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred.
- १४९. (D) the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred** — In this context, Kameshwara Thakur is linked with the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred.
- १५०. (A) Kameshwara Thakur — the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred** — The correct match is Kameshwara Thakur — the Brahmana to whom the Raj of Tirhut was transferred.
- १५१. (C) Bhogishwara** — The monograph associates Bhogishwara with the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara.
- १५२. (D) the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara** — In this context, Bhogishwara is linked with the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara.
- १५३. (B) Bhogishwara — the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara** — The correct match is Bhogishwara — the eldest son who succeeded Kameshwara.
- १५४. (A) Bhava Singha** — The monograph associates Bhava Singha with the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition.
- १५५. (D) the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition** — In this context, Bhava Singha is linked with the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition.
- १५६. (A) Bhava Singha — the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition** — The correct match is Bhava Singha — the youngest brother who challenged Bhogishwara and secured partition.
- १५७. (B) Ganeshwara** — The monograph associates Ganeshwara with the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252.
- १५८. (D) the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252** — In this context, Ganeshwara is linked with the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252.

- ୧୫୨. (D) Ganeshwara — the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252** — The correct match is Ganeshwara — the son of Bhogishwara assassinated in L. Sam. 252.
- ୧୫୩. (A) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha** — The monograph associates Vira Singha and Kirti Singha with Ganeshwara's sons who fled and later sought help.
- ୧୫୪. (B) Ganeshwara's sons who fled and later sought help** — In this context, Vira Singha and Kirti Singha is linked with Ganeshwara's sons who fled and later sought help.
- ୧୫୫. (D) Vira Singha and Kirti Singha — Ganeshwara's sons who fled and later sought help** — The correct match is Vira Singha and Kirti Singha — Ganeshwara's sons who fled and later sought help.
- ୧୫୬. (B) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur** — The monograph associates Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur with the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara's murder and restore his sons.
- ୧୫୭. (D) the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara's murder and restore his sons** — In this context, Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur is linked with the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara's murder and restore his sons.
- ୧୫୮. (A) Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur — the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara's murder and restore his sons** — The correct match is Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur — the ruler moved to avenge Ganeshwara's murder and restore his sons.
- ୧୫୯. (B) Bhava Singha** — The monograph associates Bhava Singha with the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty.
- ୧୬୦. (C) the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty** — In this context, Bhava Singha is linked with the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty.
- ୧୬୧. (D) Bhava Singha — the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty** — The correct match is Bhava Singha — the figure regarded in traditional history as the first Raja of the Oinabara dynasty.
- ୧୬୨. (A) Singha** — The monograph associates Singha with the title assumed by Bhava Singha as the insignia of royalty.
- ୧୬୩. (C) the title assumed by Bhava Singha as the insignia of royalty** — In this context, Singha is linked with the title assumed by Bhava Singha as the insignia of royalty.
- ୧୬୪. (B) Deva Singha** — The monograph associates Deva Singha with the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha.
- ୧୬୫. (B) the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha** — In this context, Deva Singha is linked with the ruler who went to Naimisaranya after handing power to Shiva Singha.
- ୧୬୬. (A) Shiva Singha** — The monograph associates Shiva Singha with the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen.
- ୧୬୭. (A) the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen** — In this context, Shiva Singha is linked with the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen.
- ୧୬୮. (A) Shiva Singha — the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen** — The correct match is Shiva Singha — the ruler who received the Raj from Deva Singha at age sixteen.
- ୧୬୯. (C) L. Sam. 293** — The monograph associates L. Sam. 293 with the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja.
- ୧୭୦. (C) the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja** — In this context, L. Sam. 293 is linked with the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja.
- ୧୭୧. (A) L. Sam. 293 — the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja** — The correct match is L. Sam. 293 — the year in which Deva Singha died and Shiva Singha became full Raja.
- ୧୭୨. (A) three and a half years** — The monograph associates three and a half years with the length of Shiva Singha's full reign.

- १८०. (C) the length of Shiva Singha's full reign** — In this context, three and a half years is linked with the length of Shiva Singha's full reign.
- १८१. (B) three and a half years — the length of Shiva Singha's full reign** — The correct match is three and a half years — the length of Shiva Singha's full reign.
- १८२. (A) winter of L. Sam. 296–297** — The monograph associates winter of L. Sam. 296–297 with the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared.
- १८३. (D) the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared** — In this context, winter of L. Sam. 296–297 is linked with the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared.
- १८४. (A) winter of L. Sam. 296–297 — the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared** — The correct match is winter of L. Sam. 296–297 — the period in which Shiva Singha was defeated and disappeared.
- १८५. (D) Puraditya** — The monograph associates Puraditya with the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha's wives lived in exile.
- १८६. (A) the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha's wives lived in exile** — In this context, Puraditya is linked with the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha's wives lived in exile.
- १८७. (C) Puraditya — the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha's wives lived in exile** — The correct match is Puraditya — the Chief of Saptari under whose protection Shiva Singha's wives lived in exile.
- १८८. (A) twelve years** — The monograph associates twelve years with the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed.
- १८९. (B) the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed** — In this context, twelve years is linked with the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed.
- १९०. (A) twelve years — the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed** — The correct match is twelve years — the period before Shiva Singha's last rites could be performed.
- १९१. (C) Padma Singha** — The monograph associates Padma Singha with Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime.
- १९२. (D) Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime** — In this context, Padma Singha is linked with Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime.
- १९३. (B) Padma Singha — Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime** — The correct match is Padma Singha — Shiva Singha's younger brother who ruled in the meantime.
- १९४. (C) Viswasa Devi** — The monograph associates Viswasa Devi with Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him.
- १९५. (C) Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him** — In this context, Viswasa Devi is linked with Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him.
- १९६. (A) Viswasa Devi — Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him** — The correct match is Viswasa Devi — Padma Singha's wife who held the reins of government after him.
- १९७. (A) Hara Singha** — The monograph associates Hara Singha with the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner.
- १९८. (A) the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner** — In this context, Hara Singha is linked with the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner.
- १९९. (A) Hara Singha — the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner** — The correct match is Hara Singha — the youngest son of Bhava Singha who became the next reversioner.
- २००. (C) Narasingha** — The monograph associates Narasingha with the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana.

- २०१. (B) the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana** — In this context, Narasingha is linked with the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana.
- २०२. (D) Narasingha — the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana** — The correct match is Narasingha — the Oinabara ruler associated with the title Darpanarayana.
- २०३. (A) Dhira Singha** — The monograph associates Dhira Singha with the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph.
- २०४. (A) Dhira Singha — the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph** — The correct match is Dhira Singha — the Raja of Tirhut when Vidyapati died according to the monograph.
- २०५. (C) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503** — The monograph associates Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503 with the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras.
- २०६. (B) Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503 — the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras** — The correct match is Bhagirathpur inscription of A.D. 1503 — the inscription used as evidence of family feud and reconciliation among later Oinabaras.
- २०७. (B) the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied** — In this context, Hari Mishra is linked with the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied.
- २०८. (D) Hari Mishra — the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied** — The correct match is Hari Mishra — the renowned teacher with whom Vidyapati is traditionally said to have studied.
- २०९. (A) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara** — The monograph associates Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara with the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra.
- २१०. (C) the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra** — In this context, Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara is linked with the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra.
- २११. (C) Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara — the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra** — The correct match is Jayadeva Mishra Paksadhara — the renowned Naiyayika taught by Hari Mishra.
- २१२. (D) Bhuparikrama** — The monograph associates Bhuparikrama with the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya.
- २१३. (D) the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya** — In this context, Bhuparikrama is linked with the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya.
- २१४. (A) Bhuparikrama — the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya** — The correct match is Bhuparikrama — the first authentic work written at Naimisaranya.
- २१५. (D) Sanskrit prose and verse** — The monograph associates Sanskrit prose and verse with the literary form of Bhuparikrama.
- २१६. (C) the literary form of Bhuparikrama** — In this context, Sanskrit prose and verse is linked with the literary form of Bhuparikrama.
- २१७. (A) Sanskrit prose and verse — the literary form of Bhuparikrama** — The correct match is Sanskrit prose and verse — the literary form of Bhuparikrama.
- २१८. (D) the route described in Bhuparikrama** — In this context, Naimisaranya to Tirhut is linked with the route described in Bhuparikrama.
- २१९. (D) Naimisaranya to Tirhut — the route described in Bhuparikrama** — The correct match is Naimisaranya to Tirhut — the route described in Bhuparikrama.
- २२०. (B) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales** — The monograph associates sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales with the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama.

- २२१. (B) the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama** — In this context, sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales is linked with the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama.
- २२२. (A) sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales — the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama** — The correct match is sixty-five countries and sixty-five tales — the ambitious plan promised by Bhuparikrama.
- २२३. (B) only eight countries and eight tales** — The monograph associates only eight countries and eight tales with the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama.
- २२४. (A) the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama** — In this context, only eight countries and eight tales is linked with the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama.
- २२५. (A) only eight countries and eight tales — the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama** — The correct match is only eight countries and eight tales — the extent actually completed in Bhuparikrama.
- २२६. (A) the time when Vidyapati was recalled to Tirhut to join Shiva Singha's court** — In this context, about A.D. 1370 is linked with the time when Vidyapati was recalled to Tirhut to join Shiva Singha's court.
- २२७. (B) Raja Pandit** — The monograph associates Raja Pandit with Vidyapati's office in Shiva Singha's court.
- २२८. (B) Vidyapati's office in Shiva Singha's court** — In this context, Raja Pandit is linked with Vidyapati's office in Shiva Singha's court.
- २२९. (C) Raja Pandit — Vidyapati's office in Shiva Singha's court** — The correct match is Raja Pandit — Vidyapati's office in Shiva Singha's court.
- २३०. (C) receiving and rewarding Pandits** — The monograph associates receiving and rewarding Pandits with a duty associated with Vidyapati's official position.
- २३१. (C) receiving and rewarding Pandits — a duty associated with Vidyapati's official position** — The correct match is receiving and rewarding Pandits — a duty associated with Vidyapati's official position.
- २३२. (A) about thirty-six years** — The monograph associates about thirty-six years with the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha's court.
- २३३. (D) the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha's court** — In this context, about thirty-six years is linked with the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha's court.
- २३४. (B) about thirty-six years — the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha's court** — The correct match is about thirty-six years — the time Vidyapati spent in Shiva Singha's court.
- २३५. (B) Vidyapati and Amritakara** — The monograph associates Vidyapati and Amritakara with the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested.
- २३६. (C) the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested** — In this context, Vidyapati and Amritakara is linked with the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested.
- २३७. (A) Vidyapati and Amritakara — the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested** — The correct match is Vidyapati and Amritakara — the pair who pleased the Nawab with poetry when Shiva Singha was arrested.
- २३८. (A) Kavishekhara** — The monograph associates Kavishekhara with the title with which Vidyapati was decorated after pleasing the Nawab.
- २३९. (A) the title with which Vidyapati was decorated after pleasing the Nawab** — In this context, Kavishekhara is linked with the title with which Vidyapati was decorated after pleasing the Nawab.
- २४०. (A) Abhinava Jayadeva** — The monograph associates Abhinava Jayadeva with the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi.
- २४१. (B) the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi** — In this context, Abhinava Jayadeva is linked with the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi.

- २४२. (A) Abhinava Jayadeva — the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi** — The correct match is Abhinava Jayadeva — the title Shiva Singha gave Vidyapati when granting Bisapi.
- २४३. (D) care of Shiva Singha's six wives** — The monograph associates care of Shiva Singha's six wives with the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle.
- २४४. (C) the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle** — In this context, care of Shiva Singha's six wives is linked with the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle.
- २४५. (C) care of Shiva Singha's six wives — the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle** — The correct match is care of Shiva Singha's six wives — the responsibility Shiva Singha entrusted to Vidyapati before his last battle.
- २४६. (A) Rajokhar and Shiva Singha** — The monograph associates Rajokhar and Shiva Singha with the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples.
- २४७. (C) the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples** — In this context, Rajokhar and Shiva Singha is linked with the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples.
- २४८. (B) Rajokhar and Shiva Singha — the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples** — The correct match is Rajokhar and Shiva Singha — the proverb contrasting the one real tank and one real king with lesser examples.
- २४९. (C) Shiva Singha's coins** — The monograph associates Shiva Singha's coins with evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence.
- २५०. (A) evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence** — In this context, Shiva Singha's coins is linked with evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence.
- २५१. (B) Shiva Singha's coins — evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence** — The correct match is Shiva Singha's coins — evidence of Shiva Singha assuming independence.
- २५२. (D) lords of Gajjan and Gaura** — The monograph associates lords of Gajjan and Gaura with the enemies in Purusapariksa interpreted as forces of Delhi and Bengal.
- २५३. (D) the enemies in Purusapariksa interpreted as forces of Delhi and Bengal** — In this context, lords of Gajjan and Gaura is linked with the enemies in Purusapariksa interpreted as forces of Delhi and Bengal.
- २५४. (B) Kirtipataka** — The monograph associates Kirtipataka with an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory.
- २५५. (D) an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory** — In this context, Kirtipataka is linked with an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory.
- २५६. (B) Kirtipataka — an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory** — The correct match is Kirtipataka — an old Maithili/Abahatta eulogistic poem on Shiva Singha's victory.
- २५७. (B) Vira Library, Kathmandu** — The monograph associates Vira Library, Kathmandu with the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists.
- २५८. (B) the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists** — In this context, Vira Library, Kathmandu is linked with the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists.
- २५९. (A) Vira Library, Kathmandu — the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists** — The correct match is Vira Library, Kathmandu — the place where the only known palm-leaf manuscript of Kirtipataka exists.
- २६०. (D) M.M. Haraprasad Sastri** — The monograph associates M.M. Haraprasad Sastri with the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript.

- २६१. (B) the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript** — In this context, M.M. Haraprasad Sastri is linked with the scholar who discovered the Kirtipataka manuscript.
- २६२. (D) mixed bundle of three manuscripts** — The monograph associates mixed bundle of three manuscripts with the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript.
- २६३. (C) the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript** — In this context, mixed bundle of three manuscripts is linked with the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript.
- २६४. (A) mixed bundle of three manuscripts — the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript** — The correct match is mixed bundle of three manuscripts — the textual problem described in the Kirtipataka manuscript.
- २६५. (C) Purushapariksha** — The monograph associates Purushapariksha with a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man.
- २६६. (D) Purushapariksha — a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man** — The correct match is Purushapariksha — a Sanskrit prose-and-verse work of tales on the test of man.
- २६७. (A) the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha** — In this context, moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies is linked with the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha.
- २६८. (D) moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies — the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha** — The correct match is moral instruction of boys and delectation of cultivated ladies — the stated audience-purpose of Purushapariksha.
- २६९. (B) eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama** — The monograph associates eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama with the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama.
- २७०. (D) the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama** — In this context, eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama is linked with the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama.
- २७१. (D) eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama — the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama** — The correct match is eight tales reproduced from Bhuparikrama — the relation between Purushapariksha and Bhuparikrama.
- २७२. (B) Gorakshavijaya** — The monograph associates Gorakshavijaya with a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili.
- २७३. (A) a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili** — In this context, Gorakshavijaya is linked with a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili.
- २७४. (D) Gorakshavijaya — a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili** — The correct match is Gorakshavijaya — a small drama in Sanskrit and Prakrit introducing songs in Maithili.
- २७५. (C) Maithili songs in drama** — The monograph associates Maithili songs in drama with the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya.
- २७६. (C) the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya** — In this context, Maithili songs in drama is linked with the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya.
- २७७. (B) Maithili songs in drama — the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya** — The correct match is Maithili songs in drama — the innovation Vidyapati introduced in Gorakshavijaya.
- २७८. (A) Manimanjari** — The monograph associates Manimanjari with an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays.
- २७९. (B) an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays** — In this context, Manimanjari is linked with an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays.
- २८०. (C) Manimanjari — an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays** — The correct match is Manimanjari — an early crude drama showing echoes of Sanskrit plays.

२८१. (C) **Kirtilata** — The monograph associates Kirtilata with an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah.
२८२. (D) **an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah** — In this context, Kirtilata is linked with an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah.
२८३. (D) **Kirtilata — an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah** — The correct match is Kirtilata — an old Maithili/Abahatta historical romance about Kirti Singha and Ibrahim Shah.
२८४. (C) **early summer of 1406** — The monograph associates early summer of 1406 with the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata.
२८५. (D) **the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata** — In this context, early summer of 1406 is linked with the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata.
२८६. (C) **early summer of 1406 — the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata** — The correct match is early summer of 1406 — the approximate date proposed for Kirtilata.
२८७. (C) **Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms** — The monograph associates Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms with the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata.
२८८. (A) **the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata** — In this context, Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms is linked with the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata.
२८९. (C) **Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms — the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata** — The correct match is Prakrit, Apabhramsha, Maithili, Persian and Arabic terms — the mixed linguistic texture attributed to Kirtilata.
२९०. (B) **historical romance with only the basic fact historical** — The monograph associates historical romance with only the basic fact historical with the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata.
२९१. (C) **the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata** — In this context, historical romance with only the basic fact historical is linked with the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata.
२९२. (A) **historical romance with only the basic fact historical — the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata** — The correct match is historical romance with only the basic fact historical — the monograph's judgement on Kirtilata.
२९३. (B) **Likhanaavali** — The monograph associates Likhanaavali with a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents.
२९४. (A) **a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents** — In this context, Likhanaavali is linked with a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents.
२९५. (D) **Likhanaavali — a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents** — The correct match is Likhanaavali — a Sanskrit treatise on forms of letters, deeds and documents.
२९६. (A) **L. Sam. 299** — The monograph associates L. Sam. 299 with the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali.
२९७. (B) **the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali** — In this context, L. Sam. 299 is linked with the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali.
२९८. (A) **L. Sam. 299 — the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali** — The correct match is L. Sam. 299 — the date indicated by the forms in Likhanaavali.
२९९. (B) **Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309** — The monograph associates Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 with the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata.
३००. (A) **the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata** — In this context, Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 is linked with the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata.

- ३०१. (D) Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 — the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata** — The correct match is Shravana bright fifteenth, L. Sam. 309 — the completion date of Vidyapati's copy of Srimad Bhagavata.
- ३०२. (C) 576 palm leaves** — The monograph associates 576 palm leaves with the number of leaves in Vidyapati's copy of the Bhagavata.
- ३०३. (B) 576 palm leaves — the number of leaves in Vidyapati's copy of the Bhagavata** — The correct match is 576 palm leaves — the number of leaves in Vidyapati's copy of the Bhagavata.
- ३०४. (A) Shaivasarvasvasara** — The monograph associates Shaivasarvasvasara with a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship.
- ३०५. (B) a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship** — In this context, Shaivasarvasvasara is linked with a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship.
- ३०६. (B) Shaivasarvasvasara — a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship** — The correct match is Shaivasarvasvasara — a work dealing exhaustively with Shiva worship.
- ३०७. (B) Gangavakyavali** — The monograph associates Gangavakyavali with a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places.
- ३०८. (B) a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places** — In this context, Gangavakyavali is linked with a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places.
- ३०९. (D) Gangavakyavali — a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places** — The correct match is Gangavakyavali — a work on pilgrimage to the holy Ganga and rites at sacred places.
- ३१०. (B) Danavakyavali** — The monograph associates Danavakyavali with a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas.
- ३११. (A) a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas** — In this context, Danavakyavali is linked with a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas.
- ३१२. (D) Danavakyavali — a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas** — The correct match is Danavakyavali — a work describing kinds of gifts and Sankalpa Vakyas.
- ३१३. (C) Rani Dhiramati** — The monograph associates Rani Dhiramati with the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled.
- ३१४. (B) Rani Dhiramati — the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled** — The correct match is Rani Dhiramati — the second wife of Narasingha for whom Danavakyavali was compiled.
- ३१५. (C) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini** — The monograph associates Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini with Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja.
- ३१६. (A) Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja** — In this context, Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini is linked with Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja.
- ३१७. (A) Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja** — The correct match is Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini — Vidyapati's last known work on Durga Puja.
- ३१८. (B) Bhairava Singha** — The monograph associates Bhairava Singha with the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini.
- ३१९. (D) the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini** — In this context, Bhairava Singha is linked with the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini.
- ३२०. (B) Bhairava Singha — the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini** — The correct match is Bhairava Singha — the ruler who ordered the compilation of Durga-Bhakti-Tarangini.

- ३२१. (D) Vibhagasara** — The monograph associates Vibhagasara with a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj.
- ३२२. (A) a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj** — In this context, Vibhagasara is linked with a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj.
- ३२३. (A) Vibhagasara — a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj** — The correct match is Vibhagasara — a Hindu law work on inheritance and the impartibility of a Raj.
- ३२४. (A) primogeniture** — The monograph associates primogeniture with the special succession rule defended in Vibhagasara.
- ३२५. (C) Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya** — The monograph associates Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya with the works said to be available only in Nepal.
- ३२६. (D) the works said to be available only in Nepal** — In this context, Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya is linked with the works said to be available only in Nepal.
- ३२७. (D) Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya — the works said to be available only in Nepal** — The correct match is Kirtilata, Kirtipataka and Gorakshavijaya — the works said to be available only in Nepal.
- ३२८. (D) Sanskrit College, Calcutta** — The monograph associates Sanskrit College, Calcutta with the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama.
- ३२९. (B) the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama** — In this context, Sanskrit College, Calcutta is linked with the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama.
- ३३०. (A) Sanskrit College, Calcutta — the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama** — The correct match is Sanskrit College, Calcutta — the location of the sole known copy of Bhuparikrama.
- ३३१. (B) Darbhanga and Nepal** — The monograph associates Darbhanga and Nepal with the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted.
- ३३२. (B) the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted** — In this context, Darbhanga and Nepal is linked with the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted.
- ३३३. (B) Darbhanga and Nepal — the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted** — The correct match is Darbhanga and Nepal — the places where incomplete/fuller copies of Shaivasarvasvasara are noted.
- ३३४. (D) Supurusha or Real Man** — The monograph associates Supurusha or Real Man with the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood.
- ३३५. (C) the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood** — In this context, Supurusha or Real Man is linked with the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood.
- ३३६. (B) Supurusha or Real Man — the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood** — The correct match is Supurusha or Real Man — the central ethical ideal running through Vidyapati's works of manhood.
- ३३७. (C) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill** — The monograph associates heroism, intelligence and specialised skill with the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph.
- ३३८. (A) the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph** — In this context, heroism, intelligence and specialised skill is linked with the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph.
- ३३९. (D) heroism, intelligence and specialised skill — the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph** — The correct match is heroism, intelligence and specialised skill — the three marks of a real man listed in the monograph.
- ३४०. (B) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation** — The monograph associates righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation with the four life-objects attained by the real man.
- ३४१. (B) the four life-objects attained by the real man** — In this context, righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation is linked with the four life-objects attained by the real man.

- ३४३. (C) righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — the four life-objects attained by the real man —** The correct match is righteousness, prosperity, sexual satisfaction and salvation — the four life-objects attained by the real man.
- ३४३. (D) balanced growth of full personality —** The monograph associates balanced growth of full personality with the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man.
- ३४४. (D) the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man —** In this context, balanced growth of full personality is linked with the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man.
- ३४४. (C) balanced growth of full personality — the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man —** The correct match is balanced growth of full personality — the outlook Jha attributes to Vidyapati's ideal of man.
- ३४६. (A) common language —** The monograph associates common language with the surest mark of nationhood emphasized through Vidyapati's songs.
- ३४७. (B) Maithili as popular song language —** The monograph associates Maithili as popular song language with the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense.
- ३४८. (C) the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense —** In this context, Maithili as popular song language is linked with the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense.
- ३४९. (D) Maithili as popular song language — the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense —** The correct match is Maithili as popular song language — the step that helped turn Mithila into a nation in a cultural sense.
- ३५०. (D) Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education —** The monograph associates Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education with the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati.
- ३५१. (C) the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati —** In this context, Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education is linked with the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati.
- ३५२. (B) Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education — the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati —** The correct match is Vidyapati as protagonist of women's education — the progressive social view attributed to Vidyapati.
- ३५३. (D) Lakhima —** The monograph associates Lakhima with Shiva Singha's wife cited as a learned woman and poetess.
- ३५४. (B) Shiva Singha's wife cited as a learned woman and poetess —** In this context, Lakhima is linked with Shiva Singha's wife cited as a learned woman and poetess.
- ३५५. (A) Lakhima — Shiva Singha's wife cited as a learned woman and poetess —** The correct match is Lakhima — Shiva Singha's wife cited as a learned woman and poetess.
- ३५६. (A) Chandrakala —** The monograph associates Chandrakala with Vidyapati's daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute.
- ३५७. (A) Chandrakala — Vidyapati's daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute —** The correct match is Chandrakala — Vidyapati's daughter-in-law cited as a poetess of repute.
- ३५८. (B) love lyrics as instruction for ladies —** The monograph associates love lyrics as instruction for ladies with one purpose attributed to Vidyapati's love-lyrics.
- ३५९. (D) one purpose attributed to Vidyapati's love-lyrics —** In this context, love lyrics as instruction for ladies is linked with one purpose attributed to Vidyapati's love-lyrics.
- ३६०. (B) love lyrics as instruction for ladies — one purpose attributed to Vidyapati's love-lyrics —** The correct match is love lyrics as instruction for ladies — one purpose attributed to Vidyapati's love-lyrics.
- ३६१. (D) book-lore inferior to lore of arms —** The monograph associates book-lore inferior to lore of arms with the maxim used to infer his support for military training.
- ३६२. (B) the maxim used to infer his support for military training —** In this context, book-lore inferior to lore of arms is linked with the maxim used to infer his support for military training.

- ३६३. (D) book-lore inferior to lore of arms — the maxim used to infer his support for military training** — The correct match is book-lore inferior to lore of arms — the maxim used to infer his support for military training.
- ३६४. (B) no difference between Hara and Hari** — The monograph associates no difference between Hara and Hari with the theological position emphasized by the monograph.
- ३६५. (C) the theological position emphasized by the monograph** — In this context, no difference between Hara and Hari is linked with the theological position emphasized by the monograph.
- ३६६. (D) no difference between Hara and Hari — the theological position emphasized by the monograph** — The correct match is no difference between Hara and Hari — the theological position emphasized by the monograph.
- ३६७. (D) Shiva-form of the Almighty** — The monograph associates Shiva-form of the Almighty with the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted.
- ३६८. (A) the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted** — In this context, Shiva-form of the Almighty is linked with the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted.
- ३६९. (A) Shiva-form of the Almighty — the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted** — The correct match is Shiva-form of the Almighty — the form of the divine to which Vidyapati was emotionally devoted.
- ३७०. (D) Panchadevopasaka** — The monograph associates Panchadevopasaka with the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati.
- ३७१. (C) the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati** — In this context, Panchadevopasaka is linked with the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati.
- ३७२. (C) Panchadevopasaka — the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati** — The correct match is Panchadevopasaka — the Smarta Maithil mode of worship assigned to Vidyapati.
- ३७३. (A) all castes and sexes** — The monograph associates all castes and sexes with the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly.
- ३७४. (B) the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly** — In this context, all castes and sexes is linked with the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly.
- ३७५. (A) all castes and sexes — the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly** — The correct match is all castes and sexes — the reason Shiva songs could appeal broadly.
- ३७६. (B) poetry as impersonal creation** — The monograph associates poetry as impersonal creation with the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography.
- ३७७. (D) the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography** — In this context, poetry as impersonal creation is linked with the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography.
- ३७८. (A) poetry as impersonal creation — the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography** — The correct match is poetry as impersonal creation — the caution against reading Vidyapati's erotic or quietistic songs as autobiography.
- ३७९. (B) Mithila and its people** — The monograph associates Mithila and its people with the object to which Vidyapati's family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal.
- ३८०. (A) the object to which Vidyapati's family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal** — In this context, Mithila and its people is linked with the object to which Vidyapati's family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal.
- ३८१. (D) Mithila and its people — the object to which Vidyapati's family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal** — The correct match is Mithila and its people — the object to which Vidyapati's family of scholar-statesmen were said to be loyal.
- ३८२. (A) Bhanita** — The monograph associates Bhanita with the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity.

- ৩৮৩. (C) the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity** — In this context, Bhanita is linked with the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity.
- ৩৮৪. (B) Bhanita — the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity** — The correct match is Bhanita — the poet-name signature in the last couplet used but not sufficient to establish authenticity.
- ৩৮৫. (B) oral transmission** — The monograph associates oral transmission with the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries.
- ৩৮৬. (D) the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries** — In this context, oral transmission is linked with the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries.
- ৩৮৭. (A) oral transmission — the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries** — The correct match is oral transmission — the process that confused, misplaced or added Bhanitas over centuries.
- ৩৮৮. (C) one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution** — In this context, a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name is linked with one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution.
- ৩৮৯. (D) a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name — one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution** — The correct match is a Bengal poet writing under Vidyapati's name — one cause of confusion in Vidyapati song attribution.
- ৩৯০. (C) the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs** — In this context, Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal is linked with the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs.
- ৩৯১. (D) Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal — the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs** — The correct match is Vaishnava anthologies in Bengal — the collections that preserved Vidyapati's Krishna-Gopi songs.
- ৩৯২. (C) Dr. B.B. Majumdar** — The monograph associates Dr. B.B. Majumdar with the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas.
- ৩৯৩. (D) the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas** — In this context, Dr. B.B. Majumdar is linked with the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas.
- ৩৯৪. (B) Dr. B.B. Majumdar — the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas** — The correct match is Dr. B.B. Majumdar — the scholar who made the most critical and exhaustive edition of the Padas.
- ৩৯৫. (C) Locana** — The monograph associates Locana with the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati.
- ৩৯৬. (A) Locana — the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati** — The correct match is Locana — the author/compiler whose work contains 53 songs of Vidyapati.
- ৩৯৭. (C) 77 songs, 37 new** — The monograph associates 77 songs, 37 new with the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha.
- ৩৯৮. (D) the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha** — In this context, 77 songs, 37 new is linked with the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha.
- ৩৯৯. (A) 77 songs, 37 new — the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha** — The correct match is 77 songs, 37 new — the Vidyapati-song contents of the Nepal manuscript published by Ramanath Jha.
- ৪০০. (B) 300 songs** — The monograph associates 300 songs with the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing.
- ৪০১. (B) the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing** — In this context, 300 songs is linked with the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing.
- ৪০২. (D) 300 songs — the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing** — The correct match is 300 songs — the size of the Mithila manuscripts Jha found for critical editing.
- ৪০৩. (D) song No. 850** — The monograph associates song No. 850 with the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd.

- ୪୦୫. (D) song No. 850 — the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd** — The correct match is song No. 850 — the alleged early song whose attribution is rejected as absurd.
- ୪୦୫. (B) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs** — The monograph associates social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs with the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs.
- ୪୦୬. (B) the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs** — In this context, social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs is linked with the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs.
- ୪୦୭. (B) social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs — the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs** — The correct match is social-function songs, Shiva songs, and love songs — the three broad categories into which the monograph divides Vidyapati's songs.
- ୪୦୮. (A) Vyavahara songs** — The monograph associates Vyavahara songs with songs meant exclusively for social functions.
- ୪୦୯. (C) songs meant exclusively for social functions** — In this context, Vyavahara songs is linked with songs meant exclusively for social functions.
- ୪୧୦. (A) Vyavahara songs — songs meant exclusively for social functions** — The correct match is Vyavahara songs — songs meant exclusively for social functions.
- ୪୧୧. (D) the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient** — In this context, Joga is linked with the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient.
- ୪୧୨. (D) Joga — the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient** — The correct match is Joga — the social song type describing charms to make a husband subservient.
- ୪୧୩. (C) Samadaona** — The monograph associates Samadaona with songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house.
- ୪୧୪. (A) songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house** — In this context, Samadaona is linked with songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house.
- ୪୧୫. (C) Samadaona — songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house** — The correct match is Samadaona — songs sung when a married girl goes to her husband's house.
- ୪୧୬. (A) songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son** — In this context, Sohara is linked with songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son.
- ୪୧୭. (C) Sohara — songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son** — The correct match is Sohara — songs sung on the birth of a child, especially a son.
- ୪୧୮. (C) Malara or Pavasa** — The monograph associates Malara or Pavasa with songs expressing the grief of young girls whose husbands are away in the rainy season.
- ୪୧୯. (C) songs expressing the grief of young girls whose husbands are away in the rainy season** — In this context, Malara or Pavasa is linked with songs expressing the grief of young girls whose husbands are away in the rainy season.
- ୪୨୦. (A) Nachari** — The monograph associates Nachari with the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created.
- ୪୨୧. (D) the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created** — In this context, Nachari is linked with the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created.
- ୪୨୨. (B) Nachari — the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created** — The correct match is Nachari — the new variety of Shiva-song Vidyapati created.
- ୪୨୩. (D) Lachari** — The monograph associates Lachari with Abul Fazl's general name for Vidyapati's songs.
- ୪୨୪. (D) Abul Fazl's general name for Vidyapati's songs** — In this context, Lachari is linked with Abul Fazl's general name for Vidyapati's songs.

- ४२५. (D) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara** — The monograph associates Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara with the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's.
- ४२६. (C) the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's** — In this context, Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara is linked with the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's.
- ४२७. (C) Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara — the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's** — The correct match is Abhinava Jayadeva and Kavi Kanthahara — the two titles Jha treats as genuinely Vidyapati's.
- ४२८. (B) modern Jayadeva** — The monograph associates modern Jayadeva with the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva.
- ४२९. (C) the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva** — In this context, modern Jayadeva is linked with the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva.
- ४३०. (B) modern Jayadeva — the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva** — The correct match is modern Jayadeva — the meaning of the title Abhinava Jayadeva.
- ४३१. (C) garland for the throat** — The monograph associates garland for the throat with the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara.
- ४३२. (D) the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara** — In this context, garland for the throat is linked with the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara.
- ४३३. (B) garland for the throat — the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara** — The correct match is garland for the throat — the meaning of the title Kavi Kanthahara.
- ४३४. (B) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions** — The monograph associates classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions with the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs.
- ४३५. (A) the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs** — In this context, classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions is linked with the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs.
- ४३६. (B) classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions — the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs** — The correct match is classical Sanskrit and folk song traditions — the two streams Vidyapati fused in his songs.
- ४३७. (D) sound element popularised** — The monograph associates sound element popularised with what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati.
- ४३८. (B) what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati** — In this context, sound element popularised is linked with what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati.
- ४३९. (D) sound element popularised — what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati** — The correct match is sound element popularised — what Jayadeva had popularised before Vidyapati.
- ४४०. (D) sound and sense popularised** — The monograph associates sound and sense popularised with what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language.
- ४४१. (A) what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language** — In this context, sound and sense popularised is linked with what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language.
- ४४२. (C) sound and sense popularised — what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language** — The correct match is sound and sense popularised — what Vidyapati added by using the spoken language.
- ४४३. (D) women learning and transmitting songs orally** — The monograph associates women learning and transmitting songs orally with the main channel through which the songs survived.
- ४४४. (A) the main channel through which the songs survived** — In this context, women learning and transmitting songs orally is linked with the main channel through which the songs survived.
- ४४५. (C) women learning and transmitting songs orally — the main channel through which the songs survived** — The correct match is women learning and transmitting songs orally — the main channel through which the songs survived.

- ४४६. (C) cultured Maithil families** — The monograph associates cultured Maithil families with the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions.
- ४४७. (C) the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions** — In this context, cultured Maithil families is linked with the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions.
- ४४८. (B) cultured Maithil families — the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions** — The correct match is cultured Maithil families — the holders of song notebooks used for modern editions.
- ४४९. (C) no song in Vidyapati's own hand** — The monograph associates no song in Vidyapati's own hand with the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs.
- ४५०. (D) the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs** — In this context, no song in Vidyapati's own hand is linked with the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs.
- ४५१. (B) no song in Vidyapati's own hand — the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs** — The correct match is no song in Vidyapati's own hand — the fact noted about manuscripts of his songs.
- ४५२. (B) local rites sung by women** — The monograph associates local rites sung by women with the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs.
- ४५३. (C) the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs** — In this context, local rites sung by women is linked with the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs.
- ४५४. (B) local rites sung by women — the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs** — The correct match is local rites sung by women — the background needed for appreciating Vyavahara songs.
- ४५५. (B) initiation into Dvija-hood** — The monograph associates initiation into Dvija-hood with the rite described in one class of social songs.
- ४५६. (D) the rite described in one class of social songs** — In this context, initiation into Dvija-hood is linked with the rite described in one class of social songs.
- ४५७. (B) initiation into Dvija-hood — the rite described in one class of social songs** — The correct match is initiation into Dvija-hood — the rite described in one class of social songs.
- ४५८. (D) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva** — The monograph associates prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva with the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs.
- ४५९. (B) the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs** — In this context, prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva is linked with the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs.
- ४६०. (C) prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs** — The correct match is prayer, marriage, and domestic life of Shiva — the three thematic kinds of Shiva songs.
- ४६१. (B) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava** — The monograph associates Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava with the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs.
- ४६२. (B) the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs** — In this context, Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava is linked with the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs.
- ४६३. (D) Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava — the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs** — The correct match is Kalidasa's Kumarasambhava — the Sanskrit work from which Vidyapati took a cue for Shiva-Parvati songs.
- ४६४. (B) ideal of Maithil housewives** — The monograph associates ideal of Maithil housewives with the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati's domestic Shiva songs.
- ४६५. (C) the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati's domestic Shiva songs** — In this context, ideal of Maithil housewives is linked with the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati's domestic Shiva songs.

- ৪৬৬. (D) ideal of Maithil housewives — the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati's domestic Shiva songs** — The correct match is ideal of Maithil housewives — the role Parvati assumes in Vidyapati's domestic Shiva songs.
- ৪৬৭. (C) devotional despite humour or erotic elements** — The monograph associates devotional despite humour or erotic elements with Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs.
- ৪৬৮. (B) Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs** — In this context, devotional despite humour or erotic elements is linked with Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs.
- ৪৬৯. (A) devotional despite humour or erotic elements — Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs** — The correct match is devotional despite humour or erotic elements — Jha's interpretation of the Shiva songs.
- ৪৭০. (A) special feature of Maithili literature** — The monograph associates special feature of Maithili literature with Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs.
- ৪৭১. (D) Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs** — In this context, special feature of Maithili literature is linked with Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs.
- ৪৭২. (D) special feature of Maithili literature — Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs** — The correct match is special feature of Maithili literature — Jha's assessment of Vidyapati's Shiva/Nachari songs.
- ৪৭৩. (C) erotic Krishna songs** — The monograph associates erotic Krishna songs with the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism.
- ৪৭৪. (B) the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism** — In this context, erotic Krishna songs is linked with the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism.
- ৪৭৫. (B) erotic Krishna songs — the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism** — The correct match is erotic Krishna songs — the type of Vidyapati songs chiefly available in Bengal Vaishnavism.
- ৪৭৬. (B) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs** — The monograph associates balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs with the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha.
- ৪৭৭. (A) balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs — the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha** — The correct match is balanced attention to Shiva and Krishna songs — the contribution praised by Ramanath Jha.
- ৪৭৮. (B) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics** — The monograph associates world-poet fame rests on love lyrics with Jha's statement about Vidyapati's present fame.
- ৪৭৯. (B) Jha's statement about Vidyapati's present fame** — In this context, world-poet fame rests on love lyrics is linked with Jha's statement about Vidyapati's present fame.
- ৪৮০. (C) world-poet fame rests on love lyrics — Jha's statement about Vidyapati's present fame** — The correct match is world-poet fame rests on love lyrics — Jha's statement about Vidyapati's present fame.
- ৪৮১. (B) Jayadeva's Gitagovinda** — The monograph associates Jayadeva's Gitagovinda with the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition.
- ৪৮২. (D) the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition** — In this context, Jayadeva's Gitagovinda is linked with the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition.
- ৪৮৩. (C) Jayadeva's Gitagovinda — the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition** — The correct match is Jayadeva's Gitagovinda — the immediate model for the erotic Krishna-Gopi song tradition.
- ৪৮৪. (B) four hero types and eight heroine types** — The monograph associates four hero types and eight heroine types with the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs.
- ৪৮৫. (C) four hero types and eight heroine types — the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs** — The correct match is four hero types and eight heroine types — the Sanskrit-poetics scheme behind Vidyapati's love songs.

- ৪৮৬. (A) Sadharanikarana** — The monograph associates Sadharanikarana with the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry.
- ৪৮৭. (D) the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry** — In this context, Sadharanikarana is linked with the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry.
- ৪৮৮. (A) Sadharanikarana — the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry** — The correct match is Sadharanikarana — the aesthetic process enabled by hero and heroine in love poetry.
- ৪৮৯. (B) Vidyapati's love lyrics** — The monograph associates Vidyapati's love lyrics with the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal.
- ৪৯০. (D) the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal** — In this context, Vidyapati's love lyrics is linked with the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal.
- ৪৯১. (A) Vidyapati's love lyrics — the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal** — The correct match is Vidyapati's love lyrics — the songs that attracted Caitanyadeva and spread in Bengal.
- ৪৯২. (B) Caitanya cult** — The monograph associates Caitanya cult with the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread.
- ৪৯৩. (C) the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread** — In this context, Caitanya cult is linked with the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread.
- ৪৯৪. (D) Caitanya cult — the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread** — The correct match is Caitanya cult — the devotional movement through which Vidyapati's love lyrics spread.
- ৪৯৫. (C) seer through feminine beauty** — The monograph associates seer through feminine beauty with the role Jha assigns to Vidyapati as a love poet.
- ৪৯৬. (D) the role Jha assigns to Vidyapati as a love poet** — In this context, seer through feminine beauty is linked with the role Jha assigns to Vidyapati as a love poet.
- ৪৯৭. (B) fusion of music and poetry** — The monograph associates fusion of music and poetry with the first major aspect of Vidyapati's craftsmanship.
- ৪৯৮. (C) the first major aspect of Vidyapati's craftsmanship** — In this context, fusion of music and poetry is linked with the first major aspect of Vidyapati's craftsmanship.
- ৪৯৯. (C) fusion of music and poetry — the first major aspect of Vidyapati's craftsmanship** — The correct match is fusion of music and poetry — the first major aspect of Vidyapati's craftsmanship.
- ৫০০. (C) proper singing gives full delight** — The monograph associates proper singing gives full delight with the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully.
- ৫০১. (A) the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully** — In this context, proper singing gives full delight is linked with the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully.
- ৫০২. (B) proper singing gives full delight — the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully** — The correct match is proper singing gives full delight — the monograph's view on how to enjoy the songs fully.
- ৫০৩. (C) translation gives only a fraction of the delight** — The monograph associates translation gives only a fraction of the delight with the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation.
- ৫০৪. (D) the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation** — In this context, translation gives only a fraction of the delight is linked with the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation.
- ৫০৫. (A) translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation** — The correct match is translation gives only a fraction of the delight — the warning about reading Vidyapati in translation.

૫૦૬. (D) **sweet, rhythmical and melodious** — The monograph associates sweet, rhythmical and melodious with the language quality Jha attributes to the songs.
૫૦૭. (B) **the language quality Jha attributes to the songs** — In this context, sweet, rhythmical and melodious is linked with the language quality Jha attributes to the songs.
૫૦૮. (A) **sweet, rhythmical and melodious — the language quality Jha attributes to the songs** — The correct match is sweet, rhythmical and melodious — the language quality Jha attributes to the songs.
૫૦૯. (B) **right word in the right place** — The monograph associates right word in the right place with the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction.
૫૧૦. (C) **the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction** — In this context, right word in the right place is linked with the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction.
૫૧૧. (A) **right word in the right place — the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction** — The correct match is right word in the right place — the principle Jha notes in Vidyapati's diction.
૫૧૨. (C) **idiomatic expressions and proverbs** — The monograph associates idiomatic expressions and proverbs with the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically.
૫૧૩. (A) **the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically** — In this context, idiomatic expressions and proverbs is linked with the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically.
૫૧૪. (C) **idiomatic expressions and proverbs — the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically** — The correct match is idiomatic expressions and proverbs — the linguistic resource Vidyapati uses poetically.
૫૧૫. (D) **spring as a person itself** — The monograph associates spring as a person itself with the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry.
૫૧૬. (A) **spring as a person itself — the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry** — The correct match is spring as a person itself — the special treatment of spring in Vidyapati's nature poetry.
૫૧૭. (D) **background for meeting and separation** — The monograph associates background for meeting and separation with the role of the rainy season in his lyrics.
૫૧૮. (B) **the role of the rainy season in his lyrics** — In this context, background for meeting and separation is linked with the role of the rainy season in his lyrics.
૫૧૯. (C) **background for meeting and separation — the role of the rainy season in his lyrics** — The correct match is background for meeting and separation — the role of the rainy season in his lyrics.
૫૨૦. (D) **concrete, visualisable and true to nature** — The monograph associates concrete, visualisable and true to nature with Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images.
૫૨૧. (C) **Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images** — In this context, concrete, visualisable and true to nature is linked with Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images.
૫૨૨. (D) **concrete, visualisable and true to nature — Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images** — The correct match is concrete, visualisable and true to nature — Jha's judgement on Vidyapati's images.
૫૨૩. (B) **metaphor** — The monograph associates metaphor with one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel.
૫૨૪. (B) **one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel** — In this context, metaphor is linked with one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel.
૫૨૫. (D) **metaphor — one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel** — The correct match is metaphor — one figure in which Vidyapati is said to excel.
૫૨૬. (B) **fancy** — The monograph associates fancy with the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together.

- ५२७. (B) the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together** — In this context, fancy is linked with the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together.
- ५२८. (D) fancy — the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together** — The correct match is fancy — the figure Vidyapati especially excels in by bringing many pictures together.
- ५२९. (B) indirect description** — The monograph associates indirect description with another figure of speech in which he excels.
- ५३०. (B) another figure of speech in which he excels** — In this context, indirect description is linked with another figure of speech in which he excels.
- ५३१. (A) indirect description — another figure of speech in which he excels** — The correct match is indirect description — another figure of speech in which he excels.
- ५३२. (B) figures arising in overflowing Rasa** — The monograph associates figures arising in overflowing Rasa with Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati.
- ५३३. (C) Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati** — In this context, figures arising in overflowing Rasa is linked with Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati.
- ५३४. (B) figures arising in overflowing Rasa — Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati** — The correct match is figures arising in overflowing Rasa — Jha's explanation of ornamental figures in Vidyapati.
- ५३५. (D) vanity and frailty of human life** — The monograph associates vanity and frailty of human life with the theme of the small group of quietistic songs.
- ५३६. (B) vanity and frailty of human life — the theme of the small group of quietistic songs** — The correct match is vanity and frailty of human life — the theme of the small group of quietistic songs.
- ५३७. (C) about half a dozen** — The monograph associates about half a dozen with the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha.
- ५३८. (B) the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha** — In this context, about half a dozen is linked with the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha.
- ५३९. (B) about half a dozen — the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha** — The correct match is about half a dozen — the approximate number of songs on the vanity of life available to Jha.
- ५४०. (C) derision by orthodox Pandits** — The monograph associates derision by orthodox Pandits with the reaction to Vidyapati's adoption of the vernacular.
- ५४१. (D) the reaction to Vidyapati's adoption of the vernacular** — In this context, derision by orthodox Pandits is linked with the reaction to Vidyapati's adoption of the vernacular.
- ५४२. (A) derision by orthodox Pandits — the reaction to Vidyapati's adoption of the vernacular** — The correct match is derision by orthodox Pandits — the reaction to Vidyapati's adoption of the vernacular.
- ५४३. (A) Pandits composing on Vidyapati's pattern** — The monograph associates Pandits composing on Vidyapati's pattern with the result after his vernacular songs became popular.
- ५४४. (D) the result after his vernacular songs became popular** — In this context, Pandits composing on Vidyapati's pattern is linked with the result after his vernacular songs became popular.
- ५४५. (B) Malla rulers and court poets** — The monograph associates Malla rulers and court poets with the group among whom Vidyapati's influence spread in Nepal.
- ५४६. (C) the group among whom Vidyapati's influence spread in Nepal** — In this context, Malla rulers and court poets is linked with the group among whom Vidyapati's influence spread in Nepal.

- ৴৴৴. (D) Malla rulers and court poets — the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal** — The correct match is Malla rulers and court poets — the group among whom Vidyapati’s influence spread in Nepal.
- ৴৴৴. (A) early growth of Bengali literature** — The monograph associates early growth of Bengali literature with the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati.
- ৴৴৴. (D) the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati** — In this context, early growth of Bengali literature is linked with the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati.
- ৴৴৴. (A) early growth of Bengali literature — the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati** — The correct match is early growth of Bengali literature — the literary development strongly influenced by Vidyapati.
- ৴৴৴. (B) Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal** — The monograph associates Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal with the channel by which songs reached Bengal.
- ৴৴৴. (A) the channel by which songs reached Bengal** — In this context, Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal is linked with the channel by which songs reached Bengal.
- ৴৴৴. (A) Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal — the channel by which songs reached Bengal** — The correct match is Pandits carrying songs from Mithila to Bengal — the channel by which songs reached Bengal.
- ৴৴৴. (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali** — The monograph associates Bhanu Singher Padavali with the work written in ‘Imitation Maithili’ under Vidyapati’s influence.
- ৴৴৴. (A) the work written in ‘Imitation Maithili’ under Vidyapati’s influence** — In this context, Bhanu Singher Padavali is linked with the work written in ‘Imitation Maithili’ under Vidyapati’s influence.
- ৴৴৴. (D) Bhanu Singher Padavali — the work written in ‘Imitation Maithili’ under Vidyapati’s influence** — The correct match is Bhanu Singher Padavali — the work written in ‘Imitation Maithili’ under Vidyapati’s influence.
- ৴৴৴. (D) Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva** — The monograph associates Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva with the Assamese figures who wrote in Maithili under Vidyapati’s influence.
- ৴৴৴. (A) the Assamese figures who wrote in Maithili under Vidyapati’s influence** — In this context, Sankaradeva and Madhavadeva is linked with the Assamese figures who wrote in Maithili under Vidyapati’s influence.
- ৴৴৴. (D) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance** — The monograph associates brightest product of the Maithil renaissance with Jha’s concluding assessment of Vidyapati.
- ৴৴৴. (C) Jha’s concluding assessment of Vidyapati** — In this context, brightest product of the Maithil renaissance is linked with Jha’s concluding assessment of Vidyapati.
- ৴৴৴. (A) brightest product of the Maithil renaissance — Jha’s concluding assessment of Vidyapati** — The correct match is brightest product of the Maithil renaissance — Jha’s concluding assessment of Vidyapati.
- ৴৴৴. (B) man of varied interests** — The monograph associates man of varied interests with the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry.
- ৴৴৴. (B) the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry** — In this context, man of varied interests is linked with the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry.
- ৴৴৴. (A) man of varied interests — the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry** — The correct match is man of varied interests — the final portrait of Vidyapati beyond poetry.
- ৴৴৴. (C) cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati** — The monograph associates cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati with the later condition lamented by Jha.
- ৴৴৴. (B) the later condition lamented by Jha** — In this context, cultural degeneration in Mithila after Vidyapati is linked with the later condition lamented by Jha.

- ५६७. (D) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910** — The monograph associates Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910 with the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken.
- ५६८. (D) the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken** — In this context, Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910 is linked with the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken.
- ५६९. (D) Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910 — the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken** — The correct match is Vidyapati ki Padavali, Devanagari Edition, 1910 — the edition from which the song numbers in the monograph are normally taken.
- ५७०. (B) a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography** — In this context, edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970 is linked with a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography.
- ५७१. (C) edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970 — a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography** — The correct match is edited by Ramanath Jha, 1970 — a Maithili Development Fund publication listed in the bibliography.
- ५७२. (D) Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal** — The monograph associates Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal with one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography.
- ५७३. (C) one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography** — In this context, Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal is linked with one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography.
- ५७४. (D) Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal — one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography** — The correct match is Dr. Vasudeva Sharan Agrawal — one editor of Vidyapati's Kirtilata listed in the bibliography.
- ५७५. (B) Ramanath Jha** — The monograph associates Ramanath Jha with the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund.
- ५७६. (C) the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund** — In this context, Ramanath Jha is linked with the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund.
- ५७७. (A) Ramanath Jha — the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund** — The correct match is Ramanath Jha — the editor of Purushapariksha for the Maithili Development Fund.
- ५७८. (B) Dr. Jayakant Mishra** — The monograph associates Dr. Jayakant Mishra with the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography.
- ५७९. (B) the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography** — In this context, Dr. Jayakant Mishra is linked with the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography.
- ५८०. (D) Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography** — The correct match is Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor of Gorakshavijaya Natak listed in the bibliography.
- ५८१. (D) Dr. Jayakant Mishra** — The monograph associates Dr. Jayakant Mishra with the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography.
- ५८२. (B) the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography** — In this context, Dr. Jayakant Mishra is linked with the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography.
- ५८३. (A) Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography** — The correct match is Dr. Jayakant Mishra — the editor of Kirtipataka listed in the bibliography.
- ५८४. (C) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969** — The monograph associates Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 with the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali.
- ५८५. (B) the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali** — In this context, Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 is linked with the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali.

५८६. (D) Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 — the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali — The correct match is Dr. Indrakant Jha, 1969 — the editor/date listed for Likhanaavali.
५८७. (D) the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali — In this context, Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 is linked with the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali.
५८८. (A) Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali — The correct match is Dr. J.B. Chaudhary, 1940 — the editor/date listed for Gangavakyavali.
५८९. (B) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 — The monograph associates Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 with the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini.
५९०. (D) the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini — In this context, Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 is linked with the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini.
५९१. (A) Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 — the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini — The correct match is Raj Press, Darbhanga, 1902 — the publication details of Durgabhaktitarangini.
५९२. (A) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — The monograph associates Pandit Lakshmikant Jha with the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography.
५९३. (A) the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography — In this context, Pandit Lakshmikant Jha is linked with the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography.
५९४. (A) Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography — The correct match is Pandit Lakshmikant Jha — the holder of the Vibhagasagara manuscript listed in the bibliography.
५९५. (A) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — The monograph associates Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 with the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography.
५९६. (C) the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography — In this context, Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 is linked with the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography.
५९७. (C) Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography — The correct match is Sir G.A. Grierson, London, 1935 — the English translation of Purushapariksha listed in the bibliography.
५९८. (B) Shringarabhanjana Gitavali — The monograph associates Shringarabhanjana Gitavali with the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha.
५९९. (C) the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha — In this context, Shringarabhanjana Gitavali is linked with the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha.
६००. (B) Shringarabhanjana Gitavali — the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha — The correct match is Shringarabhanjana Gitavali — the work of Govindadasa edited by Dr. Amarnath Jha.