विदेह VIDEHA

पञ्जी प्रबन्ध

The Panji System of Mithila

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

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

अध्याय १ : Decoding the Panji of Mithila — Videha Quiz

१. For Shrotriya Brahmins, how many maternal generations must be avoided for marriage eligibility?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

(B) A high-ranking Pandit unknowingly married his first cousin, causing a social scandal.

(C) Chandal

(D) Five generations.

२. What are the four categories into which Maithil Brahmins were divided under the Panji system?

(A) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins (lower rank).

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.

(C) Lost their official genealogical records or eligibility status over time.

(D) Seven generations

३. What is the 'Dooshan Panji'?

(A) To ensure that future generations remain aware of ancestral lapses and avoid their consequences.

(B) A record of deviations, 'defects', or breaches in social/caste norms within a lineage.

(C) To ensure caste purity and social status for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(D) Lineages that are recorded in the Panji but hold a rank below Shrotriya and Yogya.

४. Under which ruler was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) introduced to further classify the community into Shrotriya and other ranks?

(A) To provide more detailed branch records for different hierarchical sub-categories like Shrotriya.

(B) Yogya and Panjibaddha categories.

(C) Shrotriya

(D) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).

५. Which group of Maithil Brahmins is referred to as 'Pachhwari Paat'?

(A) Lineages resulting from marriages with servant classes or outside the caste group.

(B) A term sometimes used to refer specifically to the Shrotriya group.

(C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins, including Yogya and Panjibaddha ranks.

(D) Five.

६. How many total Panji registers exist for the 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddha' categories?

(A) Jaibar.

(B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya and Panjibaddha.

(D) The rank is 'Adhogami' (descending) and eventually the high status is lost.

७. What was the rank of the first official Panjikar, Gunakar Jha?

(A) Saduropadhyaya

(B) Eight.

(C) Jaibar (or Jayavaar).

(D) Thirteen.

८. What is the significance of the 35th Mool, the 'Khanama' branch of the Phandah Mool?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) Jaywar.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) It was added in later periods as a branch that attained high social status.

९. Into which three main categories were Maithil Brahmins divided following the implementation of the Panji system?

(A) Eight.

(B) Fully purified ('Purnatah Shuddha').

(C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Director General of Police (DGP).

१०. What is the term for Brahmins who were not formally registered in the Panji records?

(A) A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.

(B) Jaibar (or Jaywar)

(C) Jaibar.

(D) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srotriyas avoid seven.

११. Which Brahmin category is considered the highest in the social hierarchy of Mithila?

(A) Srotriya.

(B) The Dooshan Panji.

(C) Shrotriyas

(D) The Shrotriya category's specific genealogical and social status records.

१२. Into how many 'Chaukis' (grades) is the Srotriya classification further divided?

(A) Five generations for both (though father's side differs).

(B) Eight.

(C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar).

(D) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.

१३. Which Maithil King initiated the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) to distinguish between higher and lower social ranks?

(A) Ranknath (or Hridaynath/Matinnath).

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) A marriage where the lineage or caste of the bride is unknown or undocumented.

(D) Depletion (or erosion)

१४. In the context of Panji, what does the 'Dushana' record track?

(A) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).

(B) Bokaro Steel.

(C) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.

(D) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१५. In the Panji system, what happens if a person marries a 'Svajana' (forbidden relative)?

(A) D.G.P. (Director General of Police).

(B) The child was socially categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social status.

(C) Those other than the Shrotriya (primarily the Panjibaddh and Yogya).

(D) The offspring are traditionally considered outcasts ('Chandala' status) and the family loses social standing.

१६. Under whose reign was the 'Srotriya' classification solidified through the creation of 'Laukik' records?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Ritual purity and continuous adherence to Vedic karma-kand.

(C) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१७. What is the maximum number of generations a Panji record can typically trace back for a high-ranking family?

(A) Over 1000 years (approximately 30-40 generations).

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) The First Category (Prathama Shreni).

(D) Dushan Panji.

१८. What is 'Pachhwari Pa' in the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy?

(A) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins (lower rank).

(B) The child is considered 'Chandal' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order.

(C) The specific lineage branch or social rank within the Shrotriya category.

(D) Jaibar

१९. What happens to the rank of a 'Srotriya' family if they marry into a 'Panjibaddh' family?

(A) To distinguish between the categories of Sochhat, Jog, and Panjibaddha.

(B) Their rank decreases (Adhogami).

(C) Jaywar

(D) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from Aryan social status.

२०. What is a 'Pa' (or Patra) in the social ranking system of Mithila?

(A) A measure of social or ritual purity/status based on ancestry.

(B) The introduction of the 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of the Shrotriya/Yogya hierarchy.

(C) Seven.

(D) Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.

२१. Which Brahmin subgroup has the most extensive 'Laukik' records?

(A) 153 Panjis.

(B) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar).

(C) Srotriyas.

(D) It introduced further sub-divisions and hierarchy, leading to social inequalities.

२२. In the hierarchy of Maithil Brahmins, who are the 'Srotriyas'?

(A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(B) The family's social rank declines through a process known as 'Laukik' degradation.

(C) Panjibaddh/Yogya.

(D) The highest rank of Brahmins who maintained strict lineage and conduct standards.

२३. Who are the 'Panjibaddh' Brahmins?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.

(C) Brahmins whose lineages were formally recorded in the Panji books but were ranked below Srotriyas and Yogyas.

(D) A set of rules or social standing markers used to determine sub-hierarchies within the Shrotriya group.

२४. What term is used for those who are not formally recorded in the Panji system?

(A) Jaywar.

(B) Jaibar.

(C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(D) It was added in later periods as a branch that attained high social status.

२५. The source mentions 'Laukik' in the context of Srotriya Panjis; what does it refer to?

(A) Chand.

(B) The status or category of a family within the Srotriya hierarchy based on marriage alliances.

(C) Director General of Police (DGP).

(D) A specific record or status marker within the Shrotriya Panji classifications.

२६. What is a 'Mool' without a 'Gram' called, such as in the case of 'Khannham'?

(A) Through the recording of 'Dushanas' or specific events that lowered a family's status.

(B) It is referred to as a branch (Shakha) that later attained the status of a Mool.

(C) 8 categories.

(D) Shrotriya.

२७. What is the 'Chaurasi' (84) or 'Chauvala' category in the Srotriya Panji?

(A) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.

(B) Seven generations.

(C) It refers to the classification of the Srotriya community into specific hierarchical 'classes'.

(D) Eight.

२८. What is the meaning of 'Gaurivara' in the context of marriage?

(A) The offspring were traditionally considered 'Chandala' and the parents were socially boycotted.

(B) A title given to a groom who marries into a specific high-status lineage.

(C) Thirteen (13).

(D) Eight.

२९. What is 'Adhobhag' in the context of Panji ranking?

(A) 185 Panjis (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).

(B) A downward movement in hierarchical status due to marriage into a lower-ranked family.

(C) Shrotriya.

(D) A blemish or social/ritual fault within a lineage, typically resulting from an irregular marriage.

३०. What are the three main hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins established through the Panji system?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(B) Jaywar.

(C) BhaveÅ›var.

(D) 1800 CE.

३१. What is the 'Dushana Panji' used to record?

(A) The couple was socially boycotted and their children were considered 'Chandala'.

(B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Lineage flaws, defects, or instances where ancestral purity was compromised.

३२. Maithil Brahmins who did not enter the formal Panji system during its inception were historically termed ____.

(A) Jaibar

(B) Five generations.

(C) Shrotriya Brahmins.

(D) Pubaripaati.

३३. The term 'Paanti' in the Maithil social hierarchy refers to a family's ____.

(A) Six generations.

(B) Panjibaddha

(C) Social rank or status based on ancestral purity.

(D) 7 generations.

३४. In the Panji system, what happens to the 'Paanti' of a family if they marry into a lower-ranked lineage?

(A) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.

(B) A measure of social or ritual purity/status based on ancestry.

(C) The status is downgraded (Adhogami).

(D) Seven generations.

३५. Which document is preserved to ensure a lineage is protected from the 'Dushana' (defects) of past generations?

(A) Cash (monetary payments).

(B) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).

(C) Jaywar.

(D) Dushana Panji.

३६. According to the Panji system, what are the three main categories of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) It is a genealogical record documenting specific lineages and matrimonial 'defects' or exceptions within the Maithil Brahmin community.

(C) Jaywar.

(D) The First Category (Prathama Shreni).

३७. What status is given to Brahmins who are not registered in the Panji records?

(A) Jaywar.

(B) 32 Panjis.

(C) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.

(D) 13 lineages (including Khadaure, Khauaad, and Sodarpuriye).

३८. The 'Dushana Panji' is used to record what specific type of information?

(A) Lineage flaws, defects, or deviations from social/religious norms in a family history.

(B) There are eight grades.

(C) Dushan Panji.

(D) The specific social standing or 'fame' earned by a family through notable marriages or deeds.

३९. What is the religious consequence of marrying a 'Svajana' (prohibited relative) according to the text?

(A) The Dushana Panji (records of blemishes).

(B) Eight categories.

(C) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

(D) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste).

४०. What is the 'Pari' in the context of Panji ranking?

(A) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.

(D) Birth (purity of lineage) and conduct (religious practice).

४१. What is the 'Paanti' (ranking) hierarchy for Shrotriya Brahmins?

(A) Dr Bibhutinath Jha.

(B) Medieval (Post-Karnat)

(C) Five generations.

(D) A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status.

४२. What does the Panji record indicate about marriages involving 'Devadasis'?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).

(C) 185 total; 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

(D) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.

४३. The status of 'Jaywar' usually implies what about a person's genealogical records?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Devadasi.

(C) Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

४४. What is 'Pachhwari Paanti'?

(A) Step-maternal uncle. Deviation Records Notes

(B) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).

(C) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.

(D) Phandah Mula.

४५. How many paternal generations must traditionally be avoided for marriage among 'Shrotriya' Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Eight categories.

(C) Eight.

(D) The remaining Brahmin groups outside the Shrotriya class.

४६. In the 'Shrotriya' category, into how many hierarchical sub-classes are the Panjis divided?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) 32

(D) 8

४७. What is the total number of Panji categories (ranks) for the 'Yogya' and 'Panjibadh' classes?

(A) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) 153

(D) They were classified as 'Jayabaar'.

४८. In the Panji system, what is 'Dushana'?

(A) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.

(B) A record of social or genealogical 'defects' or deviations within a lineage.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) 153

४९. What happens if a Brahmin marries a 'Swajana' (prohibited relative) according to traditional belief?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) They lose their status as 'Panjibaddha' and may be treated as 'Jaywar'.

(C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from Aryan social status.

(D) Shrotriya

५०. What is the hierarchical position of 'Shrotriya' Brahmins compared to 'Yogya' Brahmins?

(A) A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.

(B) Eight.

(C) Shrotriyas are the highest social tier, followed by Yogyas.

(D) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.

५१. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya genealogy?

(A) It distinguished those with verified registered lineages (Panjibaddh) from those without.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) 7 generations.

(D) A set of rules or social standing markers used to determine sub-hierarchies within the Shrotriya group.

५२. How are 'Pubaripa' and 'Pachhbaripa' Brahmins distinguished?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Panjibaddha.

(C) Shrotriyas are termed 'Pubaripa' (Easterners) while others are 'Pachhbaripa' (Westerners).

(D) The genealogy of families that have lost their original social status or moved to different regions.

५३. How many generations are skipped for marriage on the paternal side in the modified modern rule for non-Shrotriyas?

(A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins, including Yogya and Panjibaddha ranks.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(C) Sub-classifications or local status groups based on specific family branches.

(D) Six generations.

५४. In the Panji terminology, what is a 'Jaibar'?

(A) Five generations.

(B) The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.

(C) A category for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registers.

(D) Five Rigvedic ancestors.

५५. Maithil Brahmins are classified into which three main hierarchical categories?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).

(B) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(D) Dushan Panji.

५६. What term is used for those who were not recorded in the Panji registers during the initial classification?

(A) 32

(B) Panjibaddh.

(C) Jaibar.

(D) It records flaws or irregular marriages that occurred within a family lineage.

५७. The high-ranking 'Ayanti Shrestha' Mulas are divided into how many first-class lineages?

(A) 32

(B) 13 lineages (including Khadaure, Khauaad, and Sodarpuriye).

(C) Sarisab Mula (Shandilya Gotra).

(D) It documents these events honestly in the 'Dushana' or 'Udegh' sections to track lineage purity changes over generations.

५८. According to the Panji system, what happens if a marriage occurs within the same Gotra?

(A) The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcastes) from the Aryan dignity.

(B) Higher lineage/Uchcha Vamsha.

(C) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.

(D) Jaibar.

५९. What is 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya Brahmins?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.

(C) The specific family status or 'honour' tracked within the Shrotriya branch of the Panji.

(D) Narayandatta.

६०. How many Shrotriya Panji records are currently recognized?

(A) To record flaws or 'kshana' (deviations) in a lineage to warn future generations.

(B) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).

(C) The category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the 'Shrotriya' (high-status) lists.

(D) 32 Shrotriya Panjis.

६१. The general (non-Shrotriya) Panji records are divided into how many categories?

(A) 153 Panjis.

(B) The highest rank, consisting of those with the most rigorous genealogical and conduct standards.

(C) The text mentions the 'Kharaure' branch as a high-ranking family lineage that emerged later.

(D) Five generations.

६२. Which branch of Brahmins is known as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

(A) It signifies that two people are not 'Svapinda' (closely related) and are eligible to marry.

(B) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

(C) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.

(D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

६३. Which branch of Brahmins is known as 'Pubari-paat'?

(A) Panjibaddhas must exclude 6 generations on the paternal side instead of 7.

(B) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

(C) Pubari refers to the Shrotriya Brahmins, while Pachhwari refers to the lower tiers.

(D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

६४. According to the Shrotriya rules, how many generations must typically be excluded for marriage on the father's side?

(A) The remaining Brahmin groups outside the Shrotriya class.

(B) Dushan Panji.

(C) Cobbler's

(D) Seven generations.

६५. How many hierarchical ranks (Paantis) are defined for the Shrotriya category of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(C) 32

(D) Eight.

६६. How many Paantis (Panjis) are traditionally maintained for the 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddha' categories combined?

(A) 153.

(B) Lakshminandan

(C) Shrotriya.

(D) Jaibar.

६७. The Shrotriya Panji records are often referred to as _____.

(A) They were categorised as 'Jaywar'.

(B) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

(C) 32

(D) Laukik.

६८. What specific name is given to the 'Shrotriya' subgroup in social classification?

(A) Jaibar.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Birth (purity of lineage) and conduct (religious practice).

(D) Pubaripaati.

६९. What name is given to Maithil Brahmins belonging to ranks below Shrotriya?

(A) Pachhbaripaati.

(B) Pachhabari

(C) Shrotriya.

(D) A registered Brahmin who is lower in status than a Shrotriya but higher than a basic Panjibaddh.

७०. The term 'Adhogami' in the Panji system refers to what phenomenon?

(A) The downward movement of a family's social rank over generations due to marriage alliances.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.

(C) Fully purified ('Purnatah Shuddha').

(D) A high-ranking scholar (Pandit Harinath Upadhyay) accidentally married his own cousin due to lack of records.

७१. Which category of Maithil Brahmins is traditionally considered the highest in social rank?

(A) Devadasi.

(B) Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Shrotriya.

७२. According to the Panji system, how many generations must be avoided for marriage on the father's side for a 'Panjibaddh' individual?

(A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(B) It refers to the specific branches or sub-categories within the Shrotriya group.

(C) Marriage is prohibited within five generations on the maternal side.

(D) Six generations.

৬৩. What name is given to Brahmins who were not registered in the formal Panji records?

(A) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.

(B) Thirty-two.

(C) Dushana Panji.

(D) Jaywar.

৬৪. Into which three hierarchical categories were Maithil Brahmins divided during the Panji Prabandha?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Thirty-two (32).

(C) Yogya

(D) Cobbler's

৬৫. What is the primary function of a 'Dosha Panji'?

(A) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.

(B) To record flaws or 'kshatran' (degradation of status) within a specific family lineage.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Panjibaddh individuals must avoid six generations on the father's side, while Srotriyas avoid seven.

৬৬. Under whose reign was the 'Sakha Panji' (branch records) and the Shrotriya subdivision formally introduced?

(A) Jaibar

(B) To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages.

(C) It refers to the social and genealogical standing of a Shrotriya family.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৬৬. What is the 'Shrotriya' requirement for paternal generational avoidance in marriage?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) A term used for Maithil Brahmins other than the Shrotriya category.

(C) Shrotriya.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

৬৮. What is the 'Laukika' in the Shrotriya Panji system?

(A) The specific social standing or 'status' of a family branch based on marriage alliances.

(B) Brajmohan Singh held the rank of D.I.G. (Police).

(C) A genealogical flaw or stain in the lineage that might affect marriage status.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৬৯. In the Panji hierarchy, who are the 'Yogya' Brahmins?

(A) The second tier of Brahmins, below Shrotriyas but above the basic Panjibaddh group.

(B) Eight.

(C) The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).

(D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibadh).

৮০. What is the status of the Panji system among Rajputs today?

(A) It has largely become extinct, though families still avoid marriage within the same village or maternal clan.

(B) Ayan Shrestha (First Tier).

(C) Yogya.

(D) It distinguished those with verified registered lineages (Panjibaddh) from those without.

৫১. According to the Panji, what happens if an individual marries within their own Gotra?

(A) It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.

(B) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste) and the marriage is invalid.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).

৫২. Into which three hierarchical categories were Maithil Brahmins divided after the Panji classification?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Medha.

(C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.

(D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

৫৩. What happens to the status of a Brahmin who was not registered during the formal Panji census?

(A) They were classified as 'Jaibar'.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) They are categorised as 'Jaywar' and placed outside the formal hierarchical ranks.

(D) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).

৫৪. Under whose reign was the 'Sakha Panji' (branch records) introduced to further classify Shrotriyas?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) The specific village-based social identity or 'branch' within the Shrotriya hierarchy.

(C) Fifteen.

(D) D.G.P. (Director General of Police).

৫৫. Concept: Laukit

(A) Lineages that are recorded in the Panji but hold a rank below Shrotriya and Yogya.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Definition: The specific social status or sub-category assigned to Shrotriya Brahmins based on their marriage alliances.

(D) Laukik.

৫৬. How many 'Chauyala' (hierarchical divisions) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

(A) The text mentions the 'Kharaure' branch as a high-ranking family lineage that emerged later.

(B) Seven generations.

(C) Eight.

(D) 153

৫৭. According to the Dushana Panji, what category of relationship is 'Chamar-karini'?

(A) A marriage alliance or descent involving a person of the cobbler caste, noted as a genealogical fault.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Seven generations.

(D) Sarisab.

৫৮. In the Panji records, what does the term 'Pachhwari-par' refer to?

(A) The second tier of Brahmins, below Shrotriyas but above the basic Panjibaddh group.

(B) A slave or servant from the fisherman caste.

(C) Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya category.

(D) A Brahmin whose family lineage was not formally recorded in the organized Panji system.

८९. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system established in medieval Mithila?

(A) The social category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya group.

(B) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(C) To ensure caste purity and social status for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(D) Eight.

९०. What are the marriage exclusion rules for Shrotriya Brahmins regarding maternal and paternal lineages?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) By recording them as 'Dushan' (flaws) to alert future generations during marriage negotiations.

(C) Dushan Panji (The Black Book)

(D) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side and seven on the paternal side.

९१. What is the marriage exclusion rule for Panjibaddha Brahmins regarding paternal lineage?

(A) Six generations must be avoided on the paternal side.

(B) 32

(C) Shrotriya Brahmins.

(D) Lineage flaws, defects, or deviations from social/religious norms in a family history.

९२. In the Panji system, what happened to Brahmins who were not formally registered ('Panjibaddha')?

(A) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.

(B) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.

(C) A record detailing 'faults' or historical blemishes within specific lineages.

(D) They were classified as 'Jayabaar'.

९३. According to Kumarila Bhatta, why did Brahmins and Kshatriyas maintain 'Samuha Lekhya'?

(A) To prevent the forgetting of ancestral traditions and to monitor the qualities or defects of lineages.

(B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(C) Eight.

(D) It refers to the classification of lineages based on social status and historical associations.

९४. What social rank is immediately below the Shrotriya in the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy?

(A) Status generally declines (moves downward) if one marries into a lower-ranked Panji family.

(B) Due to marriages into lower-tier families leading to a gradual decline in rank (Adhogami).

(C) Jaywar.

(D) Yogya.

९५. How many sub-categories or 'Panjis' exist for the Shrotriya class?

(A) Thirty-two Panjis.

(B) Chand.

(C) The Shrotriya Panji.

(D) Panjibaddh families have their names recorded in the genealogical registers, whereas Jaywar families do not.

९६. In the Panji system, what is a 'Dushana Panji'?

(A) The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'.

(B) A subdivision or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji reflecting specific lineage status.

(C) A record of defects or lapses that have occurred within a specific lineage over time.

(D) Sub-classifications or local status groups based on specific family branches.

९७. What does the 'Laukika' signify in the context of Shrotriya Panjis?

(A) Events of social erosion or lineage 'defects' that became irrelevant as generations passed.

(B) A high-ranking status, often applied to the Shrotriya or noble lineages.

(C) It refers to the specific branches or sub-categories within the Shrotriya group.

(D) 8 levels.

९८. Which Maithil Maharaja introduced the 'Sakha Panji' and created social divisions like Shrotriya during his reign?

(A) Shrotriya Brahmins.

(B) The classes are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(C) It refers to the 16 specific ancestral positions (paternal and maternal) from which a person's 6th generation status is calculated.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

९९. How does the text define the status of 'Jayabaar' Brahmins in relation to marriage?

(A) They are those who lost their genealogical records or failed to maintain the 'Panji' status.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Six generations

(D) Seven generations.

१००. What happens if a Panjikar discovers a 'Dushana' (defect) in a lineage during verification?

(A) Eight.

(B) The marriage might be halted or the social status of the family in the Panji hierarchy might be lowered.

(C) The highest rank of Brahmins who maintained strict lineage and conduct standards.

(D) Marry into a family of a lower genealogical tier.

१०१. What are the three main social hierarchical categories established for Brahmins under the Panji system?

(A) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.

(C) Distinguished University Professor.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१०२. How many Panji books (Panjis) are associated with the 'Shrotriya' category?

(A) Jaywar (or Jaibar).

(B) Devadasi.

(C) 153 Panjis.

(D) 32

१०३. How many Panji books are associated with the 'Yogya' and 'Panjibaddh' categories?

(A) Yogya.

(B) 153

(C) In British India it became a sub-caste, whereas in Nepal it remained a reference to a 'Vedic education stream'.

(D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

१०४. What was the catalyst for Maharaja Harisimhadev to formalise the Panji system?

(A) Srotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaibar.

(B) It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.

(C) A high-ranking Pandit unknowingly married his first cousin, causing a social scandal.

(D) Chandalal, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.

१०५. What is the 'Laukik' in the context of Shrotriya Panjis?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) It can be 'Adhogami' (declining) if marriages are made into lower-status lineages.

(C) A sub-division or category within the Shrotriya genealogical records.

(D) A category for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registers.

१०६. How many 'Chauwal' (categories) are the Shrotriya Panjis divided into?

(A) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

(B) Laukika

(C) Fifteen.

(D) Eight.

१०७. Which Panji type records the 'kshayan' (decay) or specific flaws in a lineage?

(A) Jaibar.

(B) It has largely become extinct, though families still avoid marriage within the same village or maternal clan.

(C) Srotriyas.

(D) Dushana Panji.

१०८. According to the Panji system, what happens to the status of a child born from a 'Svajan' (prohibited) marriage?

(A) Yogya

(B) It refers to a historical connection to a temple dancer, which is recorded as an anomaly ('Dushan') in the genealogy.

(C) Five generations for both (though father's side differs).

(D) The child is considered 'Chandal' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order.

१०९. The 'Asvapinda' status is required for marriage. What does 'Asvapinda' mean?

(A) Jaywar

(B) They were traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from the Aryan social order.

(C) Not related within the prohibited degrees of blood (Sapinda).

(D) It is referred to as a branch (Shakha) that later attained the status of a Mool.

११०. Which category of Brahmins is generally associated with 'Pubari' status?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages.

(C) 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

(D) Five.

१११. Which category of Brahmins is generally associated with 'Pachhabari' status?

(A) They lose their status as 'Panjibaddha' and may be treated as 'Jaywar'.

(B) A specific record documenting faults, blemish, or prohibited incidents within a lineage.

(C) The specific village-based social identity or 'branch' within the Shrotriya hierarchy.

(D) Panjibaddh/Yogya.

११२. Which category of Maithil Brahmin Panji is specifically known as 'Laukika'?

(A) It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period.

(B) The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category.

(C) Eight.

(D) 32

११३. The 'Shrotriya' Brahmins are categorised into how many 'Chauwalas' (grades)?

(A) Jaibar.

(B) It is the record of status changes caused by marriage alliances between different family grades.

(C) Eight.

(D) Panjibaddha.

११४. The term used for Maithil Brahmins who did not enter the formal Panji registration initially is _____.

(A) A registered Brahmin who is lower in status than a Shrotriya but higher than a basic Panjibaddh.

(B) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste).

(C) Jaibar.

(D) A title given to a groom who marries into a specific high-status lineage.

११५. Which Maithil Maharaja introduced the 'Shakha Panji' and the social grading system (Shrotriya, etc.) in the 18th century?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Yogya

(C) The Shrotriya Panji.

(D) It records historical flaws or social 'blemishes' that occurred within a family lineage.

११६. The system of grading families as Shrotriya or Yogya is often criticized for leading to which social evil in the past?

(A) Purwari Paat

(B) Seven generations.

(C) Bikaua (Kulinism) or excessive polygamy based on status.

(D) Jaibar.

११७. The term 'Panjibaddh' refers to those Brahmins whose names are _____.

(A) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(B) In the 'Dushan' or 'Upa-Panji' to track the resulting genealogical status of descendants.

(C) It refers to the high-ranking Shrotriya lineages.

(D) Officially included/registered in the Panji records.

११८. In the Panji system, what happens if an individual's name is not found in the records?

(A) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(C) 15

(D) They are considered 'Jaibar' and may face difficulty in contracting marriages with Panjibaddh families.

११९. The 'Pubari' Brahmins are generally associated with which ranking in the Shakha Panji?

(A) Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family.

(B) To ensure that future generations remain aware of ancestral lapses and avoid their consequences.

(C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(D) Shrotriya.

१२०. The 'Pachhabari' Brahmins are generally associated with which ranking in the Shakha Panji?

(A) Six generations.

(B) Jaibar.

(C) Yogya and Panjibaddh.

(D) The specific hierarchical status and marriage alliances tracked for the Shrotriya class.

१२१. According to the system, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for a Shrotriya Brahmin marriage?

(A) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

(B) To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages.

(C) 13 lineages (including Khadaure, Khauaad, and Sodarpuriye).

(D) Seven generations.

१२२. For general 'Panjibaddh' individuals, how many generations must be avoided on the father's side for marriage?

(A) Thirty-two ancestors.

(B) The rank is 'Adhogami' (descending) and eventually the high status is lost.

(C) The social category of Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya group.

(D) Six generations.

१२३. How many levels of 'Shrotriya' Brahmins were traditionally classified after the reforms of Maharaja Madhav Singh?

(A) Eight.

(B) 13

(C) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srotriya genealogical records.

(D) Seven generations.

१२४. What is the total number of 'Panjis' (record books) typically maintained for the 'Yogya' and 'Vanshaj' categories?

(A) A high-ranking scholar (Pandit Harinath Upadhyay) accidentally married his own cousin due to lack of records.

(B) The couple was excommunicated, and the offspring were considered 'Chandala'.

(C) 153

(D) Jaywar

१२५. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya Panji records?

(A) A classification system used specifically for the Shrotriya subgroup's marriage groups.

(B) Six generations.

(C) Jaibar

(D) Higher lineage/Uchcha Vamsha.

१२६. The term 'Pachhwari-par' refers to which group of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) A category for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registers.

(B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar).

(C) Shrotriya Panji.

(D) A lineage classification based on the social standing and marital history of their ancestors.

१२७. Which class of Maithil Brahmins was historically considered the highest in the social hierarchy?

(A) Lakshminandan

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Lost their official genealogical records or eligibility status over time.

(D) A person whose name and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.

१२८. What is the status of a child born from a marriage between 'Swajana' (forbidden relatives)?

(A) The highest-ranking ancestral villages, including Kharaure, Khauare, and Budhabare.

(B) Five generations.

(C) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side and seven on the paternal side.

(D) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).

१२९. What are 'Jaywar' Brahmins?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

(B) Laukiki

(C) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registration.

(D) Cobbler's

१३०. The Panji system records the marriage of a Brahmin with a 'Dasi' or non-Brahmin as a _____.

(A) Dushana (flaw or transgression).

(B) The genealogy of families that have lost their original social status or moved to different regions.

(C) 15 categories.

(D) Specific sub-classifications or records within the Shrotriya Panji.

१३१. Which King introduced the 'Sakha Panji' to create the Shrotriya and non-Shrotriya divisions?

(A) The classes are Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Chairman of Dena Bank.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Distinguished University Professor.

१३२. What term is used for those whose names were formally recorded in the genealogical registers?

(A) Panjibaddh

(B) The Shrotriya Panji.

(C) 6 generations

(D) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.

१३३. The classification of lineages into 'Shrotriya', 'Yogya', and 'Panjibaddh' intensified during the reign of which later Maharaja?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Thirty-two (32).

(C) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३४. What is the function of a 'Dooshan Panji'?

(A) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books (non-registered).

(B) To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages.

(C) Step-maternal uncle. Deviation Records Notes

(D) Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.

१३५. Which Brahmin category is also referred to as 'Pubari-Paat'?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

(B) To record flaws or 'kshatran' (degradation of status) within a specific family lineage.

(C) Seven (Mool, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanya-patra).

(D) Shrotriya

१३६. Which Brahmin category is also referred to as 'Pachhwari-Paat'?

(A) The documented lineage and social standing specific to the Shrotriya category.

(B) All non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.).

(C) Panjibaddh

(D) Five generations.

१३७. How many 'Chauvala' (classes) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

(A) 8

(B) 32

(C) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३८. What are 'Laukik' within the context of the Panji system?

(A) The marriage was historically declared invalid, and offspring were excluded from the community's high status.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).

(D) Specific titles or social sub-categories used primarily in the Shrotriya Panji records.

१३९. According to the 'Dooshan' records, what is an 'Agnyaat' marriage?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) A marriage where the lineage or caste of the bride is unknown or undocumented.

(C) Laukika

(D) Their rank decreases, potentially causing the family to move out of the top hierarchy over time.

१४०. Which Panji type specifically records the 'flaws' or social falls of a family lineage?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(C) Dooshan Panji

(D) 15

१४१. In the context of Panji, what does the term 'Jaywar' signify?

(A) It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.

(B) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).

(C) Lineages that were not formally 'Panjibaddh' or recorded in the primary Shrotriya/Yogya hierarchy.

(D) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.

१४२. What are the three hierarchical categories of Maithili Brahmins established by the Panji system?

(A) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations of ancestors.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar).

(D) Ayan Shrestha (First Tier).

१४३. What determines if a person is 'Panjibaddha'?

(A) 153

(B) The genealogists added the title after a man abducted and married a woman to protect the Panji's integrity.

(C) If their names and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books.

(D) The specific hierarchical status or 'Pan' assigned to a family within the Shrotriya community.

१४४. How does the 'adho-gami' principle affect social ranking in the Panji system?

(A) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.

(B) A title or status referring to those who do not ask for anything (associated with Pandit Bhavanath Mishra).

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) It is a branch of the Phandah MÅ«l that was elevated to high status in later periods.

१४५. What is the 'Laukika' in the context of Srotriya records?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Eight.

(C) Five.

(D) It is the specific Panji record or tradition maintained by Srotriya Brahmins.

१४६. In the Srotriya Panji, how many categories (Chauralla) are currently recognised?

(A) Jaibar (or Jayavaar).

(B) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.

(C) A category for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registers.

(D) Eight.

१४७. In the Panji, the 'kshana' or flaws recorded in 'Dushana Panji' can lead to a family being labelled as _____.

(A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(B) Five generations.

(C) A subdivision or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji reflecting specific lineage status.

(D) Dushit (flawed or degraded).

१४८. The Panji system considers a person 'Svajana' if they share blood relations. What is the status of children from such a marriage?

(A) D.G.P. (Director General of Police).

(B) They were traditionally viewed as 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan à¤®à¤°à¥à¤¯ à¤¾à¤¦à¤¾ (dignity).

(C) Pachhwari Paat.

(D) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.

१४९. What is 'Pachhwari Paat'?

(A) It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period.

(B) Eight.

(C) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins in the Panji system.

(D) The Shrotriya Maithil Brahmins.

१५०. How many total Panjis (genealogical registers) are mentioned in the source material?

(A) 185 (32 for Srotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).

(B) Chandal

(C) Anantaram.

(D) Shrotriyas are termed 'Pubaripa' (Easterners) while others are 'Pachhbaripa' (Westerners).

१५१. The category of Maithil Brahmins who are not registered in the Panji records is called _____.

(A) Jaywar Brahmins (non-Shrotriya).

(B) Eight (known as Chauwala or Chaurayil).

(C) Jaywar

(D) A measure of social or ritual purity/status based on ancestry.

१५२. What change did Maharaja Madhav Singh introduce to the Panji system in the 18th century?

(A) Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars.

(B) 153 Panjis.

(C) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.

(D) Social defects, lapses in caste rules, or historical 'stigmas' within a lineage.

१५३. The hierarchical sub-groups 'Pubari' and 'Pachhwari' refer to the ____ and ____ sections of the Brahmin community respectively.

(A) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

(B) I.P.S. (D.I.G.)

(C) Shrotriya; non-Shrotriya

(D) They lose their status as 'Panjibaddha' and may be treated as 'Jaywar'.

१५४. How many 'Laukiks' (social status rankings) exist within the Shrotriya Panji category?

(A) He married the daughter of 'Chamru' of the Valiyase Mul, whose own mother's lineage was unknown.

(B) They were known as Jaibar.

(C) Thirty-two.

(D) It refers to the specific branches or sub-categories within the Shrotriya group.

१५५. What happens to the status of a lineage in the Panji if a member marries into a lower category?

(A) 32.

(B) The lineage status generally declines (Adhogami).

(C) Eight.

(D) Shrotriya

१५६. Under the Panji system, what is the marriage exclusion rule regarding the father's side ('Pitri-paksha') for Shrotriyas?

(A) It refers to the high-ranking Shrotriya lineages.

(B) Specific genealogical records used to track the sub-lineages and relative status within the Shrotriya category.

(C) Lineages that lost their high rank (Shrotriya) due to marriages into lower-ranked (Yogya/Panjibaddha) families.

(D) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations of ancestors.

१५७. Under the Panji system, what is the marriage exclusion rule regarding the mother's side ('Matri-paksha') for Shrotriyas?

(A) The eastern (Srotriya) and western (remaining Brahmin) divisions of Maithil Brahmins.

(B) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of ancestors.

(C) General Manager (GM) at BSNL, Solapur.

(D) The remaining Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.) excluding Srotriyas.

१५८. Which Maithil King initiated the 'Shakha Panji' system, leading to the hierarchical division of Shrotriyas and other classes?

(A) Five generations.

(B) Those outside the Shrotriya category (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१५९. The 'Laukik' refers to the specific Panji records associated with which social tier?

(A) Narayandatta.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.

(D) Brajmohan Singh held the rank of D.I.G. (Police).

१६०. What is the 'Dushan Panji' used for?

(A) Dooshan Panji

(B) Five generations.

(C) The specific social standing or 'status' of a family branch based on marriage alliances.

(D) To record flaws or 'kshana' (deviations) in a lineage to warn future generations.

१६१. Which Maithil King's order led to the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' specifically for Shrotriyas in the 18th century?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Ananda.

(C) Shrotriya and Panjibaddha.

(D) D.G.P. (Director General of Police).

१६२. Which Brahmin tier is referred to as 'Pachhwari-paat'?

(A) Shakha Panji records branches and social status (like Shrotriya), whereas Moola Panji records basic ancestral origins.

(B) The downward movement of a family's social rank due to improper marriage alliances.

(C) Jaibar

(D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibadh).

१६३. How many 'Chauvala' (categories) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

(A) 8

(B) Jaibar

(C) The highest rank of Brahmins who maintained strict lineage and conduct standards.

(D) Cash (monetary payments).

१६४. What is the total number of 'Panjis' (books/records) managed by the Panjikars?

(A) A specific record or status marker within the Shrotriya Panji classifications.

(B) Six.

(C) 5 generations.

(D) 185 (32 Shrotriya and 153 Yogya/Panjibadh).

१६५. According to the Panji management, what are the four distinct categories of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

(C) To record and preserve information about flaws or social deviations within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.

(D) Sarisab Mula (Shandilya Gotra).

१६६. What defines the 'Jaywar' category of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Those who are not formally registered within the Panji records.

(B) Changes in political status and the loss of systematic scholarly patronage.

(C) Devdasi Dushan

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१६७. How many sub-categories or 'shakhis' of Shrotriya Brahmins were established based on hierarchy?

(A) Six generations.

(B) Eight.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(D) Eight categories.

१६८. Under the Panji system, what does a 'Dushan Panji' record?

(A) Brahmins who are not officially registered or 'Panjibaddha' in the genealogical records.

(B) Defects or violations of tradition within a lineage to prevent future errors.

(C) Jaywar (or Jaibar).

(D) Devadasi

१६९. How did the introduction of 'Shakha Panji' under Maharaja Madhav Singh change the social structure?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) It introduced further sub-divisions and hierarchy, leading to social inequalities.

(C) Five generations.

(D) A specific social identity or sub-classification resulting from marriage alliances.

१७०. What is 'Laukik' in the context of the Shrotriya Panji?

(A) The flaws or social transgressions associated with specific lineages.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(C) The specific hierarchical status or 'Pan' assigned to a family within the Shrotriya community.

(D) Jagadguru and Paramguru.

१७१. What is the status of the 'Karn-Kayastha' Gotra according to the text?

(A) Panjibaddh

(B) A written family record used to protect lineage and track virtues or defects.

(C) High-ranking or most populous

(D) They predominantly belong to a single Gotra, Kashyapa.

१७२. Which type of Panji specifically records 'Kshayan' (defects) that have entered a lineage?

(A) Dushan Panji.

(B) Dooshan Panji

(C) A specific record or status marker within the Shrotriya Panji classifications.

(D) Laukiki

१७३. What is 'Adho-gami' in the Shrotriya classification?

(A) The downward movement or loss of hierarchical status due to marriage into lower-ranked families.

(B) The highest tier, characterised by strict adherence to rituals and genealogical purity.

(C) A high-ranking Pandit unknowingly married his first cousin, causing a social scandal.

(D) Eight

१७४. How does the Panji determine 'Sapinda' status for mothers in the Shrotriya category?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Dushan Panji.

(C) A specific set of records that detail flaws, social lapses, or historical anomalies within a family's lineage.

(D) By checking the maternal side for five generations.

१७५. What does 'Srot-Plav' signify in the Panji categories?

(A) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.

(B) A high-ranking status, often applied to the Shrotriya or noble lineages.

(C) Lineage flaws, defects, or instances where ancestral purity was compromised.

(D) 185 (32 Shrotriya and 153 Yogya/Panjibadh).

१७६. The 'Tantra Vartika' text claims that high-born families preserve lineage to distinguish between _____ and _____.

(A) Five generations.

(B) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.

(C) Virtues (Guna) and defects (Dosha).

(D) It refers to the classification of the Srotriya community into specific hierarchical 'classes'.

१७७. What is the hierarchical relationship between Shrotriya and Panjibaddh Brahmins?

(A) Shrotriyas are the highest-ranked, followed by Panjibaddh and Yogya.

(B) 185 total; 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

(C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(D) Dushana.

१७८. The three hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins created by the Panji are Shrotriya, Yogya, and _____.

(A) A 'Yavani' (foreigner or Muslim woman), specifically named Daulat Jahan.

(B) The Black Book

(C) Baidyanath.

(D) Panjibaddh.

१७९. What term is used for those Brahmins who did not get registered in the initial Panji system?

(A) They are referred to as 'Jaywar'.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.

(C) Shrotriya and Panjibaddha.

(D) Eight (8).

१८०. According to the Shrotriya marriage rules, how many generations must be avoided on the paternal side?

(A) They are sometimes called 'Pubaripaat', while others are 'Pachhuaripaat'.

(B) The specific lineage records or titles associated with the Shrotriya category.

(C) Seven generations must be avoided on the paternal side.

(D) Paati Panji.

१८१. How many generations must be avoided on the maternal side for a valid Shrotriya marriage?

(A) Jaybar (or Jaibar).

(B) Five generations.

(C) Shrotriya

(D) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side.

१८२. What was the specific social consequence for a child born from an 'unauthorised' (Svajana) marriage?

(A) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.

(B) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.

(C) Eight.

(D) The child was socially categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social status.

१८३. In the Panji system, what does 'Dushana Panji' record?

(A) It records historical flaws or social 'blemishes' that occurred within a family lineage.

(B) Dushana Panji.

(C) The lineage status generally declines (Adhogami).

(D) It refers to the specific branches or sub-categories within the Shrotriya group.

१८४. According to the text, what is the status of Panji records among Maithil Kshatriyas today?

(A) Five generations.

(B) Five.

(C) The Panji system among Kshatriyas has largely become extinct over time.

(D) The specific lineage records or classifications used primarily for the Srotriya category.

१८५. What is the 'Paak' or 'Pani' in the context of Shrotriya Panji?

(A) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Purwari Paat

(D) It refers to the relative social 'weight' or ranking within the hierarchical system.

१८६. What are 'Laukika' in the context of Shrotriya records?

(A) Seven.

(B) Specific lineage distinctions or sub-classifications used in Srotriya genealogical records.

(C) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.

(D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

१८७. Which Maithil King's court saw the first major categorization of Brahmins into the 'Shrotriya' tier?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

(B) 32

(C) The lineage rank descends (Adhogami) and may eventually lose Shrotriya status.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१८८. What are the three main social categories of Maithil Brahmins established through the Panji system?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).

(B) Definition: The downward social mobility of a lineage's status due to marriages into lower-ranked families.

(C) He was born five years after the passing of his father.

(D) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).

१८९. How many generations must be avoided for marriage eligibility on the paternal side according to the Shrotriya rule?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) 13

(C) Seven generations.

(D) Not of the Shrotriya category (those who fall outside the highest tier).

१९०. The 'Dushana Panji' is a specific record used to document what?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(C) Flaws or lapses in lineage purity within a specific family history.

(D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

१९१. What is the 'Laukik' in the Shrotriya Panji system?

(A) A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Specific social status or 'honour' points that fluctuate based on marriage alliances.

(D) Jaibar.

१९२. How many 'Chaupala' (categories) exist within the Shrotriya Panji?

(A) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of social hierarchies like Shrotriya.

(B) 8

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Shrotriyavansh and Simarwar.

१९३. What is the significance of the 35th Mula, 'Phandaha'?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Shrotriya Brahmins.

(C) The classification into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha categories.

(D) It is an branch of the Khana Mula that attained high status in later periods.

१९४. What was the immediate catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to formalise the Panji system in the 14th century?

(A) Eight.

(B) A high-ranking scholar (Pandit Harinath Upadhyay) accidentally married his own cousin due to lack of records.

(C) Eight

(D) Jaywar.

१९५. What is the 'Pachhwari Paanth'?

(A) Panjibadh.

(B) The genealogical category for Brahmins other than the Shrotriya class.

(C) Shrotriya Panji.

(D) Jagadguru and Paramguru.

१९६. How many Panjis are dedicated to the Shrotriya class compared to the Yogya/Panjibaddha class?

(A) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).

(B) 32 Panjis for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha.

(C) It refers to genealogical 'impurities' or errors in the family line.

(D) The introduction of the 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of the Shrotriya/Yogya hierarchy.

१९७. The 'Shakha Panji' was specifically created to manage the lineages of which two groups?

(A) Specific sub-classifications or records within the Shrotriya Panji.

(B) Virtues (Guna) and defects (Dosha).

(C) Shrotriya and Panjibaddha.

(D) Jaywar.

१९८. In the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy, what are the three primary categories created by the Panji classification?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Six.

(C) Chand.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१९९. What is the minimum number of generations to be skipped for marriage on the maternal side in the Shrotriya category?

(A) The downward movement of a family's social rank due to improper marriage alliances.

(B) Those other than the Shrotriya (primarily the Panjibaddh and Yogya).

(C) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registration.

(D) Five generations.

२००. The 'Dushana Panji' is used to record what specific information regarding a lineage?

(A) It refers to the classification of lineages based on social status and historical associations.

(B) Flaws or prohibited acts (faults) that might have occurred within the family history.

(C) The general class of Brahmins who do not belong to the Shrotriya, Yogya, or Panjibaddh grades.

(D) The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages.

२०१. Individuals whose names are officially recorded in the genealogical registers are called ____.

(A) The second highest rank in the Maithil social order, below Shrotriya but above Panjibaddh.

(B) Six generations

(C) Six generations.

(D) Panjibaddh

२०२. The 'Laukik' system, used to track sub-lineages, is primarily associated with which category of Brahmins?

(A) Narayandatta.

(B) The social standing or 'status' level within the Shrotriya community, which can decrease over generations.

(C) It refers to the relative social 'weight' or ranking within the hierarchical system.

(D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२०३. Which category of Brahmins is referred to as 'Pachhwari Paith' (Western Path) in contrast to Shrotriyas?

(A) Jaibar.

(B) A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status.

(C) The remaining non-Shrotriya Panjibaddh Brahmins.

(D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२०४. How does the Panji system treat children of a marriage that violates 'Sapinda' rules?

(A) Panjibaddh (à¤ªà¤žà¥ à¤œà¥€à¤¬à¤¦à¥ à¤§)

(B) Jaibar.

(C) Dushana.

(D) They were traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from the Aryan social order.

२०५. How many 'Chaudala' (levels) are found in the Shrotriya Panji?

(A) Jagadguru and Paramguru.

(B) Five generations.

(C) Eight.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

२०६. Which social category represents the highest tier within the Maithil Brahmin hierarchy established by the Panji system?

(A) Formalised genealogical records (Panji)

(B) Shrotriya

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.

(D) Shrotriyas are highly ranked and registered; Jaywars are lower ranked or unregistered.

२०७. Families who were formally recorded and registered in the genealogical books are known as ____.

(A) The lineage was documented in the 'Dushana Panji' to track the deviation from caste purity.

(B) Tribhuvan, Haribhajan, Damodar and Yadunandan.

(C) Dushana (flaw or transgression).

(D) Panjibaddh

२०८. What is recorded in the 'Dushan Panji'?

(A) 32 Panjis for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha.

(B) He was born five years after the passing of his father (Pitri Parokshe).

(C) Marry into a family of a lower genealogical tier.

(D) Social defects, lapses in caste rules, or historical 'stigmas' within a lineage.

२०९. What is the social consequence of a marriage deemed 'Swajana' (between prohibited relatives)?

(A) They were historically categorised as 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.

(B) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.

(C) The offspring are historically considered outcasts or 'Chandala'.

(D) Thirteen.

२१०. How does the Panji system treat historical inter-caste marriages in a family tree?

(A) They are recorded in the Dushan Panji to maintain genealogical honesty while allowing for eventual integration.

(B) The specific social standing or 'fame' earned by a family through notable marriages or deeds.

(C) Scholarly achievement or educational status.

(D) 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes.

२११. What name is given to the eight categories of the Shrotriya Brahmin Panjis?

(A) Chauwala

(B) To record 'flaws' or deviations in lineage, such as inter-caste marriages or unconventional unions, to warn future generations.

(C) Seven generations.

(D) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२१२. What is the difference between 'Pubari' and 'Pachhwari' Brahmins in the Mithila hierarchy?

(A) A genealogical record that specifically tracks any flaws or historical transgressions in a family's lineage.

(B) Charmkarini (tanner)

(C) Pubari refers to the Shrotriya Brahmins, while Pachhwari refers to the lower tiers.

(D) A subdivision or sub-category within the Shrotriya Panji reflecting specific lineage status.

२१३. Which title is given to 'Sadananda' in excerpt 170, indicating his high scholarly status?

(A) Loam Surgan.

(B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the parents are ostracised from the Arya dignity.

(C) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२१४. According to the text, what high-ranking police position was held by Brajmohan Singh?

(A) Panjibaddh

(B) Brajmohan Singh held the rank of D.I.G. (Police).

(C) Eight.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

२१५. Identify the grandson of Sir Ganganath Jha who attained the rank of I.A.S.

(A) 8 categories.

(B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

(C) Dr Bibhutinath Jha.

(D) It refers to genealogical 'impurities' or errors in the family line.

२१६. Dinesh, a member of the Sodaripur lineage and son of Laxman, held what high-ranking professional position?

(A) Chairman of Dena Bank.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Dushan Panji.

(D) Dooshan Panji

२१७. Bhimnath, a member of the Sodaripur-Lalganj branch, held which high-level police rank?

(A) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

(B) D.G.P. (Director General of Police).

(C) 'Pitri parokshe panch varsh vyatite' (born five years after the passing of his father).

(D) To maintain genealogical records and verify the 'non-related' status of couples before marriage.

२१८. Which title is often used for high-ranking members of the family branches, such as Ganeshidutt Singh?

(A) The status is downgraded (Adhogami).

(B) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.

(C) The system was formalised under Harisingh Dev, but further stratified under later Darbhanga Raj rulers like Madhav Singh.

(D) Babu.

२१९. Who was the son of Upendra Kar, holding the military rank of Lt. Colonel?

(A) A specific record or status marker within the Shrotriya Panji classifications.

(B) It refers to the classification of the Srotriya community into specific hierarchical 'classes'.

(C) Pachhabari

(D) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.

२२०. In the Mahishi records (345), which professional rank is held by Mahaveer, son of Gangadhar?

(A) I.P.S. (D.I.G.)

(B) Six generations.

(C) Those who were not initially recorded in the Panji registers during the initial survey.

(D) Sakha Panji.

२२१. According to the Mahishi lineage (346), what is the professional rank of Balveer and Arun?

(A) I.A.S.

(B) Dushana.

(C) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' or socially excluded from the Arya fold.

(D) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as irregular marriages or social transgressions.

२२२. What is the meaning of the abbreviation 'Dau' or 'Ddau' in the context of these genealogical records?

(A) Dushan Panji.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).

(C) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.

(D) Dauhitra, which refers to the subject's maternal grandson status or their mother's ancestral village.

२२३. Which title was held by Vedanand Singh, reflecting his status in the Banaili family?

(A) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.

(B) Five generations.

(C) Raja Bahadur.

(D) Babunath, Ranknath, Hridaynath, Vaiyakaran, and Matinath

२२४. Vinodanand, the son of Shivnandan, achieved which high-ranking civil service position?

(A) In Nepal, it still refers to a stream of Vedic education rather than a specific sub-caste.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) The emergence of distinct hierarchy-based social classes within the community.

(D) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.

२२५. Which village is associated with the 'Shrotriya Vansh' mentioned in the context of industrialist Anand?

(A) Loam Surgan.

(B) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.

(C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(D) Dushana (flaw or transgression).

२२६. Which high-ranking officer in the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) is mentioned in the text?

(A) Six generations.

(B) Ranknath (or Hridaynath/Matinnath).

(C) Jaibar (or Jaywar)

(D) Vinayanand.

२२७. Who were the sons of the judge (Nyayadhish) Phanindranath?

(A) Shrotriyavansh and Simarwar.

(B) Second

(C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the family loses its social status.

(D) 32 Panjis.

२२८. Which individual mentioned in the lineage of Baidyanath held the professional rank of I.A.S.?

(A) A marriage where the lineage or caste of the bride is unknown or undocumented.

(B) Bal Krishna.

(C) The downward movement of a family's social rank due to improper marriage alliances.

(D) Rajak (Washerman).

२२९. What was the professional rank of Vinodanand, son of Thakur Girananand?

(A) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).

(B) 32 for Shrotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh classes.

(C) A record of specific genealogical 'faults' or 'stains' in a family lineage to prevent their spread.

(D) They are referred to as 'Jaywar'.

२३०. Sanjay Kumar, the son of Lakshminarayan, held what specific rank in the police force?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.

(C) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as irregular marriages or social transgressions.

(D) CID Inspector.

२३१. Which prestigious police rank was held by Nandkumar, the son-in-law of Surendranath?

(A) It refers to supplemental genealogical notes or branch updates within the Shrotriya records.

(B) DGP (Director General of Police).

(C) Thirteen.

(D) The Gop (cowherd) caste.

२३२. Shashi Shekhar, a son-in-law in the lineage, holds the rank of DGM at which organisation?

(A) Eight.

(B) Bokaro Steel.

(C) The highest-ranking Mools, such as Kharaure, Khauare, and Sodarpuriye.

(D) Sakha Panji.

२३३. In the records, the term 'Nivartaman Mukhiya' indicates what status?

(A) Thirty-two Panjis.

(B) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).

(C) The highest rank of Brahmins who maintained strict lineage and conduct standards.

(D) Retired or former Village Head.

२३४. Identify the professional status of Aman, son of Jyotindranath.

(A) It provides evidence of historical social anomalies, such as inter-caste marriages or widow remarriages.

(B) 153 Panjis.

(C) Medha.

(D) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

२३५. Ayodhyanath, popularly known as Mohan Ji, retired from which high-ranking police post in Rajasthan?

(A) Charmkarini (tanner)

(B) Seven generations.

(C) Director General of Police (DGP).

(D) Mahathain.

२३६. Bhaveshnath Pathak was a scholar honoured by which high-ranking official for his literary contributions?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) It refers to genealogical 'impurities' or errors in the family line.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) The President of India.

२३७. Alok Pathak, who held an MA degree, was the son of which high-ranking police official?

(A) The faults or 'kshat' (blemishes) that occurred in a lineage over time.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(D) Ayodhyanath (Mohan Ji).

२३८. What distinguished the genealogical record maintained by Devanand (Choti Jha) from other records?

(A) It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period.

(B) It distinguished those with verified registered lineages (Panjibaddh) from those without.

(C) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

२३९. Which member of the Madhura Mool reached the rank of Bank Officer in Navratan Purnia?

(A) Madhyam (Middle Tier).

(B) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar).

(C) Ganeshmohan, also known as Bhanu.

(D) 32

२४०. Which son of Modanand Jha is described as a 'Highly Capable Teacher' (Yogyatam Adhyapak) with an MA degree?

(A) Lakshminandan

(B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar).

(C) Gangesh Upadhyaya.

(D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२४१. Dr Tushar Kanth holds the professional rank of a _____ Professor.

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Dooshan Panji

(C) University

(D) 8 levels.

२४२. Who are the three sons of Mishra Harinath mentioned in the Ranka branch?

(A) To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages.

(B) 8

(C) Ramanath, Umanath and Hridaynath.

(D) The Shrotriya Brahmins.

२४३. Name the six sons of Mishra Devahari recorded in the Ranka Sirvaniya branch.

(A) Dwadvitiya (Second Grade).

(B) A record of specific genealogical 'faults' or 'stains' in a family lineage to prevent their spread.

(C) The downward movement or loss of hierarchical status due to marriage into lower-ranked families.

(D) Sri Krishna, Ram Krishna, Kamdev, Shivdutta, Parashuram and Madan.

२४४. Who is the mother of the sons of Mishra Devahari in the Ranka Sirvaniya branch?

(A) Mahathain.

(B) Thirty-two.

(C) Those who were not registered in the formal Panji records.

(D) Five generations.

२४५. Identify the son of Ramkrishna in the Ranka Sirvaniya lineage.

(A) A category for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registers.

(B) Six generations

(C) It implies a downward movement or decline in lineage rank over time.

(D) Anantaram.

२४६. Who are the four sons of Dullah mentioned in the Ranka Sirvaniya record?

(A) Distinguished University Professor.

(B) It documents social flaws, 'kshana' (irregularities), or prohibited marriages in a lineage.

(C) Tribhuvan, Haribhajan, Damodar and Yadunandan.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

२४७. Identify the son of Damodar in the Ranka Sirvaniya branch.

(A) Director General of Police (DGP).

(B) Narayandatta.

(C) The specific lineage rankings or categories within the Shrotriya Panji.

(D) The Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

२४८. Who is the son of Kirtu in the Ranka Sirvaniya lineage?

(A) Yogya.

(B) Panchbadan.

(C) It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period.

(D) The western group, generally referring to Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmins.

२४९. In the Ranka Sirvaniya branch, who are the two sons of Sri Krishna?

(A) Jaywar (or Jaibar).

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

(C) Ramdutta and Tulsiram.

(D) To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages.

२५०. Identify the four sons of Rajkumar residing in Mahuratan.

(A) Chandalal, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.

(B) A blemish or social/ritual fault within a lineage, typically resulting from an irregular marriage.

(C) Shrotriya

(D) A set of rules or social standing markers used to determine sub-hierarchies within the Shrotriya group.

२५१. Who in the Pathak lineage achieved the rank of IAS (Indian Administrative Service)?

(A) Three Rigvedic ancestors.

(B) Pranesh.

(C) Those other than the Shrotriya (primarily the Panjibaddh and Yogya).

(D) Scholarly achievement or educational status.

२५२. Shivshankar, son of Lakshman, held what high-ranking position in BSNL?

(A) General Manager (GM) at BSNL, Solapur.

(B) The marriage eligibility of the family might be compromised or their social ranking lowered.

(C) The specific social standing or 'fame' earned by a family through notable marriages or deeds.

(D) The genealogists added the title after a man abducted and married a woman to protect the Panji's integrity.

२५३. In the Shrotriya Salampur lineage, who are the three sons of Mishra Shivi?

(A) The offspring is traditionally considered outcaste (Chandal status in historical texts).

(B) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.

(C) 8

(D) Mansukh, Hiran, and Horila.

२५४. What is the profession of Bhavanand, the son of Kartikeya in the Shrotriya lineage?

(A) Engineer-in-Chief for the Government of Bihar.

(B) Child marriage and polygamy (due to hypergamy and lineage status).

(C) Dushan Panji.

(D) Mansukh, Hiran, and Horila.

२५५. Which individual is identified as the son of Baidyanath in the Shrotriya branch of Salampur?

(A) Srotriyas.

(B) Bhavnath alias Kanhaiya.

(C) Shrotriya.

(D) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.

२५६. Who is the father of Shashinath, Rajnath, and Shambhunath in the Shrotriya line?

(A) Social or lineage 'defects' or 'stains' that occurred in a family's history.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Baidyanath.

(D) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji or who lost their status.

२५७. The genealogical records that document lineage blemishes or faults are commonly referred to as the ____.

(A) Three

(B) Dushan Panji (The Black Book)

(C) The lineage status generally declines (Adhogami).

(D) Defects, violations of caste rules, or historical flaws in a family's lineage.

२५८. According to entry 17 of the Dushan Panji, what was the status of the mother of Vidyapati?

(A) Gajendra Thakur

(B) Devadasi.

(C) Ananda.

(D) It is referred to as a branch (Shakha) that later attained the status of a Mool.

२५९. According to entry 30 of the Dushan Panji, what caste blemish is mentioned in the lineage of Som and Vasudev?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) Paati Panji.

(C) The Dushana Panji.

(D) Rajak (Washerman).

२६०. In the 'Dushan Panji', entry 1 relates to the lineage of which village?

(A) Ganeshmohan, also known as Bhanu.

(B) Sarisab.

(C) Shrotriya and Panjibaddha.

(D) Panjibaddha.

२६१. In the Dushan Panji, entry 16 refers to Harihar's mother as a ____.

(A) Through the recording of 'Dushanas' or specific events that lowered a family's status.

(B) A girl who has fallen from her social or moral path/caste status.

(C) Eight.

(D) Devadasi

२६२. Identify the son of Baidju mentioned in entry 24 of the Dushan Panji.

(A) To ensure that future generations are aware of past lineage 'faults' and can avoid their negative social effects.

(B) Formalised genealogical records (Panji)

(C) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registration.

(D) Hariram.

२६३. Who was the son of Hariram in the lineage mentioned in entry 24 of the Dushan Panji?

(A) The offspring were historically considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social standing.

(B) Rajballabh.

(C) To ensure that future generations remain aware of ancestral lapses and avoid their consequences.

(D) The fault was eventually forgotten or diluted after six generations of pure marriages.

२६४. In the Dushan Panji entry 29, what is the blemish associated with the lineage of Gopal and Madhav?

(A) Eight (8).

(B) Marry into a family of a lower genealogical tier.

(C) Rajaki (Washerman).

(D) Chandal

२६५. Which location is associated with the 'Western Country' (Pashchim Desh) lineage in the Dushan Panji?

(A) The social status or 'quality' assigned to a lineage based on its ancestral conduct and marriage ties.

(B) Eight.

(C) Yamugam.

(D) Eight

२६६. In entry 27 of the Dushan Panji, which village is associated with the lineage of Jagannath?

(A) Jaibar.

(B) Karmha.

(C) Devadhar.

(D) Dushana Panji.

२६७. Which lineage is linked to the village of Mangalwadi in the Dushan Panji?

(A) Khandvala Guldi.

(B) The specific social rank or status assigned based on marriage alliances and lineage purity.

(C) To record flaws or 'kshana' (deviations) in a lineage to warn future generations.

(D) Mahathain.

२६८. What is the primary subject of the document titled 'Dushana Panji' or 'The Black Book'?

(A) It is a genealogical record documenting specific lineages and matrimonial 'defects' or exceptions within the Maithil Brahmin community.

(B) Chairman of Dena Bank.

(C) Dushana.

(D) It consists of 13 primary Mools.

२६९. According to entry 33, what is the status of the maternal lineage for Gangadhar?

(A) Dushan Panji.

(B) Matruka Agyat (Maternal lineage unknown).

(C) Shrotriya.

(D) Definition: The natural decline in family rank or status over time due to marriages into lower-ranked lineages.

२७०. In entry 35, which lineage is associated with the status of 'Nishiddha Kula'?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh

(B) Kashyapa (or similar high-ranking categories depending on the Moola).

(C) Nidhi.

(D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

२७१. The term 'Param Brahman' in entry 79 is applied to which status or title?

(A) Devadasi

(B) Social sub-groups or lineages that emerged due to marriage alliances, used to track status within the Shrotriya class.

(C) Mahapatra.

(D) Shakha Panji.

२७२. What is the status of the 'maternal unknown' record for JÅ«á¸ ÄuÃ± in entry 33?

(A) A record of perceived flaws or deviations in a lineage's history that could affect social standing.

(B) Matruka Agyat.

(C) To record any flaws or 'Kshayan' (decay) that occurred in a specific lineage.

(D) The Black Book

২৭৩. What is the English translation of the title 'Dushana Panji' used in the source material?

(A) The Black Book

(B) Shrotriya

(C) The inherent quality or status of a lineage, often subject to change based on marriage choices (Adhogami or descending status).

(D) Flaws or incidents of 'impurity' within a lineage to prevent their recurrence.

২৭৪. Who is the author of the provided excerpts from 'Dushana Panji'?

(A) Jaywar

(B) The concept that a family's rank within the Shrotriya/Yogya system can decrease if they marry into lower-ranked lineages.

(C) Gajendra Thakur

(D) Shrotriya.

২৭৫. In the context of Maithil Brahmin genealogy, what does the term 'Dushana' signify?

(A) It is a branch of the Phandah MÅ«l that was elevated to high status in later periods.

(B) Five.

(C) A blemish or social/ritual fault within a lineage, typically resulting from an irregular marriage.

(D) Vinayanand.

২৭৬. According to the 'Vyakhya' (Explanation) section, how many generations does it typically take for a 'Dushana' lineage to become 'Shuddha' (pure)?

(A) Step-maternal uncle. Deviation Records Notes

(B) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).

(C) As a middle-tier classification between Srotriya and Panjibadh based on ancestral merit.

(D) Six generations (attaining purity in the sixth generation).

২৭৭. Which historical figure's lineage is used as an example of reaching 'Shuddha' status in the sixth generation?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) Dushan Panji

(C) Devdhar

(D) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and the formalisation of hierarchies like Shrotriya.

২৭৮. The entry for Afel (Entry 87) records a 'Dushana' involving marriage with a woman from which background?

(A) The specific lineage branch or record book of the Shrotriya Brahmins.

(B) The Srotriya Brahmins.

(C) Five generations.

(D) A 'Yavani' (foreigner or Muslim woman), specifically named Daulat Jahan.

২৭৯. According to entry 96, what was the status of the woman 'Dheevar Dasi' who married into the Kujouli Mandar lineage?

(A) A slave or servant from the fisherman caste.

(B) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins in the Panji system.

(C) Jaywar.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

২৮০. What does the term 'Path-patita kanya' refer to in the record of blemishes?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) 153 Panjis.

(C) 32 Panjis.

(D) A girl who has fallen from her social or moral path/caste status.

২৫১. Which philosopher, known for writing the 'Tattva-Chintamani', is mentioned in a 'Dushana' involving a 'Chamarkarini' (leatherworker woman)?

(A) Gangesha (Gangesh Upadhyaya).

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.

(C) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).

(D) Table 11.

২৫২. The 'Dushana' involving 'Gop-vivah' (Entry 97) refers to marriage with a woman from which caste?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Devdasi Dushan

(C) The Gop (cowherd) caste.

(D) Laukiki

২৫৩. What is the 'Dushana' associated with the 'Koch Rajvanshi' kings of Assam in these records?

(A) Devdhar

(B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and the family loses its Vedic status.

(C) The first category of the 35 primary Mulas.

(D) Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family.

২৫৪. The 'Dushana' involving 'Chamarkarini' (Leatherworker) is associated with which name in the explanation?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(C) Dushan Panji.

(D) Ananda.

২৫৫. Which specific branch of the 'Maithil' Brahmins is the primary subject of the 'Dushana Panji'?

(A) 32

(B) Dooshan Panji

(C) Those recorded in the Panji Prabandha (specifically the lineage records of the Mithila region).

(D) A record detailing 'flaws' or social/moral transgressions within a family lineage.

২৫৬. What is the status of the 'Shuddha' child in the final stage of the genealogical example?

(A) The specific social standing or 'status' of a family branch based on marriage alliances.

(B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

(C) The Black Book

(D) Fully purified ('Purnatah Shuddha').

২৫৭. Who is the 'Gajendra Thakur' mentioned in the document footer?

(A) 153

(B) The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'.

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).

(D) Jaywar.

২৫৮. What is the primary purpose of the 'Dushana Panji' records?

(A) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).

(B) 153

(C) To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages.

(D) The specific family status or 'honour' tracked within the Shrotriya branch of the Panji.

२८९. What is the specific purpose of the 'Dooshan Panji' within the Mithila genealogical system?

(A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(B) It records the 'Ksharan' (erosion/decline) or defects that have occurred within a particular lineage.

(C) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.

(D) Six generations.

२९०. What social sub-caste emerged in Mithila around 1800 CE following the compilation of 'Shakha Pustaks'?

(A) Those other than the Shrotriya (primarily the Panjibaddh and Yogya).

(B) The Shrotriya sub-caste.

(C) Three main categories: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars.

२९१. How does the definition of 'Shrotriya' differ between British India and Nepal according to the text?

(A) To record flaws or 'blemishes' in a lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social transgressions.

(B) Genetic or social degradation (Dushana).

(C) In British India it became a sub-caste, whereas in Nepal it remained a reference to a 'Vedic education stream'.

(D) Dwadvitiya (Second Grade).

२९२. What controversial scribal note exists in the 'Dooshan Panji' regarding the birth of Gangesha Upadhyaya?

(A) They are divided into eight 'Chauwala' (categories) and 32 specific Panjis.

(B) Sri Krishna, Ram Krishna, Kamdev, Shivdutta, Parashuram and Madan.

(C) Jaywar (or those outside the Shrotriya hierarchy).

(D) 'Pitri parokshe panch varsh vyatite' (born five years after the passing of his father).

२९३. According to the 'Dooshan Panji', Gangesha Upadhyaya's wife belonged to which community?

(A) The decline in status resulting from marriage into lower hierarchical ranks.

(B) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)

(C) The 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

२९४. According to 'Table 1' of the Dooshan Panji, how many generations are required for a lineage to become 'Purnatah Shuddha' (completely pure) after an inter-caste union?

(A) Purwari Paat

(B) Shrotriya Brahmins.

(C) Six generations.

(D) 32

२९५. What is the significance of the term 'Aan Jatik' as used in the Dooshan Panji?

(A) Eight (8).

(B) Babu.

(C) It refers to a person belonging to a 'different' or 'other' caste/community.

(D) Those outside the Shrotriya category (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

२९६. In the Dooshan Panji, 'Table 61' records an 'Antar-jamatiya' (inter-caste) marriage with which specific community?

(A) The 'Tailik' (oil-presser) community.

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Six generations.

(D) Eight grades (including the 'Chauralla' system).

२९७. According to the Dooshan Panji, what is the 'Charmkarini' name associated with Gangesha's lineage?

(A) To ensure that future generations remain aware of ancestral lapses and avoid their consequences.

(B) Medha.

(C) Not of the Shrotriya category (those who fall outside the highest tier).

(D) Six generations

२९८. According to the source, what was the 'Burning Question' of society that the Panji records eventually helped to 'forget' over time?

(A) 32

(B) They are sometimes called 'Pubaripaat', while others are 'Pachhuaripaat'.

(C) Events of social erosion or lineage 'defects' that became irrelevant as generations passed.

(D) They were treated as outcasts (Chandala) and lost their Aryan status.

२९९. What role did Ramanath Jha play in the historiography of Gangesha Upadhyaya according to the source?

(A) Three

(B) To prevent the forgetting of ancestral traditions and to monitor the qualities or defects of lineages.

(C) He is accused of hiding the 'Dooshan Panji' and misleading other historians about Gangesha's origins.

(D) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.

३००. In the context of the Panji records, what does 'Aswajanyapatra' refer to?

(A) One of the seven types of Panji, though its specific contents are not detailed as extensively as 'Dooshan'.

(B) Eight (8).

(C) Seven generations.

(D) Dooshan Panji

३०१. What is the primary motivation stated for maintaining the 'Dooshan Panji'?

(A) To ensure that future generations can be aware of and potentially avoid the 'bad consequences' of lineage erosion.

(B) Recording 'faults' or deviations in a lineage to warn future generations.

(C) Bhavnath alias Kanhaiya.

(D) It has largely become extinct over time.

३०२. What is the total number of genealogical examples (tables) discussed in the 'Dooshan Genealogy' excerpt?

(A) 97

(B) They were categorised as 'Jaywar'.

(C) It introduced further sub-divisions and hierarchy, leading to social inequalities.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

३०३. According to the text, the 'Shrotriya' status was often obtained through what means under the Darbhanga Maharajas?

(A) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(B) Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash.

(C) Child marriage and polygamy (due to hypergamy and lineage status).

(D) The classification into Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha categories.

३०४. According to the 'Dooshan Panji', the mother of Vidyapati was a _____.

(A) The broad group of Maithili Brahmins who are not included in the 'Shrotriya' or high-ranking 'Yogya' categories.

(B) Devadasi.

(C) They are considered too closely related, and offspring of such unions were historically likened to 'Chandalas'.

(D) Thirty-two Panjis.

३०५. The 'Dooshan Panji' is colloquially referred to in the source as 'The ____'.

(A) Six generations

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(C) Blackbook.

(D) Seven generations.

३०६. According to the text, the 'Shrotriya' sub-caste does not exist in which part of Mithila?

(A) The Nepal part of Mithila.

(B) It refers to the Eastern (Purbari) and Western (Pachhabari) lineages, often used to classify Shrotriyas and others.

(C) It records flaws or irregular marriages that occurred within a family lineage.

(D) A collective term for the Brahmin classes ranked below the Shrotriya and Yogya divisions.

३०७. Which table (number) in the Dooshan Panji mentions the 'Yavani' woman Daulat Jahan as a mother/ancestor?

(A) Chaupala (or categories of hierarchy).

(B) Table 11.

(C) 185 (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).

(D) Dushan Panji.

३०८. The title 'Mahamahopadhyaya' (M.M.) signifies a status of great ____.

(A) Scholarship/Teacher.

(B) Kharaur (a branch of the Phandah Mul).

(C) Not related within the prohibited degrees of blood (Sapinda).

(D) Dushan Panji.

३०९. The son of Th. Nihari is recorded as ____.

(A) The child was traditionally considered 'Chandala' and excluded from Aryan social rites.

(B) Rankmani (or Krishna).

(C) Shrotriya.

(D) They were categorised as 'Jaywar'.

३१०. In the Bhattasimari lineage, Khantar's sons include Babunath and ____.

(A) A record of perceived flaws or deviations in a lineage's history that could affect social standing.

(B) The Srotriya Brahmins.

(C) Ranknath (or Hridaynath/Matinnath).

(D) They were historically considered 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.

३११. Which specific type of Panji record is dedicated to documenting 'depletion' or flaws within a family lineage?

(A) The genealogical category for Brahmins other than the Shrotriya class.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibadh.

(C) Dooshan Panji

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh and Jaibar.

३१२. Which local ruler ordered the compilation of 'Shakha' (branch) Panji books to distinguish family status?

(A) 153

(B) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh

(D) Srotriyas.

३१३. How does the definition of 'Shrotriya' differ in the Nepal part of Mithila compared to British India?

(A) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).

(B) Shrotriyavansh and Simarwar.

(C) In Nepal, it still refers to a stream of Vedic education rather than a specific sub-caste.

(D) Changes in political status and the loss of systematic scholarly patronage.

३१४. What title is given to the 'Dooshan Panji' in the text to denote its status as a record of social flaws?

(A) The Black Book

(B) Lineages that were not registered or indexed during the initial Panji Prabandh.

(C) Six generations.

(D) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).

३१५. According to the 'Dooshan Panji', from which 'Mool' (lineage) did Gangesha Upadhyaya descend?

(A) The Shakha Panji is a more detailed branch record introduced later to track social status.

(B) Chhadan

(C) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

३१६. What controversial detail does the 'Dooshan Panji' record regarding the birth of Gangesha Upadhyaya?

(A) Pranesh.

(B) He was born five years after the passing of his father.

(C) One of the seven types of Panji, though its specific contents are not detailed as extensively as 'Dooshan'.

(D) Eight.

३१७. The 'Dooshan Panji' records that Gangesha Upadhyaya married a woman identified as a _____, implying a cross-caste union.

(A) Charmkarini (tanner)

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh

(C) Eight.

(D) Panjibadh.

३१८. According to the explanation of Example 1 in the Dooshan Panji, how many generations does it take for a lineage to become 'completely pure' (Purnatah Shuddha) after a flaw?

(A) Not officially registered in the formal Panji hierarchy (Panjibaddh).

(B) Lineage flaws, historical errors, or negative traits associated with specific ancestors.

(C) Six generations

(D) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins, including Yogya and Panjibaddha ranks.

३१९. In the Dooshan Panji, the daughter of Gunawati Himsha was married into which Mool?

(A) Dushana Panji.

(B) The Srotriya Brahmins.

(C) Sarisav Mool

(D) One hundred and fifty-three (153).

३२०. The 'Dooshan Panji' is used by families specifically to avoid what consequence?

(A) Bikaua (Kulinism) or excessive polygamy based on status.

(B) The adverse effects (Dushparinam) of lineage degradation.

(C) The eastern (Srotriya) and western (remaining Brahmin) divisions of Maithil Brahmins.

(D) The downward movement or loss of hierarchical status due to marriage into lower-ranked families.

३२१. The Shrotriya sub-caste was allegedly created after paying cash for _____ orders.

(A) The detailed genealogy of the Shrotriya class, divided into eight Chaurals.

(B) The decline in status resulting from marriage into lower hierarchical ranks.

(C) Upgradation

(D) Devadasi

३२२. In Example 1 of the Dooshan Panji, who is the son of Goge and the daughter of Kanhu?

(A) Modanand Jha

(B) Rud (Rudra)

(C) They were traditionally considered outcasts or 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan dignity.

(D) Jaywar (or Jaibar).

३२३. The term 'Ksharan' in the Dooshan Panji refers to the _____ of a lineage's social or ritual status.

(A) Depletion (or erosion)

(B) The highest-ranking Mools, such as Kharaure, Khauare, and Sodarpuriye.

(C) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).

(D) A classification system used specifically for the Shrotriya subgroup's marriage groups.

३२४. According to the text, the 'Srotriyas' as a sub-caste appeared after which major historical figure's time?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) The offspring were considered 'Chandala' and the family was ostracised from the Aryan social order.

(C) Chandala (in a ritual/social sense)

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

३२५. Who are the children of 'Khantar' as per section (27)?

(A) Laukik.

(B) Babunath, Ranknath, Hridaynath, Vaiyakaran, and Matinath

(C) Seven generations must be avoided on the paternal side.

(D) Jaika Vanshaj.

३२६. List the seven distinct types of Panji (genealogical records) found in Mithila.

(A) Mool, Shakha, Gotra, Patra, Dooshan, Utredh, and Aswajanyapatra.

(B) Blackbook.

(C) The western group, generally referring to Yogya and Panjibaddh Brahmins.

(D) The child is traditionally considered a 'Chandala' and the family loses its social dignity.

३२७. Which specific Panji is used to record the 'ksharan' (erosion or flaws) within a lineage?

(A) The division of Shrotriyas into four distinct status groups.

(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(C) The Dooshan Panji.

(D) 32

३२८. What was the primary purpose of the 'Shakha Panji' commissioned by Maharaja Madhav Singh?

(A) Five.

(B) To distinguish between the categories of Sochhat, Jog, and Panjibaddha.

(C) 185 total; 32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddh.

(D) Seven generations.

३२९. Around what year did the 'Shrotriya' sub-caste emerge in British India as a distinct group within Maithil Brahmins?

(A) 1800 CE.

(B) Child marriage and polygamy (due to hypergamy and lineage status).

(C) It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period.

(D) Shrotriya.

३३०. In which region of Mithila does the 'Shrotriya' sub-caste still NOT exist today?

(A) 8

(B) Nepal.

(C) The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

३३१. According to the Dooshan Panji, how many generations of marriage into pure lineages are required to achieve the status of 'Purnatah Shuddha'?

(A) Six generations.

(B) 32

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(D) Chandala (in a ritual/social sense)

३३२. What significant personal detail about Gangesha Upadhyaya's birth is recorded in the Dooshan Panji?

(A) Five generations.

(B) Loam Surgan.

(C) He was born five years after the passing of his father (Pitri Parokshe).

(D) Shrotriya Brahmins.

३३३. According to the ancient genealogical scrolls, what was the social status of Gangesha Upadhyaya's wife, Medha?

(A) Laukik.

(B) She belonged to the 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community.

(C) Eight.

(D) Seven (Mool, Sakha, Gotra, Patra, Dushan, Udegh, and Aswajanya-patra).

३३४. What academic titles were held by Gangesha Upadhyaya that denoted his supreme status as a teacher?

(A) He initiated the 'Shakha Panji' and formalised the tiered classification of Shrotriya.

(B) Jaibar.

(C) Jagadguru and Paramguru.

(D) A high-ranking scholar inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

३३५. What was the original meaning of the term 'Shrotriya' before it became a sub-caste in 1800 CE?

(A) They were treated as outcastes and their children were considered 'Chandala' in status.

(B) Seven generations.

(C) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

(D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

३३६. According to the Dooshan Panji, which descendant in the lineage of Gunawati Himsha was the first to be considered 'completely pure'?

(A) Devadhar.

(B) 97

(C) Vinayanand.

(D) The rank declines (it is 'Adhogami' or downward moving).

३३७. In the Dooshan Panji, what does the term 'Agnat' signify when placed in a genealogical table?

(A) The Shrotriya Brahmins.

(B) That the lineage, caste, or maternal details (Matrik) are unknown.

(C) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

३३८. According to the records, the 'Shrotriya' sub-caste was created based on orders for 'upgradation' in exchange for _____.

(A) Gangesh Upadhyaya.

(B) Cash (monetary payments).

(C) The broad group of Brahmins excluding the Shrotriya category.

(D) Panjibaddh.

३३९. What modern title is equated to the historic academic rank of 'Jagadguru'?

(A) Marriage into an 'unknown' lineage or a lineage with an 'inter-caste' connection (e.g., Devadasis or leather workers).

(B) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' and the person is expelled from the Aryan social order.

(C) Eight (known as Chauwala or Chaurayil).

(D) Distinguished University Professor.

३४०. Which Panji document is referred to in the text as the 'Blackbook'?

(A) Those who are not officially recorded in the Panji books or fall outside the top three categories.

(B) The Dooshan Panji.

(C) It refers to the Eastern (Purbari) and Western (Pachhabari) lineages, often used to classify Shrotriyas and others.

(D) Panjibaddh (registered in the Panji books)

३४१. In the Dooshan Panji examples, what other common community name (besides Charmkar) appears as an 'inter-caste' flaw?

(A) Shrotriya.

(B) Rajak (Washerman).

(C) A record of social or genealogical 'defects' or deviations within a lineage.

(D) It refers to the highest rank within the caste hierarchy.

३४२. The text describes the emergence of the Shrotriya sub-caste as a result of influence on which Maharaja?

(A) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages.

(D) Flaws or lapses in lineage, such as prohibited marriages or social degradation, to protect future generations.

३४३. In the Dooshan Panji, which character's daughter married Horai of the Pali Mool?

(A) It refers to genealogical 'impurities' or errors in the family line.

(B) To record any known flaws or 'kshana' (blemishes) within a particular lineage.

(C) Chand.

(D) Rajak (Washerman).

३४४. Which Panji type includes the knowledge of ancestors and 'Sahapindak' status?

(A) Utredh Panji.

(B) One hundred and fifty-three.

(C) 8

(D) They were classified as 'Jayabaar'.

३४५. According to the Dooshan Panji, the son of Gangesha named 'Supan' had a grandson named ____.

(A) BhaveÅ›var.

(B) Jaibar.

(C) Seven.

(D) 32 Shrotriya Panjis and 153 Yogya/Vanshaj Panjis.

३४६. What are the three primary hierarchical categories of Maithil Brahmins defined within the Panji system?

(A) 185 (32 Shrotriya and 153 Yogya/Panjibadh).

(B) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddh).

(C) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

(D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

३४७. Maithil Brahmins who did not register in the formal Panji system were categorised as ____.

(A) Jaibar

(B) Shrotriya.

(C) Thirty-two.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

३४८. Which 18th-century Maharaja of Darbhanga initiated the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' and the formal division of Shrotriyas?

(A) 153.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) One hundred and fifty-three.

(D) It is an branch of the Khana Mula that attained high status in later periods.

३४९. What is 'Pachhwari Pati'?

(A) The status is downgraded (Adhogami).

(B) The 'best' or first-tier original ancestral villages (roots) in the Panji hierarchy.

(C) A term used for Maithil Brahmins other than the Shrotriya category.

(D) By tracking a history of specific religious conduct and ancestral purity over several generations.

३५०. What unique information does a 'Laukik' record contain in the Shrotriya Panji?

(A) Panjibaddh/Yogya.

(B) They are the highest hierarchical group within the Maithil Brahmin community.

(C) Panjibaddh.

(D) It tracks the specific status and lineages involved in Shrotriya social hierarchy.

३५१. How does the Panji system treat lineages that had historical marriages with non-Brahmins or lower castes?

(A) Shrotriya

(B) They are recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' or 'Kshati' records, but over several generations, some were re-assimilated.

(C) Dushana Panji (specifically the sections documenting social history).

(D) The highest tier, characterised by strict adherence to rituals and genealogical purity.

३५२. What happens to a Shrotriya family's rank if they marry into a lower-tier family?

(A) 185 Panjis (32 for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).

(B) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

(C) The family status descends (Adhogami).

(D) Their rank decreases, potentially causing the family to move out of the top hierarchy over time.

३५३. How many Panjis are recorded for the Yogya and Panjibaddh categories combined?

(A) Those who are not formally registered within the Panji records.

(B) 153

(C) Shrotriya Brahmins.

(D) A genealogical 'taint' or error, such as marriage outside the caste or into a prohibited degree.

३५४. According to the system, how is a 'Yogya' category Brahmin defined?

(A) Social defects, lapses in caste rules, or historical 'stigmas' within a lineage.

(B) Three (Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh).

(C) A registered Brahmin who is lower in status than a Shrotriya but higher than a basic Panjibaddh.

(D) Specific social or lineage-based characteristics unique to the Shrotriya group.

३५५. What is the 'Dushan' associated with 'Devadasi' in the Panji records?

(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

(B) 32

(C) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

(D) Lineages descending from temple dancers (Devadasis) were recorded to track social history and status changes.

३५६. What is the status of the Panji system among Maithil Rajputs today according to the text?

(A) It has largely become extinct/obsolete.

(B) They are considered spiritually and socially degraded ('Chandala' status).

(C) To warn against lineages that had mixed with 'unknown' or 'prohibited' groups.

(D) Shrotriya.

३५७. In the Shrotriya hierarchy, how many 'Chaupals' (ranks) are there?

(A) Thirty-two (32).

(B) Panjibaddh

(C) 8

(D) Defects or violations of tradition within a lineage to prevent future errors.

३५८. The prohibition of marriage with a 'Kath-mama's' child refers to the child of a ____. DOOSHAN PAÑJĪ DATA TABLES — Genealogical Village_IAST Appears_In_Entry_IDs

(A) Step-maternal uncle. Deviation Records Notes

(B) Medieval (Post-Karnat)

(C) Jaibar.

(D) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree.

३५९. What was the primary purpose for the creation of the Panji Prabandh during the medieval period?

(A) Shashimohan, Rajmohan and Lalmohan.

(B) Banmali.

(C) To maintain the 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(D) Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.

३६०. Which historical ruler is credited with the formal organisation and institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Professor Shamanand (MA, PhD).

(B) Satyanarayan Mishra

(C) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).

(D) MM Harishwar

३६१. In which year (AD and Saka era) was the decision made to institutionalise the Panji records under state-appointed scholars?

(A) Tailang (Andhra).

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Jananand.

(D) Valiya

३६२. What are the two primary Vedic branches followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(D) Pabauli.

३६३. Which script is traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (mid- August to mid-September).

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Revadanand.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

३६४. What specific genealogical 'purity' issue occurred with Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay that necessitated the formalisation of Panji?

(A) Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi.

(B) He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage.

(C) Gunakan Jha.

(D) Kameshwar (Umapati).

३६५. In the 'Pancha Dravid' classification of Brahmins, which five regions are included?

(A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(B) Dayaditta.

(C) Antadi.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra-Varttik'.

३६६. Which scholar is known for the lineage of 'Modanand Jha' and 'Vidyanand Jha' spanning 19 generations?

(A) Oil (Tailat Raksha).

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

३६७. What is the primary difference in the Upanayana (sacred thread) ceremony between Vajasaneyi and Chhandogya Brahmins?

(A) Rajkumar.

(B) Vajasaneyi includes 'Ved-arambh' as a distinct sanskar, which is not counted separately in Chhandogya.

(C) Mukunda.

(D) Punyadhara

३६८. What did Maharaja Kameshwar Singh award to genealogists who passed the 'Dhaut Pariksha'?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Sadashiv (à¤¸à¤¦à¤¾à¤¶à¤¿à¤µ).

(C) A 'Doshala' (shawl) and titles like 'Panji-Shastra Martand'.

(D) Umanath, Hemnath, Ramanath and Rajnath.

३६९. Under whose reign was the Panji Prabandh system formally organised in Mithila?

(A) The Madhyandini branch of the Shukla Yajur Veda.

(B) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

(C) Mandar

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

३७०. In what year (Shaka and Gregorian) was the Panji Prabandh officially implemented?

(A) Pancha Gauda.

(B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(C) Pada.

(D) Padmanabh.

३७१. Who was the specialist scholar appointed by Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji?

(A) Vijay and Ajay.

(B) Radhavallabh.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Kashinath and Bholanath.

३७२. Who was the scholar appointed to manage the Panji for the Kshatriyas?

(A) Sahitya Saroj.

(B) Bihar Pradesh Congress.

(C) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.

(D) Vijayadatt.

३७३. What is the title given to the professional genealogists who maintain and verify the Panji records?

(A) Ganesh (son of Dhiranath).

(B) Modanand Jha.

(C) Bhavanath.

(D) Panjikar.

३७४. Which branch of Yajurveda is followed by the Vajasaneyi Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Rangai.

(B) The Madhyandina Shakha.

(C) Gopal.

(D) Madhuram.

३७५. What are the names of the two subgroups of Maithil Brahmins based on geographic location in later periods?

(A) Ruranand, Ugranand, and Kripanand

(B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).

(C) Vishnudatta.

(D) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, Bokan, and Luni

३७६. Concept: Shakha Panji

(A) Vanshamani

(B) Dhauta Pariksha

(C) Banaili Khadgi Jha.

(D) A detailed family tree tracking descendants and their specific maternal lineages over several centuries.

३७७. During which astrological period (Sun in Leo) is it recommended to dry Panji manuscripts?

(A) Niharanand and Ratnanand.

(B) Roughly from 16 August to 15 September.

(C) MSc

(D) Parashmani.

३७८. According to the system of 'Pancha Dravida', which five Brahmin groups belong to South India?

(A) Mahadev.

(B) Krishnadev, Haridev, Bhavdev and Shivdev

(C) Modanand, Kiratyanand, and Jagadanand.

(D) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

३७९. Name the scholars credited with the modern digitization and editing of the Panji Theory material.

(A) Vinodanand.

(B) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.

(D) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjikar Vidyanand Jha.

३८०. According to the text, what is the 'Adharam' of Dharma in the context of Mithila's culture?

(A) Ramabhadra

(B) Graduate in Science (BSc)

(C) The purity of the 'Jati' (caste/lineage) through births from valid, non-related parents.

(D) Gopinath himself, son of Matinath.

३८१. Why is it considered ethical for a Panjikar to take disciples?

(A) Mahavir.

(B) Bhuvaneshwar.

(C) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

(D) To ensure the survival of genealogical knowledge for future generations beyond just financial gain.

३८२. What historical event led to the creation of the Panji system, involving a scholar named Harinath Upadhyaya?

(A) He inadvertently married his first cousin (mother's sister's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

(B) Muktinath and Sadanand.

(C) Jeevanath.

(D) Dwaditya.

३८३. In which year was the Panji Prabandh system officially established in Mithila?

(A) Gangadhar

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Shubhankar, Jayakar, Lakshmikar, Neno, Medhakar, and Gunakar.

(D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

३८४. Who was the Karnata dynasty king responsible for the formal implementation of the Panji Prabandh?

(A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(B) The Early Medieval period.

(C) Madhyandina

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

३८५. What are the two major Vedic branches followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(B) Rajjuk.

(C) Kripanand and Chandranand.

(D) Krishnakanth and Shrikanth.

३८६. Who was the scholar appointed as the first Panjikar for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Hanidani Ruramati.

(B) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.

(C) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

३८७. Who was the first person appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriyas?

(A) The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).

३८८. In what script were the traditional Panji records primarily written?

(A) Bhanudatta, Haradatta, Krishnadatta, and Rupadatta.

(B) The medium-tier Muls, including Dighey and Panchobhe.

(C) Madhukant, Nikant, and Surendrakant.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

३८९. What was the traditional physical material used for writing Panji records before the use of paper?

(A) Taradatta

(B) Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions.

(C) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(D) Devraj, Prabhuraj, and Bahadur.

३९०. What is the technical term for a scholar who specialises in maintaining and verifying the Panji records?

(A) Panjikar.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(C) Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.

(D) Sugam Sangeet (Light music) singer.

३९१. What is the significance of the year 1326 AD in the context of Mithila's genealogy?

(A) Vijendra and Ramendra.

(B) It marks the formal 'Panji Prabandh' event where existing lineages were recorded and codified.

(C) Brajnath.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

३९२. How are the Panji books traditionally protected from decay?

(A) Chamu and Chandrapati.

(B) Mahadevkole

(C) Krishnadev

(D) They are dried in the harsh sun when it is in the Leo sign (August- September) and kept away from oil and water.

३९३. Who wrote 'Varna Ratnakara', which mentions the 72 Rajput clans relevant to the Panji era?

(A) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Madhurapati and Narapati.

(D) They are associated with the village of Khaual through Babudatt.

३९४. Which historical ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the formal organisation of the Panji system?

(A) Padmanath

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Sodarpur Karmaha.

(D) Chaturbhuj.

३९५. In which year (Shaka era and AD) was the Panji system officially instituted?

(A) Athiyabadi

(B) Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.

(C) Rajeshkant

(D) Shaka 1248 (equivalent to 1326 AD).

३९६. Who was the first person appointed to manage the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) The Shakha Panji.

३९७. Who was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Shankaradutta.

(B) Vijayadatt.

(C) Adyanand.

(D) Yogendra.

३९८. Who was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriya community?

(A) Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.

(B) Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.

(C) Baldev and Jayadev.

(D) Vijayadutta.

३९९. Maithil Brahmins follow which two primary Vedas?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).

(D) Sirsiya.

४००. What specific genealogical error did Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya commit that led to the formalisation of the Panji system?

(A) He unknowingly married a close relative (his sister's daughter's daughter).

(B) Doctor (MBBS, MD).

(C) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD).

(D) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).

४०१. Which Maithil King initiated the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) to distinguish between higher and lower social grades?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Kune and Vadan

(C) Dinanath

(D) They are residents of Jamua.

४०२. Which Panji type acts as a genealogical map, linking branches of families across different villages?

(A) Utkala.

(B) Vabh Tulapati Singh.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Shakha Panji.

४०३. What three things are Panji manuscripts explicitly protected from according to the traditional verse?

(A) Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath

(B) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhana).

(C) Garib

(D) Govind Jha.

४०४. A 'Panjikar' serves as the equivalent of a modern _____ in the context of lineage tracking.

(A) Avadhabihari.

(B) Registrar or Genealogist.

(C) Mahakant

(D) Matar.

४०५. Maithil Brahmins of the 'Chandoga' (Samavedic) tradition must see which star after their wedding ceremony?

(A) Sadhu

(B) Arundhati (Tara).

(C) Fatnurik

(D) Manbodh.

४०६. Which document is considered the 'Life Force' (Pranadhara) of the Tirhuta script?

(A) Panji Shastra Martand.

(B) The Panji Prabandh records.

(C) Ramakanth and Radhakanth

(D) 2009 AD

४०७. The Panji records are traditionally written on which material?

(A) Ramachandra Vagish.

(B) By institutionalising the role of the Panjikar and creating written state-verified records.

(C) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.

(D) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or handmade paper (Basaha).

४०८. In what year was the Panji Prabandh (genealogy management system) of Mithila formally established?

(A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

(B) Balbhadra

(C) 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248).

(D) Nikant.

४०९. Which ruler of the Karnata dynasty initiated the systematic recording of Maithil lineages?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Subhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, Ashok, and Arun

(C) Raja Padmanand Singh.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

४१०. Who was the scholar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Balo

(B) He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha Sadasya).

(C) Sadupadhyaya Gunaakar Jha.

(D) Yashodhar and Achchadhar.

४११. Maithil Brahmins belong to which two primary Vedic branches (Shakhas)?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(B) Lakhima Devi.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(D) Sadanand (senior)

४१२. Brahmins following the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda are known as ____

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Chandradatt, Shankardatt, and Nakcchedi.

(C) Kishornath.

(D) Shaktinath.

४१३. Which historical figure modified the paternal exclusion rule to 6 generations for Maithil society?

(A) Mahamaho-upadhyaya Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

(B) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhita' (caste purity) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Brahmadatt.

(D) Vishnukant

४१४. Which group of Brahmins is categorised as 'Panch-Dravid'?

(A) Ramanath and Dayanath.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Banaili and Purnea

(D) Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtriya.

४१५. Which script was traditionally used to record the Panji manuscripts?

(A) Ramkrishna, Gaurikant, and Kalikant.

(B) Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeshwar, Rajeshwar, and Shivnarayan.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) BhavÄ nidatta.

४१६. How does the Panji system relate to modern 'Genome Mapping' in the author's theory?

(A) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.

(B) Asura village (Suptani Gangoli).

(C) Ram.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

४१७. Who were the record-keepers for the Kshatriya clans in Mithila?

(A) Vijayadatta and his descendants.

(B) Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha.

(C) Padmanath

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

४१८. What is 'Samuha Lekhya'?

(A) Balbhadra and Balaram.

(B) Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century.

(C) It marks the start of the Panji Prabandh, a unique system of genealogical tracking.

(D) Maharaj Amar Singh.

४१९. What was the role of the King of Mithila in the Panji system?

(A) The King acted as the ultimate authority and protector of the Panji records and rules.

(B) Sadanand.

(C) Baidyanath, Digambar, Bhuvneshwar, and Padmanand.

(D) Chhotkan.

४२०. Why did Panjikars traditionally sun-dry the manuscripts during the month when the Sun enters Leo?

(A) Subhash, Pramod, Vinay, and Vishesh

(B) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.

(C) Indranand (of the Hardi Sakaradhi branch).

(D) Darrihara Badgam.

४२१. How did regional migration affect the Maithil Brahmin identity according to the text?

(A) Purandar, Upendra and Devendra.

(B) It led to cultural variations in language, diet, and dress, leading to the classification of Brahmins by region (e.g., Maithil, Saraswat).

(C) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

(D) Shankaradatta.

४२२. Who was 'Modanand Jha' in the history of Panji Shastra?

(A) A 20th-century scholar and Panjikar who received high academic titles for his mastery of lineage records.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(D) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages.

४२३. The Yajurvedi Brahmins of Mithila strictly follow the ____ branch (Shakha).

(A) Madhyandina.

(B) Dhirendra, Pakshadhar, Chitradhar, and Rudradhar.

(C) Grammarian (Vaiyakaran)

(D) Mishra Rudranath.

४२४. According to the text, why is the Panji system considered 'Unique' (Advitiya)?

(A) Because it contains a continuous and detailed record of thousands of families over nearly 700 to 1,000 years.

(B) Rajendra.

(C) Mahesh.

(D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.

४२५. During which historical period was the 'Panji Prabandh' formally established?

(A) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(B) Natthuk

(C) Brajanand.

(D) Master of Arts (MA).

४२६. Who was the Karnat dynasty ruler responsible for formalising the Panji system?

(A) Panji.

(B) Maharaja Harisinghdev.

(C) Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath

(D) Dharmanand.

४२७. Maithil Brahmins following the Yajurveda belong to the ____ branch.

(A) Triloknath and Goloknath.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

(D) Kedar.

४२८. What was the role of Pandit Gunakar Jha in the Panji system?

(A) Apara Bhattiada

(B) He was the first Panjikar appointed by Maharaja Harisinghdev to manage Brahmin records.

(C) Maharaj Raghu Singh.

(D) Vijayadatta

४२९. What is the primary difference in the 'Upanayana' (sacred thread) ceremony between Chhandog and Vajasaneyi Brahmins?

(A) Madhyandina.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya

(C) Chhandogs have four rituals (Name, Tonsure, Upanayana, Samavartan), while Vajasaneyis add Vedrambh.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

४३०. In Chhandog tradition, when must the 'Uttara Vivah' (latter part of the wedding) take place?

(A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

(B) Jeevanath.

(C) Vachaspati, Umakant, and Vachaspati (repeated branches).

(D) Rajendra.

४३१. The concept of 'Genome Mapping' in the text refers to the 1,500-year-old tradition of ____.

(A) Panji Prabandh (genealogical record keeping).

(B) Shankardatta

(C) Ratnapani and Padmapani.

(D) Bhonsadiyar Mahishi Budhwar.

४३२. Why is the preservation of Panji books (palm leaves) advised against lion/sunlight damage in the text?

(A) Saka 1248

(B) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.

(C) Kanhaiya

(D) To protect the historical 'Genome Map' of the community for future generations.

४३३. Which professional is tasked with maintaining 'Genome Mapping' accuracy in the Panji system?

(A) Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.

(B) The Panjikar.

(C) Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.

(D) Seven

४३४. What happened to the Panji system for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community in Mithila?

(A) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.

(B) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.

(C) Kangali.

(D) King Nanyadeva.

४३५. Which two Vedic branches (Vedas) are primarily followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.

(C) They adopted regional identities based on climate, language, and culture, leading to the 10 Brahmin divisions (Utkala, Maithil, etc.).

(D) Gunakar Jha.

४३६. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th Century to prove caste purity?

(A) Shankaradatta.

(B) Ramchandra and Shrikrishna.

(C) Shobhanath.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttika'.

४३७. The formalisation of the Panji system occurred under which King of Mithila?

(A) Ramachandra Vagish.

(B) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(C) Lakshmipat.

(D) Yadunandan.

४३८. In what year (AD) was the Panji Prabandha formally established following the assembly of scholars?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Teacher (Adhyapak).

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

४३९. The list of 10 Brahmin divisions in India classifies Maithils under which broader category?

(A) Bhogishwar

(B) Pancha Gauda.

(C) Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups).

(D) Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka.

४४०. Which Panjikar was initially appointed for the Brahmin community by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Gunaikar Jha.

(B) Neelkanth

(C) Awadhesh, Mithilesh, Nagesh, Nilesh, and Pranesh.

(D) Jivanath, Bhavanand (Ayachi Dube), and Devnath.

४४१. Which Panjikar was initially appointed for the Karn Kayastha community?

(A) Bacchi

(B) King Harisimhadeva.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Shankardatta.

४४२. Which Panjikar was initially appointed for the Kshatriya community?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) It is the date of the formal 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical regulation).

(C) Maniram, Saburdutt, Banmali, and Hiramanika.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

४४३. Which Sanskrit work provided the verse detailing the Saka year 1019 as the foundation for Nanyadeva's rule in Mithila?

(A) The introductory verses of the Panji records.

(B) Shrikant.

(C) Sharadi.

(D) Protect from water, protect from oil, and avoid loose or improper binding.

४४४. Who was the author of 'Smritisar', whose personal genealogical error led to the Panji reform?

(A) Mohan.

(B) Pramod and Pankaj.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

(D) Yogi.

४४५. Which scripts were traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Madari Waliyas.

(B) Madhav.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Baunandan, Bhaiya, and Ishwaridatta.

४४६. Which specific scholar's lineage is traced back to Tripurari Bhatta (c. 400 AD) in the Panji records?

(A) Koiyar.

(B) Aryabhatta.

(C) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(D) Ganggora

४४७. In what year was the Panji Prabandh system established in Mithila according to the source?

(A) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248.

४४८. Which Karnata dynasty ruler is credited with the formalisation of the Maithil Panji system?

(A) Shankardatt (Kayastha) and Vijaydatt (Kshatriya).

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) B.Sc. Headmaster.

(D) Modnarayana.

४४९. Identify the two main Vedic branches (Shakhas) followed by Maithil Brahmins.

(A) It is the date the formal Panji system was established under state authority in Mithila.

(B) Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.

(C) Haridev, Digambar, and Shridhar.

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina) and Samaveda (Kauthuma).

४५०. Followers of the Yajurveda Madhyandina branch are specifically referred to as _____.

(A) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Ghanshyam

(D) Gopalji (alias Krishnachandra), Yadavji, Vishwambhar, and Kedarnath

४५१. The professional genealogist appointed by the King to maintain lineage records is known as a _____.

(A) Rajender Mohan.

(B) Govinda.

(C) Panjikar.

(D) Sanjay and Santosh.

४५२. Which individual was first tasked by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji records?

(A) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).

(B) Rameshwari Devi

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) This period provides the most intense heat required to preserve the palm leaves from pests and moisture.

४५३. Which individual was first tasked by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Karna Kayastha Panji records?

(A) Shankardatta.

(B) Kheenkhru

(C) Padmanath

(D) Aditya Narayan.

४५४. Which individual was first tasked by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Kshatriya Panji records?

(A) Bhagwandatta.

(B) Vijaydatta.

(C) Dharmashastra Karmakanda Sahityacharya.

(D) He unknowingly married his cousin's daughter due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

४५५. What is the script traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Acharya Adhyapak (Teacher)

(B) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Banaili.

४५६. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuha-lekhya' (group records) in his 'Tantravartika' as a precursor to lineage tracking?

(A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(B) Kundan and Nandan

(C) Vidyottama.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

४५७. Which Maithil King initiated the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) which led to further social stratification?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Gunakan Jha.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(D) Sunita

४५८. What was the significance of the year 450 AD in the 'Panji Theory Merged' text?

(A) Madhukant and Dayakant.

(B) Chhandog.

(C) Shobhanath.

(D) It marks the earliest ancestral starting point for the lineage data contained in the records.

४५९. What is the title of the work by Jyotirishwar Thakur that mentions King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Gadh Hanakhuta.

(B) Girijanand and his wife from Behat Khandwala.

(C) Shyamnatha

(D) Varna Ratnakar.

४६०. Identify the primary ethical concern raised by the author regarding modern Panjikars.

(A) The commercialisation of the profession and charging excessive fees for services.

(B) Hadir-i (or similar phonetic name in the text).

(C) Oda Ekahra

(D) Damodar and Manohar.

४६१. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical management) system when it was created in the medieval period?

(A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhita' (caste purity) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) To ensure the physical longevity of the palm-leaf (Tala-patra) or paper records.

(C) Mahadev

(D) Madhava

४६२. According to the Puranas, the ten divisions of Brahmins are broadly categorised as 'Pancha Gaur' and ____.

(A) Gangadhar.

(B) Pancha Dravid.

(C) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).

(D) Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.

४६३. Maithil Brahmins belong to which of the two broad Puranic groups of Indian Brahmins?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Rajendra

(C) Vabh Shashidhari Singh.

(D) Pancha Gaur.

४६४. Vajasaneyi Brahmins follow which branch of the Yajurveda?

(A) The Madhyandina branch.

(B) Balbhar

(C) Rajanpura.

(D) Ajit.

४६५. What historical event in 1326 AD (Shaka 1248) led to the formal institutionalisation of the Panji records?

(A) The decision by King Harisimhadeva to standardise genealogical records under state-appointed Pandits.

(B) Palm leaves (Tala-patra).

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) The 16 specific ancestral lines (female branches) that must be checked for 'Sapiá¹‡á¸a' relationship.

४६६. Who was the first person assigned by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji records?

(A) Vaheradhi.

(B) Sunita

(C) Vadan.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

४६७. Who was the first person assigned to manage the Kshatriya Panji records under King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Madhav, Amarnath, and Uditnath.

(B) The daughter of Hemu

(C) Vijaydatta.

(D) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar

४६८. In the Panji script, what is the 'Tirhuta' script?

(A) Radhavallabh.

(B) Prayagdatta, Hanumandatta, and Bhagvandatta.

(C) The traditional script of Mithila in which Panji records were historically maintained.

(D) Ranjit, Sumit, and Raja.

४६९. Which Puranic list identifies Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra as the ____ Dravid group?

(A) Masan and Jayanand

(B) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).

(C) Pancha.

(D) Kumar Harsingh.

४७०. Which famous Maithil scholar and king-priest is mentioned as having a lineage detailed over 19 generations in the Panji?

(A) Vachha Shivanandan

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(C) Mrityunjay (B.A., B.Ed.).

(D) Rameshwar.

४७१. In Panji preservation, which month is considered best for sun-drying the manuscripts due to intense heat?

(A) Bhadrapada (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

(B) Unavailable (due to a conspiracy of suppression).

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Pariyamb

४७२. What historical source provides descriptions of 72 Rajput clans, some of which also used Panji records?

(A) Varna-Ratnakar by Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(B) Mahesh, Harikesh, and Ganesh.

(C) He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to lack of recorded genealogical data.

(D) Madari Waliyas.

४७३. Which Maithil scholar of the 18th generation from Gunakar Jha was awarded the title 'Panji Shastra Martand'?

(A) Suryakar, Bhanukar, and Aditya.

(B) 1360 AD

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

४७४. Which historical work by Jyotirishwar mentions the existence of Panjis for the 'Ran-dhariya' Rajputs?

(A) Varna-Ratnakar.

(B) Madhukar.

(C) Ramnath, Jagannath, Gopinath, and Baidyanath

(D) Ganaka Gunakar Jha.

४७५. Which three social groups were originally included in the Panji Prabandh during the medieval period?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Riddhi.

(C) Shankardatt.

(D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४७६. Maithil Brahmins belong to which broader classification of Indian Brahmins?

(A) Bhangi and Mohan Lal.

(B) Panch Gaur.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) Vakil (Advocate).

४७७. Followers of the Madhyandini branch of the Yajurveda are known as ____.

(A) Various learned lineages including Sodarpur, Mandar, and Khauade.

(B) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.

(C) Kaudi.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

४७८. Which historical King of Mithila is credited with formalising the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Ratnapani and Padmapani.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Engineer from an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).

४७९. What specific incident involving Pundit Harinath Upadhyaya led to the systematisation of Panji records?

(A) Ruranand, Ugranand, and Kripanand

(B) He inadvertently married a girl who was his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).

(C) Nandlal

(D) Maharaj Kameshwar Singh.

४८०. What is the official title of the scholars appointed by the state to maintain and verify genealogical records?

(A) Panjikar.

(B) Khelanand.

(C) Seventy-two (72) clans, with sixty-four (64) specifically described.

(D) Madhav.

४८१. The first 'Panjikar' appointed for the Brahmin community by King Harisimhadeva was ____.

(A) Badrinath

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Ganganath.

(D) Maharajadhiraja Rameshwar Singh.

४८२. Who was appointed as the first Panjikar for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Vidyanand

(B) Shankaradatta.

(C) Vidyanand Jha

(D) Varaja

४८३. Which script was traditionally used to write and preserve the Panji records?

(A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Madhyandina Shakha

(D) Hadi and Godhai.

४८४. What is the significance of the 15th-century philosopher Kumarila Bhatta in Panji history?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Bhavnath.

(C) Atmanand.

(D) He mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of collective lineage records.

४८५. According to the text, which month is considered ideal for drying and preserving Panji manuscripts?

(A) Radha.

(B) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

(C) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo), due to the intense heat.

(D) Radhakanth.

४८६. How does the Upanayana (thread ceremony) of a Chandoga differ from a Vajasaneyi?

(A) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).

(B) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

(C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(D) Rudranand.

४८७. The 'Panch Dravid' category includes Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and ____ Brahmins.

(A) It marks the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project for the ancient Panji records.

(B) Maharashtriya.

(C) Gor and Nonek

(D) Andi.

४८८. Which historical figure is described as the 'Karnat Chudamani' (Jewel of the Karnat dynasty)?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

४८९. Which ruler is credited with the formal systematisation of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila in 1326 AD?

(A) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.

(B) Madhurapati, Sabhapati, Hantha, and Mahantha

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Jivan.

४९०. What event served as the primary catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to formalise genealogical records?

(A) Raja Rupnarayan.

(B) Sanful.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay accidentally married his first cousin due to a lack of recorded family history.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

४९१. The formalisation of the Panji system in Mithila took place in the year 1248 of which era?

(A) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna

(B) Lochan.

(C) The Shaka Era (corresponding to 1326 AD).

(D) Jagmohan

४९२. Which mountain range serves as the traditional geographic boundary between the Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida Brahmins?

(A) Ramapati Upadhyaya.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountains.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(D) Patna College.

४९३. Which group of Kshatriyas in Mithila is specifically mentioned as having historically maintained Panji records?

(A) Palm leaves (Tala-patra).

(B) The Gandhavariya Rajputs.

(C) It gradually became obsolete or lost, leading them to follow the practice of avoiding only the immediate 'Dada' and 'Matrika' villages.

(D) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)

४९४. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandini Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda are known as ____.

(A) The maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

(B) Vajasaneyis.

(C) Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to lack of lineage knowledge.

४९५. What is the primary script used to maintain traditional Panji genealogical records?

(A) Amarendra, Subhash, and Avadhesh.

(B) Maharashtriya.

(C) Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmipati, and Prajapati

(D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

४९६. According to the traditional verse, what are the three hazards Panji manuscripts must be protected from?

(A) Philosophy or Law (Shastra).

(B) Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.

(C) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(D) Babu Mishra.

४९७. Which 7th-century philosopher first mentioned 'Samuh Lekhya' (collective genealogical records) in the work 'Tantravartika'?

(A) Harisimhadeva.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Jhodhai

(D) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar

४९८. What does the term 'Pachhwari' refer to in the context of Maithil Brahmin geography?

(A) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

(C) The group of Brahmins traditionally residing in the western part of the region.

(D) Krishnakant or Vishnukant

४९९. The 'Genome Mapping' mentioned in the source title is a modern pedagogical comparison for which traditional system?

(A) The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila.

(B) Health Minister

(C) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

(D) Yashu, Raju, and another not fully named.

५००. Which specific branch of the Shukla Yajurveda is followed by the Vajasaneyi Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.

(B) Tantra Varttika by Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) The Madhyandini Shakha.

५०१. The 10th-century division of Indian Brahmins into ten groups is categorized into which two major five-group blocks?

(A) Kamalnath and Laddu

(B) The records cover the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida.

(D) MSc and PhD

५०२. Which historical ruler is associated with the Shaka year 1019 in the preface of the Panji records?

(A) Ishwaridutt

(B) Jagmohan.

(C) King Nanyadeva.

(D) Champanagar (à¤šà¤®à¥ à¤ªà¤¾à¤¨à¤—à¤°).

५०३. What is the duty of a Panjikar towards the future of the genealogical profession?

(A) To train disciples (shishyas) to ensure the Tirhuta script and genealogical knowledge do not go extinct.

(B) Kirtinath.

(C) Ramkrishna.

(D) Ruranand, Ugranand, and Kripanand

५०४. Who is credited with the systematic organisation of the 'Panji Prabandh' in Mithila?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) No direct sons are listed; he was succeeded by his brother Rameshwar Singh.

(C) Manbodh.

(D) Gadh Hanakhuta.

५०५. In what year was the 'Panji Prabandh' established according to the Shaka calendar?

(A) Ruranand

(B) Astrology and Astronomy (Jyotish Shastra).

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) 1248 Shaka (approximately 1326 AD).

५०६. Which specific branch of the Yajurveda do the 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins follow?

(A) The Madhyandina branch.

(B) He is a PhD holder and a retired professor from Purnia University.

(C) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.

(D) Rai Raghudev.

५०७. Who was appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the records of the Brahmins?

(A) Bulna.

(B) Brajnath.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

५०८. Who was the first registrar (Panjikar) appointed for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Adarsh.

(B) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

५०९. Who was the first registrar (Panjikar) appointed for the Kshatriya community?

(A) Hridaynandan

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Pushpnarayan

५१०. What is the significance of the year 1760 AD in Panji history?

(A) Dhanbad.

(B) Shankaradatta.

(C) Maharaja Madhava Singh initiated the 'Sakha Panji' to further categorise lineages.

(D) Gaurinandan

५११. What linguistic script is traditionally used for writing Panji records?

(A) Bharat, Shatrughna and Suman.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.

(D) Panjikars.

५१२. During which month of the year are Panji records traditionally dried in the sun?

(A) The month when the Sun enters Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

(B) Madan Mohan.

(C) Indramani (alias Baun).

(D) Genome Mapping

५१३. Which king of Mithila is mentioned as the 'Chudamani' of the Karnata dynasty?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) The Chhandogya ritual includes four samskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

(C) Purnia.

(D) Satyadev

५१४. In the Panji terminology, what is the role of a 'Panjikar'?

(A) Law (Advocate).

(B) He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.

(C) Vijaydatta.

(D) A specialised priest or scholar who verifies and maintains genealogical records.

५१५. Which historical figure's lineage in the Panji shows an unbroken record for 19 generations up to the modern era?

(A) Madhav.

(B) Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.

(C) The family of Panjikar Modanand Jha.

(D) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.

५१६. What major change occurred in the Panji system during the reign of Maharaja Madhava Singh?

(A) The creation of hierarchical sub-divisions and the formal 'Sakha' (branch) documentation.

(B) Radhanath.

(C) Pradipkant and Samirkant

(D) The son is Munindra Narayan.

५१७. In what year and era was the 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical management system) of Mithila officially initiated?

(A) Gunakar Jha

(B) Keshav.

(C) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248) under the reign of King Harisimhadeva.

(D) Ramapati Upadhyaya.

५१८. Which Karnat dynasty king is credited with formalising the Panji system in Mithila?

(A) Khadganarayan, Bhavanidatta, and Kalanath.

(B) Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high academic title for scholars.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५१९. Which two Vedic branches (Shakhas) do Maithil Brahmins primarily follow?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Sitanath, Brajnath, and Lilanath.

(C) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(D) Adhiklal

५२०. Which famous Maithili poet's genealogy is recorded in the Panji, showing his descent from Mahamahopadhyaya Jayaditya?

(A) Aditya.

(B) Madhusudan.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Genalal

५२१. In the 18th century, which Maharaja of Darbhanga introduced 'Sakha Panji' to further classify the Brahmin sub-groups?

(A) Harinandan

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya, a title conferred upon a highly distinguished scholar.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Palm leaves (Tala-patra).

५२२. Which script was traditionally used to record and maintain the Panji manuscripts?

(A) The Panji Prabandh records.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Khaual Vaheradhi.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

५२३. The genealogical data mapping from 450 AD to 2009 AD is metaphorically referred to in the text as _____.

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Genome Mapping

(C) Gopal.

(D) Vajasaneyi

५२४. What is the significance of the year 1326 AD in Mithila's social history?

(A) MSc.

(B) Baidyanath.

(C) 1248 Saka (approximately 1326 AD).

(D) It marks the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५२५. Which Brahmin groups are categorized under the 'Panch Dravida' division?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(B) Modnarayana.

(C) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

(D) Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.

५२६. What was the role of 'Shankaradatta' during the reign of Harisimhadeva?

(A) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma

(B) Vadhwal.

(C) Madhyandina Shakha

(D) He was the first Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community.

५२७. During which historical period was the 'Panji Prabandh' system for Maithil Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas created?

(A) The Late Medieval period.

(B) Rajendra Jha

(C) Parmanand (alias Hazari Manaknand).

(D) Maharaja Devasimha.

५२८. Which historical ruler is credited with the formal initiation and inspiration of the Panji Prabandh in 1326 AD?

(A) Kripanand and Chandranand.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Garib

(D) Yajneshwar.

५२९. Into how many broad regional groups are Indian Brahmins traditionally divided in the Puranic texts?

(A) Meghnath.

(B) Various learned lineages including Sodarpur, Mandar, and Khauade.

(C) 10 groups (5 Pancha Gauda and 5 Pancha Dravida).

(D) Vyakarani Babulal.

५३०. The official scholar appointed by the King to maintain and verify genealogical records is called a _____.

(A) Banamali, Purandara, Sundara, Vanshi, and Balabhar.

(B) Indrananda and Vivekanand.

(C) Panjikar

(D) Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath

५३१. Which script is traditionally used to write and preserve Panji records?

(A) Ratnakar (alias Hauka).

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Anupama and Jayapama.

(D) Sahityanand, Aditya, and Abhijeet.

५३२. The first official Panjikar for Maithil Brahmins appointed by Harisimhadeva was _____.

(A) He is an advocate (B.L.) and a gemologist (Ratna Visheshagya).

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Rai Raghudev.

५३३. Who was appointed as the first Panjikar for the 'Karna Kayasthas'?

(A) Gaurinandan

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) The transition to the Late Medieval period (approx. 13th-14th century).

५३४. According to the texts, during which period (months) should Panji books be dried in the sun to prevent damage?

(A) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).

(B) Law (Advocate) and Social Work.

(C) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

५३५. What is the primary Vedic branch followed by 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins?

(A) MA, PhD, and Principal (Pradhanadhyapak).

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

(C) Shankaradatta.

(D) 2009 AD.

५३६. The Yajurvedi Maithil Brahmins follow which specific Shakha?

(A) Durmamil

(B) Talapatra (Palm leaves).

(C) Madhyandina (Vajasaneyi).

(D) Rajeev.

५३७. Maithil Brahmins belong to which broader regional grouping of North Indian Brahmins?

(A) Pancha Gauda.

(B) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

(C) Panchanand.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

५३८. Who was the Karnat dynasty king that formalised the Panji system?

(A) Mahesh Thakur (founder of the Darbhanga Raj).

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Vachha Shivanandan

(D) Black (made from jungle herbs).

५३९. In which year (AD) was the Mithila Panji system officially consolidated?

(A) Hariam

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Shyamanand, Mohan, Madan, Amit Kumar and Abhishek Kumar.

(D) Manmohan and Dandapani (Gudari).

५४०. Name the first Panjikar appointed for Maithil Brahmins.

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Balo

(C) MA.

(D) Shivlal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).

५४१. Name the first Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community.

(A) Genome Mapping (due to its systematic tracking of hereditary traits and lineages).

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

५४२. Which philosopher's work, 'Tantra Vartika', provided early 7th-century evidence for maintaining lineage records?

(A) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.

(B) Vasukinath and Sadanand

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar.

५४३. The 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) were introduced during the reign of which king?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Jaydutt, Shivdutt, Teerthdutt, and Rudradutta.

(C) Gangeshwar.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५४४. What is the significance of the 'Saka 1248' date in Mithila history?

(A) It marks the formal registration and inception of the Panji records.

(B) Kangai.

(C) Sadananda

(D) 1326 AD.

५४५. What three things must Panji books be protected from according to traditional verses?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Amlendu Kumar

(C) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhan).

(D) Vakil (Advocate/Lawyer).

५४६. Followers of the Madhyandina Shakha are specifically known as ____.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Shobhitlal.

(C) Sakhua, Rahua, Mangrauni, Dath, Sariya, and Motipur Chakla.

(D) Jivan.

५४७. Who was the first Kshatriya Panjikar appointed by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kirtyanand Singh Bahadur.

(B) Shankardatta (Kayasthas) and Vijayadatta (Kshatriyas).

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf manuscripts in intense heat to prevent decay.

५४८. Which kingâ€™s assembly appointed Gunakar Jha as the head of Panji Prabandh?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Mahai.

(C) Kushai and Dukhan.

(D) Bhavadatta and Shivadatta.

५४९. What does the text claim is the 'Pranadhara' (life force) of the Tirhuta script?

(A) The Panji Prabandh records.

(B) The transition to the Late Medieval period (approx. 13th-14th century).

(C) Madhukarpatti Darhara

(D) To ensure high-born families did not forget their ancestral traditions and to track virtues and flaws in lineages.

५५०. What is 'Pancha Dravida'?

(A) Gunakara Jha.

(B) Dr Mahanand

(C) The five regional Brahmin groups of South India: Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

(D) Modanand Jha.

५५१. The 'Genome Mapping' of Mithila lineages described in the text spans from ____ AD to 2009 AD.

(A) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.

(B) 450

(C) Gunanakar Jha.

(D) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them in the sun when it enters Leo.

५५२. Maithil Brahmins follow which specific branch (shakha) of the Yajurveda?

(A) Padmanand

(B) Madhyandina

(C) Satyanarayan and Vyas Munidhar.

(D) Khadganarayan, Bhavanidatta, and Kalanath.

५५३. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda are known as _____.

(A) Gunanand and Lilanand.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Palm leaves (Talapatra).

(D) Shivnath, Ganesh, and Mahesh

५५४. Which king of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the formalised 'Panji Prabandh' in 1326 AD?

(A) Phaninand and Fakir.

(B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).

(C) Gadadhar, Vidyadhar and Dayadhar

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

५५५. Who was the scholar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to organise the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

(A) Bholai.

(B) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha

(C) Kanhaiyadatt, Vidyanath, and Hridaynath.

(D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

५५६. Under whose reign was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) initiated, leading to modern social divisions?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh

(B) Khekhan

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

५५७. In what year was the formal Panji system established under the patronage of King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Ganganath, Durganath, and Prajanath.

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Jagadguru

(D) M.M. Goshai Madan

५५८. Who was the Maithil Brahmin appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji records?

(A) Dev Singh

(B) Mahesh.

(C) Balbodh and Mahadev.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

५५९. Name the two Vedic branches followed by Maithil Brahmins.

(A) Yajurvedic (Madhyandini branch) and Samavedic (Kauthum branch).

(B) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna

(C) Vijayadutta.

(D) Kalanand and Tirthanand.

५६०. What is the title given to Maithil Brahmins who follow the Yajurvedic Madhyandini branch?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(D) Madhukant and Dayakant.

५६१. Which scholar's 7th-century work 'Tantra Varttika' mentions the 'Samuh Lekhya' as a precursor to the Panji system?

(A) Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.

(B) Madhusudan and Lakshmipati.

(C) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

५६२. How many 'Sakha Panjis' (branch records) were initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh?

(A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(B) The text notes they began during his reign to manage increasing social divisions and hierarchies.

(C) The medieval period (specifically around the 14th century AD).

(D) Vishnudev (also known as Vishwanath).

५६३. What is the recommended method for preserving Panji manuscripts according to the traditional verse provided?

(A) Bhay (also known as Giridhari).

(B) Govindadatt.

(C) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand

(D) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).

५६४. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Hari Madhav

(B) Dr Amarnath Jha.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Jadaun and Shitilo.

५६५. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Kshatriya community?

(A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them in the sun when it enters Leo.

(B) Satyadev.

(C) Vijaydatta.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

५६६. What was the traditional writing surface for Panji records before paper?

(A) Padmanath (Babuji).

(B) Madanpur

(C) Palm leaves (Taal-Patra).

(D) Kashinath and Shurangkar are recorded as the sons of Yadunath.

५६७. What historical time period is covered by the Mithila Panji Prabandh genealogy records?

(A) Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.

(B) Sitanath, Brajnath, and Lilanath.

(C) To maintain the caste purity of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.

(D) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

५६८. Which ruler is credited with the formal initiation of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

(A) Economics.

(B) Sushil and Ajit.

(C) Batesha.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty initiated the system.

५६९. In what year of the Christian calendar was the Panji system officially established?

(A) The period from mid-August to mid-September (when the sun is in Leo) is preferred for drying.

(B) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(C) Chudamani, Nilmani, Krishnamani, and Shrimani

(D) It was established in 1326 AD.

५७०. The official establishment of the Panji system corresponds to which year in the Saka calendar?

(A) Devnarayan.

(B) It corresponds to Saka 1248.

(C) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (16 August to 15 September).

(D) Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).

५७१. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda are referred to as _____.

(A) Vajasaneyi

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Tirthmani.

(D) Gangadhar

५७२. What is the common name for the genealogist who maintains family records and verifies eligibility?

(A) The classification of Brahmins based on their Vedic branch (Samaveda or Yajurveda).

(B) Kedarnath, the son of Purandar.

(C) The genealogist is known as a Panjikar.

(D) It is the traditional date for the large-scale formalisation of Panji records.

५७३. Which Brahmin scholar was first entrusted with the Panji management by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Honours Graduate and Headmaster (Pradhan\ Adhyapak)

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first to be entrusted.

(C) Brahmeshwar and Maheshwar.

(D) Ramadev is listed as the son of Gadhai.

५७४. Which historical incident involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya led to the formalisation of the Panji system?

(A) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.

(C) Lakshman

(D) Pali.

५७५. Who introduced the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) during the later period?

(A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(B) Halleshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Bhagiratha (also known as Megh).

५७६. What does 'Samuh Lekhya' refer to in the context of 7th-century genealogy?

(A) It refers to documented collective family introductions mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Advocate (Vakil).

(C) Bhavadatta.

(D) Janardan and Sadanand

५७७. Which 7th-century text is cited as an early reference for caste purity through lineage records?

(A) Rahua Vadhvas

(B) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma

(C) Shivadatta.

(D) The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta is cited.

५७८. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Kayastha community?

(A) Bhogishwar.

(B) Shankardutta was the first appointee.

(C) Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

(D) Gyanand Singh.

५७९. Who was the teacher of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu mentioned in the Panji records?

(A) Aniruddha, Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar, and Baijbhaka

(B) Rambhadra Singh.

(C) Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.

(D) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjikar Vidyanand Jha.

५८०. During which century was the formalisation of the Panji system initiated under King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Jagannath, Vedi, Bhanjan, and Chalbalila

(B) Sundarnath and Vishwanath

(C) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD or Shaka 1248).

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

५८१. Which king of the Karnata dynasty is credited with starting the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Bank Official (Bank Padadhikari).

(B) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५८२. Who was appointed as the first registrar (Panjikar) for Maithil Brahmins by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Charmakarini.

(B) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kirtyanand Singh Bahadur.

(C) Bheshadhar.

(D) Gunanakar Jha.

५८३. Who was the first Panjikar appointed specifically for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Shankardatta.

(B) It marks the earliest ancestral starting point for the lineage data contained in the records.

(C) A 20th-century scholar and Panjikar who received high academic titles for his mastery of lineage records.

(D) Mahamaho Ratnath.

५८४. What specific incident involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya led to the formalisation of the Panji records?

(A) Instructions to protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from water, oil, and loose binding.

(B) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.

(C) He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to lack of recorded genealogical data.

(D) Shyam Sundar (also known as Manager).

५८५. Into which broader group do Maithil Brahmins fall within the ten-fold Puranic classification?

(A) Krupa Sut Madhuri.

(B) Hridyadatt

(C) The Pancha Gauda group.

(D) Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi.

५८६. What is 'Sakha Panji' and who introduced it?

(A) Gunapati and Padumo.

(B) Gangadhar

(C) Famous Tabla player.

(D) It is a branch-specific genealogical record introduced during the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh.

५८७. How many Rajput clans are mentioned in the 'Varna Ratnakara' in relation to the Panji system?

(A) 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).

(B) Thethan

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

५८८. What is the significance of the year 2000 AD in the context of the source material?

(A) It marked the beginning of digitising, transcribing, and editing the ancient Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.

(B) Veer and Narayan.

(C) He inadvertently married his first cousin (mother's sister's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) Lal Sut

५८९. According to the source, in which year (AD) was the Panji system formally organised in Mithila?

(A) Ratnapani and Padmapani.

(B) Vaishnav Sampradaya

(C) Amarendra, Subhash, and Avadhesh.

(D) 1326 AD

५९०. Which ruler of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the formal initiation of the Panji records?

(A) Atmaram and Jhumaklal

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(C) Kaudi.

(D) Dhoril.

५९१. Into which two broad geographical groups are the Brahmins of India divided in the Puranas?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(B) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).

(C) Ratir Siddhu.

(D) Meghnath.

५९२. What is the specific branch (shakha) of the Yajurveda followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Bhangi and Mohan Lal.

(B) Raja Ishwari Datta.

(C) Madhyandina Shakha

(D) Hridaynath.

५९३. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda are known as ____.

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).

(D) Vijayadatta.

५९४. What script is traditionally used to write and maintain the Panji records?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) The Panjikar.

(D) Gopinath himself, son of Matinath.

५९५. Who was the first scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to organise the Panji of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha

(B) Premnath, Balmukund, Mahavir, and Madhusudan.

(C) Protect the manuscript from water and oil.

(D) Lakshmeshwar Singh.

५९६. In the Panji system, what are the 'Shadvith'?

(A) Karmaha.

(B) Padmanand, Kalikanand, Kirtyanand, Chandranand, and Brahmanand.

(C) Nepal

(D) The 16 maternal and paternal points of origin used to check for prohibited degrees of relationship.

५९७. According to the text, how many main Muls (ancestral units) were initially identified from the 167 total?

(A) Dinkar.

(B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).

(C) Yadunath

(D) Badal (also known as Hemnath)

५९८. What historical event in the 14th century led to the formalisation of the Panji system?

(A) Vachha Shivanandan

(B) Madhyandina.

(C) Kamlanand

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

५९९. What was the original source of genealogical tracking before the written Panji system was established?

(A) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna

(B) Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.

(C) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.

(D) Gopinath himself, son of Matinath.

६००. Which month is considered ideal for drying and preserving Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture?

(A) Bhadrapada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.

(B) Ganganand, Vinodanand, and Rajanand.

(C) Aditya, Ashish and Alok.

(D) Rajmohan and Banmali.

६०१. The text notes that the Panji system was also once prevalent among which other community besides Brahmins and Kayasthas?

(A) Vadi.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Kshatriyas (specifically Rajputs like the Gandhavariya).

(D) Lelhuk.

६०२. What was the title given to Modanand Jha for his expertise in the Panji system?

(A) 2009 AD

(B) Panji-Shastra Martanda

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

(D) Avadhnarayan and Satyanarayan.

६०३. In the Shadvith list, which relative is the 'First Shadvith'?

(A) Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).

(B) Tarananda.

(C) Sarla, daughter of Satyadev.

(D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamaha).

६०४. In the Shadvith list, who is considered the 'Ninth Shadvith'?

(A) Jwaladatt

(B) The maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

(C) The late 13th century (prior to Harisimhadeva's reign).

(D) Brajlal.

६०५. Which historical ruler is credited with the formalisation of the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records.

(B) Ekahara

(C) Bhavani (son of Chidaman).

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty formalised the system.

६०६. Followers of the Shukla Yajurveda Madhyandina shakha in Mithila are known by which term?

(A) Tara Kant Jha.

(B) Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant.

(C) To maintain the purity of lineage and caste for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(D) They are known as 'Vajasaneyi'.

६०७. Who was appointed as the first 'Panjikar' for the Maithil Brahmin community?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjikar.

(B) He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.

(C) Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.

(D) Ramachandra Vagish.

६०८. Who introduced the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) during the 18th century?

(A) Shambhunath and Kashinath.

(B) Distinguished University Professor

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.

(D) Shastri and BA

६०९. In which script are the original Panji records traditionally written?

(A) They are written in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

(B) Lakshman.

(C) Prakash

(D) Vijaydatta.

६१०. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuh Lekhya' (collective records) as early as the 7th century to protect lineage purity?

(A) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta mentioned it in his work 'Tantra Vartika'.

(C) Kameshwar (Umapati).

(D) Maharaja Madhava Singh

६११. During which solar month is it traditionally recommended to dry the Panji palm-leaf manuscripts?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Mishra Raghav.

(C) Amit Mishra.

(D) It is recommended when the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha rashi).

६१२. Who was the designated Panjikar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) lineages in Mithila?

(A) Karnat dynasty

(B) Vijayadatta was the first Panjikar for the Kshatriyas.

(C) Bhadreshwar.

(D) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.

६१३. What was the year 1248 Shake equivalent to in the Common Era calendar?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) It is equivalent to 1326 AD.

(D) Rajender Mohan.

६१४. Which historical region is the geographic origin of the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) The ancient Videha kingdom, now known as Mithila.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to lack of lineage knowledge.

(C) Rupnath.

(D) Prabhuka

६१५. In what year was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' (Genealogical Management) established in Mithila?

(A) Table 16, 17, and 18.

(B) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.

(C) Devraj Singh.

(D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

६१६. Which ruler is credited with initiating the Mithila Panji system to ensure genealogical purity?

(A) Arun and Varun.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Ashish, Santosh, and Manish.

(D) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (mid-August to mid- September).

६१७. What is a 'Siddhant Patra' (also called Asajata Patra)?

(A) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(B) Bhora.

(C) Saday.

(D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.

६१८. Who was the first scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji of Brahmins?

(A) Rayresh Upadhyaya.

(B) Ganeshwar.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६१९. What event reportedly triggered Maharaja Harisimhadeva to formalise the Panji system?

(A) Nadu.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).

(C) Raju and Raghunath.

(D) Lakshman

६२०. To preserve the palm-leaf manuscripts, Panji books are traditionally dried when the Sun enters which zodiac sign?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Durgadatta, Gauridatta, and Hridayeshwar.

(C) Chitradhar

(D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between 16 August and 15 September.

६२१. Which script was traditionally used to record the Panji genealogies?

(A) Sadupadhyay Horeshwar.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Dhirendra, Pakshadhar, Chitradhar, and Rudradhar.

(D) Nishikant.

६२२. Who introduced the 'Sakha Panji' system during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD)?

(A) Dharmanand.

(B) Chandramani.

(C) Baukuka and Baladeva.

(D) Panjikars acting under the King's order, which led to further sub-divisions.

६२३. Which major academic text on Dharma Shastra is mentioned as being written by Pt. Harinath Upadhyaya?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).

(C) Hemangad.

(D) Smritisar.

६२४. The Yajurveda followers in Mithila belong specifically to the _____ branch.

(A) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.

(B) Shakha (Branch).

(C) Madhyandina

(D) Shakha Panji (Branch records).

६२५. The professional fee or gift given to a Panjikar for their services is considered ____.

(A) Prasad (honorarium).

(B) Mahipati

(C) Raja Ruranand Singh

(D) Shyam.

६२६. Who was the Karnata dynasty King responsible for initiating the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?

(A) Radhanath

(B) Indrapati.

(C) Aniruddha, Sarayug, and Arjun.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६२७. In what year (AD) was the formal Panji system established in Mithila?

(A) Hridaynarayan.

(B) Brahmadatt.

(C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(D) Ratnadeva.

६२८. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (genealogist) appointed by the King for the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Mushay.

(C) Mandar

(D) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.

६२९. Who was the first 'Panjikar' appointed for the Rajput (Kshatriya) community in Mithila?

(A) Dharmanath.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Barah, Shridhar, Madhav, and Rama

(D) Arundhati.

६३०. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the White Yajurveda in Mithila are known as ____.

(A) Nilkanth.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Madhav.

(D) Mithila.

६३१. Under which Maharaja's reign was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch register) introduced to further classify the community?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Modanand Jha.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantravartika'.

६३२. Which script was traditionally used to maintain the Panji records in Mithila?

(A) Amarik is the son of Madhusudan.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) He was the first Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community.

(D) Mushay.

६३३. Which historical region's capital was Mithila, where these Brahmin traditions flourished?

(A) Alay Kul Prakash

(B) Videha.

(C) Bhaskarnath.

(D) Gangadhar and Ganapati.

६३४. According to the 'Tantra Vartika', why did King Harisimhadeva formalise the 'Samuha-lekhya'?

(A) Vindhya Mountains

(B) MA Madhav

(C) Raghuni.

(D) To ensure that people did not forget their paternal and maternal lineages.

६३५. Who was assigned to supervise the Panji of the Kshatriyas (Rajputs) in Mithila?

(A) Anupama and Jayapama.

(B) Vasukinath

(C) Harisingh.

(D) Vijayadatta.

६३६. During which century was the Panji system formally established under the patronage of King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Upadhyay Padamanki Ramapati.

(B) Chaudhari Ramchatar.

(C) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD / Shaka 1248).

(D) Mahi.

६३७. Which historical event triggered the formalisation of the Panji records?

(A) Kundan and Nandan

(B) Binu, Shyamlal, Nand Kumar, and Rajkumar

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) Siddhant Patra.

६३८. Who was the Karnat dynasty king credited with initiating the Panji Prabandha?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Krishnakant

(C) Devaditya, Jayaditya, and Hariharaditya.

(D) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

६३९. What term refers to the professional genealogists appointed by the king to maintain these records?

(A) Sarla, daughter of Satyadev.

(B) Patna.

(C) It indicates a link to the maternal grandfather's lineage (literally 'daughter's son').

(D) Panjikara.

६४०. Which king of the Karnat dynasty is described as the 'Chudamani' (Crest-jewel)?

(A) Nokhelal.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Khuail Simariad

(D) Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev.

६४१. Who was the first scholar appointed to head the Panji management for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Aditya.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Balbhadra

(D) Haridev.

६४२. Which group within Maithil society also maintained Panji records initially but later discontinued them?

(A) Yoganath.

(B) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(C) Sapna Krishna Adya.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६४३. Who modified the paternal exclusion rule to six generations, which became widely accepted in Mithila?

(A) The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD.

(B) Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath

(C) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

६४४. Which script was traditionally used to write the Panji books?

(A) Kaviraj Gangadhar.

(B) Yogadhara, Haladhara, Kholdhara, and Jaladhara.

(C) Sharada, Manjula, Anita, Nityamaya, Sumit, Kalpana, and Sangeeta.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६४५. What preservation method is advised for Panji books in the mnemonic 'Jalat Rakshe Tailat Rakshe'?

(A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding.

(B) It provides the earliest textual mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Kaviraj Gangadhar.

६४६. Which kingâ€™s court poet, Jyotirishwar Thakur, mentions Harisimhadeva in the 'Varna Ratnakara'?

(A) Bhavshamp.

(B) Hridaymani.

(C) Anath and Sadhu.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva himself (he is the protagonist/hero).

६४७. How many Rajput (Kshatriya) clans are listed in the 'Varna Ratnakara' context?

(A) 72 clans (with 64 detailed).

(B) Ramanand and Bhavanand.

(C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.

(D) Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.

६४८. What was the role of 'Vijayadatta' in Harisimhadeva's court?

(A) Devi Prasad and Anant.

(B) Vasudev.

(C) Managing the Panji records for the Kshatriya community.

(D) Tirhuta (Maithili script).

६४९. Which title was given to Modanand Jha for his expertise in Panji Shastra?

(A) Panji Shastra Martand.

(B) Kishori, Chhabin, Madan, and Raghunath.

(C) Phool.

(D) Kanik Lal.

६५०. Which king of the Karnat dynasty formalized the Panji Prabandh system?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD).

(C) Munilal, Uchit-lal, Chummit-lal, and Adhik-lal.

(D) Bangat

६५१. In which year (AD) was the Panji Prabandh system officially established in Mithila?

(A) Madhukar

(B) Mahamahopadhyay (a title for a great scholar)

(C) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(D) Vadan

६५२. Who was the scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji Prabandh?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) The maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

(C) Dwaditya.

(D) Murari, Bhramar, and Banmali.

६५३. Who was appointed as the official genealogist for the Kshatriya community in Mithila?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Ghurghur, Chakradatt, and Mukhridatta.

(C) Gulab.

(D) Modanand Jha.

६५४. What are the two Vedic branches followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Gangadhar

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) Ashish, Santosh, and Manish.

(D) Simritlal

६५५. What script is traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Maharajadhiraja

(B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(C) Resident of

(D) Gunakar.

६५६. What was the inspiration behind the formalisation of Panji records in the 14th century?

(A) Batesha.

(B) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records.

(D) It was created to maintain caste purity for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

६५७. What is a 'Sakha Panji'?

(A) Suryanand.

(B) Premkant

(C) A branch genealogy record initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh in 1760 AD.

(D) Sundar and Balaji.

६५८. Which major Maithil Brahmin scholar wrote the 'Smritisar'?

(A) Pa. Dharanidhar.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first to be entrusted.

(D) Jagannath and Manoj.

६५९. Who issued the order to compile the 'Sakha Panjis' which led to further social stratification?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).

(B) Mander.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Lakshmeshwar Singh.

६६०. Which branch of Yajurveda is specifically mentioned as being followed by Maithils?

(A) Ashish.

(B) Madhyandina Shakha.

(C) Amarendra and Jitendra.

(D) Moi Naik

६६१. Why is the Maithil Panji system considered 'scientific' by the author?

(A) Shridhar.

(B) Because it functions as a biological/genetic tracking system to prevent inbreeding.

(C) Radhakanta, Shrikanta, Lakshmikanta, Umakanta, and Shankara.

(D) Rurananda, Gajananda, and Jhulananda.

६६२. What was the significance of Maharaja Kameshwar Singh in the history of Panjis?

(A) Muktinath and Pradipnath

(B) It indicates a link to the maternal grandfather's lineage (literally 'daughter's son').

(C) Taradatta

(D) He was the patron who awarded the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' to expert genealogists.

६६३. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandh system initially created?

(A) Vijay and Ajay.

(B) Yogendra Narayan

(C) The medieval period (specifically around the 14th century AD).

(D) Gunakar Jha.

६६४. Which ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the formalisation of the Panji system in Mithila?

(A) The blemish mark associated with the daughter named Sohago.

(B) Vyakarani Babulal.

(C) Maharani Hashalini.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६६५. In which Shaka year was the Panji system officially instituted?

(A) The systematic tracking of DNA/bloodlines through meticulous genealogical documentation over 1500 years.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Durbhikh.

(D) Shaka 1248 (corresponding to 1326 AD).

६६६. Which Vedic branch do 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins follow?

(A) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(B) Vidyakar

(C) They are known as 'Vajasaneyi'.

(D) Narapati

६६७. Who was the scholar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to lead the Panji documentation for Brahmins?

(A) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

(B) The Madhyandina branch.

(C) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

६६८. Which month of the year is traditionally recommended for drying Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture?

(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi, roughly from 16 August to 15 September.

(B) Bhagirath.

(C) Arvind, Mithilesh, and Sudarshana

(D) Vijayadatta.

६६९. Name the script traditionally used to write and maintain the Panji manuscripts.

(A) Kshatriyas (specifically the Rajputs).

(B) Lalan

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(D) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara

६७०. What title is given to the professional genealogists who maintain and verify the Panji records?

(A) Barah, Shridhar, Madhav, and Rama

(B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

(C) Panjikar.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

६७१. Who was the main examiner for the Panji Shastra Martand exams under Maharaja Kameshwar Singh?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(B) Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

(C) Vidyanand Jha.

(D) Madhukanth, the son of Maungu.

६७२. What historical event in the 14th century prompted the formal institutionalisation of the Panji system?

(A) Madhav and Keshav.

(B) Pautra.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently marrying his cousin due to lack of recorded lineage.

(D) Devanand, Bhavanand, and Nityanand.

६७३. Which scholar in the 18th century was commissioned by Maharaja Madhav Singh to create the 'Shakha Panji'?

(A) Dhan.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Panji Pachanand Devanand Jha (also known as Chhoti Jha).

(D) The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages.

६७४. The 16th Chadvith calculation involves the _____.

(A) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

(B) Dinkar.

(C) Aditya.

(D) He was appointed as the first Panjikar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

६७५. Name one of the three threats to Panji manuscripts mentioned in the traditional mnemonic 'Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha'.

(A) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), or Loose binding (Sthula Bandhanat).

(B) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar

(D) Hridaynath and Ishanath.

६७६. Which specific branch of the Karnat dynasty ruled Mithila when the Panji system began?

(A) Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.

(B) Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history).

(C) Surendra and Kushendra.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

६७७. What is the historical significance of the 'Tantra Varttika' regarding the Panji?

(A) Nepal.

(B) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

(C) It provides the earliest textual mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century.

(D) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.

६७८. Why is the Shakha Panji of 1690-1710 AD by Madhusudan Jha considered unique?

(A) Madhu Sadhuko.

(B) He ruled from 1550 to 1625 A.D.

(C) To protect them from water, oil, and loose binding.

(D) It is written on palm leaves (Talpatra) and is one of the best-preserved early records.

६७९. Which scholar is credited with the 19th generation preservation of the Panji records starting from Gunakar Jha?

(A) Vidyanand Jha.

(B) Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka.

(C) Anupama and Jayapama.

(D) Vijayadutta.

६८०. In what year of the Common Era was the Mithila Panji system formally established?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) 1326 AD

(C) Madaneshwar.

(D) Sakaradhi

६८१. Which ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with initiating the Panji Prabandh system?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

६८२. Which social group, in addition to Brahmins and Kayasthas, was originally included in the Panji system during its inception?

(A) Kshatriyas

(B) Gangadash.

(C) Dharnidhar

(D) Babulal.

६८३. Who was appointed as the first Panjikar for Maithil Brahmins by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Rutsaut.

(B) Nandypur Bisphi

(C) Teacher, School Founder and Bank Manager.

(D) Gunakar Jha

६८४. Who was the first appointed Panjikar for the Karn Kayastha community?

(A) Shankardutta

(B) 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248).

(C) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).

(D) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

६८५. Followers of the Madhyandini branch of the White Yajurveda in Mithila are known as _____.

(A) Radhadharman.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Gopal, Jairaj, Kailu, and Babuji.

(D) Vijaydatta.

६८६. The script traditionally used to maintain and write the Panji records is called _____.

(A) Saduropadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

(B) Shambhunath, Shankar, Brajnath, Suryanath, Ganganath, and Snehmath.

(C) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar)

(D) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).

६८७. Under which Maharaja's reign was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) formally introduced?

(A) Loknath and Devnath.

(B) Maharaja Madhava Singh

(C) Murari, Ruchikar, Gunakar, and Bhanukar

(D) Shyam.

६८८. What is the significance of the year 1019 Shaka mentioned in the Sanskrit verse regarding King Nanyadeva?

(A) Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

(B) It marks the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.

(C) Raja Kamlanand Singh.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६८९. The scholar who held the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' was ____.

(A) Modanand Jha

(B) The gathering of scholars and King Harisimhadeva's decree to record all lineages.

(C) Devaraj Singh.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

६९०. Which town served as the capital of the ancient Videha kingdom, which later became the heartland of the Panji system?

(A) Anandakar.

(B) Virendra and Rajkumar.

(C) Jagannath

(D) Mithila

६९१. Which Panji expert was examined orally by Sir Ganganath Jha?

(A) Ramanath and Lakshman.

(B) Shashimohan, Rajmohan and Lalmohan.

(C) Shankardatta

(D) Modanand Jha

६९२. What historical role did the 'Paricheta' play in the 14th century?

(A) Gujjar (Gujarat).

(B) Manik and others.

(C) Kalikant, Kirtyanand, Khelanand, Tejanand, and Rajanand.

(D) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

६९३. Which document is considered the 'Lifeblood' (Pranadhara) of the Tirhuta script today?

(A) Their father is Jamawahar.

(B) Archaeologist (Puranatattvavid)

(C) The Panji Prabandh records.

(D) The Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

६९४. What was the primary administrative purpose of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

(A) Dharmadatta.

(B) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Bachchhaka

६९५. Which historical ruler of the Karnata dynasty is credited with institutionalising the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Rasheshwar, Shri Mohan, Sudhir, Kartik, Ramesh, Manikant, Vijaykant, Udaykant, Vinaykant, Abhaykant, and Ajaykant

(B) Manik, Shivan, Shambhu, and Yaddu

(C) The 19th century.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

६९६. What is the equivalent year in the Shaka calendar for the establishment of the Panji Prabandh in 1326 AD?

(A) Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None

(B) Ramanand, Gajanand, Sadanand, and Kityanand

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Saka 1248

६९७. Maithil Brahmins following the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda are known as ____.

(A) Mukund, Madhav, and Madhusudana

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Mithilesh and others.

(D) Mukunda and Shankara.

६९८. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Brahmin community by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Kashinath and Shurangkar are recorded as the sons of Yadunath.

(B) Gunakar Jha

(C) Badrinath

(D) Kamalnayan.

६९९. In which script are the traditional Panji records of Mithila written?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) It was created to maintain caste purity for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Bhanjan and Sadashiv.

(D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).

७००. What is the historical significance of the 'Smritisara' author Hari Nath Upadhyaya in Panji history?

(A) He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.

(B) Bandhav

(C) Ratideva, Udayakara, Mandana, Vidyananda, Raghupati, Vidhupati, Chandrapati, and Chintamani.

(D) Phanidhar, Lakshmidhar, Chunni (Shridhar), Jyotishi Kalyanidhar, and Parshuram.

७०१. The preservation rule 'Jalat Rakshet, Tailat Rakshet' advises keeping Panji books away from which two substances?

(A) Khekhan

(B) Water and Oil.

(C) Krishmaman.

(D) Because it acts as a detailed hereditary database tracking genetic lineages over 1000 years.

७०२. In the context of the Panji, what does the title 'Mahamahopadhyaya' signify?

(A) Madhunandan.

(B) Padmanath (Babuji).

(C) Rasheshwar, Shri Mohan, Sudhir, Kartik, Ramesh, Manikant, Vijaykant, Udaykant, Vinaykant, Abhaykant, and Ajaykant

(D) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.

७०३. The person who officially calculates and records these lineages is called a ____.

(A) Mukund.

(B) After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.

(C) Rameshwar and Laxmikant

(D) Panjikar

७०४. What is the significance of the year 2009 AD in the title of the provided document?

(A) Ajit

(B) Dayanand

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) It marks the end date of the chronological period covered by the research (450 AD to 2009 AD).

৬০৫. Which script-preservation project is mentioned as starting in the year 2000 AD?

(A) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo, roughly August-September).

(B) The transliteration of Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(D) Ramakanth and Radhakanth

৬০৬. The term 'Adau' in Panji entries refers to the _____.

(A) Shankardatta.

(B) Avadhesh

(C) Krishnadev and Vishvadev

(D) Original or primary entry point of a lineage.

৬০৬. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandh system established?

(A) Ladoo

(B) The late medieval period.

(C) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(D) Ghanshyam

৬০৮. The individuals known as 'Panjibadh' are generally required to avoid _____ generations on the father's side.

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records.

(B) Taranand.

(C) Maharashtra

(D) Six

৬০৯. Maithil Brahmins following the Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandini branch) are referred to as _____.

(A) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.

(B) 1987-07-01 00:00:00

(C) Shaktinath.

(D) Vajasaneyi

৬১০. Which King is credited with the formal systematisation of the Panji records in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Sixty-four (64).

(C) It is associated with Krishnadeva.

(D) Dharaditya and Kapileshwar.

৬১১. The specific date for Maharaja Harisimhadeva's decree is Shaka 1248, which corresponds to the year _____ AD.

(A) Chandrakishor

(B) Vijaydatta.

(C) 1326

(D) Software Engineer

৬১২. Who was the scholar appointed by Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji records?

(A) Paran and Pheku.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) M.M.U. Indrapati

(D) An advocate or lawyer.

৬१३. Who was appointed as the registrar for the Kshatriya Panji records under Harisimhadeva?

(A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.

(B) Banaili, Purnea.

(C) Vijay Dutt.

(D) Hridaynath.

৬१४. Which script is traditionally used to write and maintain the Panji records?

(A) 72 clans (with 64 described in detail).

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha (1150-1225).

(D) Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

৬१५. According to the 'Tantra Varttik' by Kumarila Bhatta, why were 'Samuha-Lekhya' (group records) started?

(A) Manish and Rajnish

(B) Videh Sadeh

(C) Sadanand

(D) To ensure high-born families did not forget their ancestral traditions and to track virtues and flaws in lineages.

৬१६. In which century did Kumarila Bhatta live, providing early evidence of group lineage records?

(A) The 7th Century AD.

(B) Naval Kishore, Jugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, and Shyamal Kishore.

(C) Ramnarayan of Badgam.

(D) Lalit.

৬१७. Which Maithil Maharaja requested the writing of the 'Sakha Pranayan' book?

(A) Shivdev.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

(C) Padmanabh.

(D) Vaishya Musha

৬१८. The text mentions that even some Kayasthas and Kshatriyas had Panji systems. To which Kayastha sub-group does this specifically apply?

(A) Panji Shastra Maartand.

(B) 1248 Saka.

(C) Karna Kayasthas.

(D) Jhapatlal.

৬१९. Which branch of Brahmins performs the 'Upanayana' (sacred thread ceremony) with four specific Sanskaras?

(A) Irauri.

(B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(C) Chandoga (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi) have slight variations in these rituals.

(D) Laxmikant.

৬२०. List the five Dravida Brahmin groups.

(A) Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

(B) The family of Bachai's son, Chaturbhuj, from the Naroun lineage.

(C) Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.

(D) Shankaradutta.

৩২১. The record-keeping books were traditionally bound using wooden planks and a thick cotton thread called _____.

(A) Hariballabh, Gopal, and Radheshyam.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(C) Sutari

(D) Maharashtriya.

৩২২. What was the significance of the 'Saka 1019' date in the text?

(A) Bhagirath

(B) Indranand.

(C) 1957-04-09 00:00:00

(D) It marks the arrival of King Nanyadeva and the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.

৩২৩. Which scholar's lineage is traced for 18 generations up to the registrar Modanand Jha?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(B) Genalal

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Baunu.

৩২৪. Who provided the 'Samprami Tyajet' (7-generation rule) ruling that became standard for Maithil society?

(A) Bodhnarayan and Ajit.

(B) Shukdev, Baldev, Satyadev and Kamdev.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(D) Gadh Hanakhuta.

৩২৫. What title was given to Modanand Jha by Maharaja Kameshwar Singh for his expertise in Panji?

(A) Bhavadatta.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Panji Shastra Martand (or Labdh-Dhout).

(D) 1360 AD

৩২৬. Which historical King of the Karnata dynasty initiated the formal 'Panji Prabandh' in 1326 AD (Shake 1248)?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Baidju.

(C) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, Bokan, and Luni

(D) Madhurapati and Narapati

৩২৭. Who was appointed as the first official 'Panjikar' by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Lattau.

(C) Radhakanth and Jayakanth

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

৩২৮. What geographical feature traditionally divides the 'Panch Gaud' Brahmins from the 'Panch Dravid' Brahmins?

(A) Umanath.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(C) Vakil (Advocate/Lawyer).

(D) Raghunath.

৩২৯. Which 7th-century philosopher mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records) as a way to preserve lineage purity?

(A) They are Sundar and Shyamji.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Thakru

(D) Ishwardatta.

৩৩০. Maithil Brahmins of the Vajasaneyi branch follow the _____ Shaka of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(A) Pyarelal, Shrutinath, and Padmanath.

(B) Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

(C) Madhyandina

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৩৩১. Who revised the paternal avoidance rule from seven generations to six for the modern Maithil community?

(A) Saday.

(B) Madhav

(C) Chandranath and Matuknath

(D) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

৩৩২. What does 'Panch-Dravid' refer to in the classification of Brahmins?

(A) Shyamal Kishore.

(B) Principal (Pracharya)

(C) The five southern Brahmin groups: Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtrian.

(D) The Panjikars (Genealogists).

৩৩৩. What is the significance of Maharaja Madhav Singh's reign (c. 1760 AD) in Panji history?

(A) Dinanath and Sudarshan.

(B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(C) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and more rigid social sub-divisions.

(D) Bhadrapada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.

৩৩৪. Which Panjikar was awarded the title 'Panji Shastra Martand' by Maharaja Kameshwar Singh?

(A) Maulai

(B) Sushil Kumar.

(C) Purushottam and Gadadhar (à¤ªà¥ à¤°à¥,à¤·à¥‹à¤¤à¥ à¤¤à¤® à¤—à¤¦à¤¾à¤°).

(D) Modanand Jha.

৩৩৫. Which historical era does the text mark as the beginning of the 'Panji' record-keeping?

(A) The transition to the Late Medieval period (approx. 13th-14th century).

(B) Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.

(C) 1880 to 1938.

(D) Grihamani.

৩৩৬. Who was the Maithil King who appointed specific Panjikars for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas?

(A) Sadupadhyaya Gunaakar Jha.

(B) Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of the Uchcha Vidyalaya.

(C) Harisimhadeva.

(D) Vijay Kumar

৬৩৬. Which three main castes were originally included in the Panji records during the medieval period?

(A) Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century.

(B) Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya.

(C) To maintain the purity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.

(D) Pranadhar.

৬৩৮. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda in Mithila are called _____.

(A) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan

(B) Ruranand, Krishnanand, Udyananand, Taranand, and Rajkumar

(C) He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

৬৩৯. In which 7th-century text by Kumarila Bhatta was the concept of 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records) first mentioned?

(A) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(B) Madhusudan.

(C) Gadadhar

(D) Tantra Varttika.

৬৪০. Which historical event led to the formalisation of the Panji records in 1326 AD?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter.

(B) Manoj.

(C) Adhiklal and Kamallal

(D) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them during the Sun's transit in Leo (August/September).

৬৪১. Who was the King of Mithila who initiated the Panji Prabandh system?

(A) Janakinath and Devnath.

(B) MM Butesh

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Madhav and Padma.

৬৪২. In what year of the Shaka era was the Panji system established?

(A) Madhuram.

(B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(C) B.P.S.

(D) Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.

৬৪৩. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga ordered the creation of 'Sakha Panjis' during the 18th century?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Baldev and Satyadev.

(D) Kheli

৬৪৪. Which King of the Karnata dynasty is praised as the 'Chudamani' (crest jewel) in the Panji verses?

(A) Harisimhadeva.

(B) Dharni

(C) Four 'kosh' (approximately 12 kilometres).

(D) The sons of Rupnath's son, Shashidhar.

৬৪৫. Who was appointed to maintain the Panji for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community?

(A) Ramji and Lakshman.

(B) Somasharma.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara.

৬৪৬. Who was appointed to maintain the Panji for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.

(C) Shankaradatta.

(D) Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records.

৬৪৭. How many Rajput clans are listed in the 'Varna Ratnakara' mentioned in the text?

(A) Vishnudev (also known as Vishwanath).

(B) Chandranand (resident of Khamgada).

(C) Seventy-two (with sixty-four described in detail).

(D) Motilal, Sotilal, and Karulal.

৬৪৮. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins include those from Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dravida (Tamil/Kerala) and _____.

(A) Radhadharman.

(B) Devananda.

(C) Mahadevkole

(D) Tailang (Andhra).

৬৪৯. What is the significance of the year 1326 AD for Maithili culture?

(A) It marks the start of the Panji Prabandh, a unique system of genealogical tracking.

(B) Sadhukara

(C) Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University.

(D) Nilangad.

৬৫০. What title was given to Modanand Jha for his expertise in Panji Shastra?

(A) Panji Shastra Martand.

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Babu Prajapati Singh.

(D) Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).

৬৫১. Which ruler of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the systematic implementation of the Panji records in Mithila?

(A) The Vindhya Mountains.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant

(D) Jyotishacharya (Principal).

৬৫২. In what year (both Shaka and AD) was the formal decision made to institutionalise the Panji records?

(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(B) Sudhir Ranjan

(C) Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter.

৬৫৩. Who was appointed as the first Panjikar (genealogist) for Maithil Brahmins by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Kalikadutt

(B) Madhavnath and Raghunath.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

৬৫৪. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda are known as ____.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) They are residents of Jamua.

৬৫৫. Who was the designated Panjikar for the Karna Kayastha community under Harisimhadeva?

(A) Sodarpur Hariam.

(B) Trilochan

(C) Shankaridatta.

(D) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo/Simha), as the heat is intense enough to preserve the palm leaves.

৬৫৬. Who was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriyas (Rajputs)?

(A) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) MangalÅ« from the Pavanchob clan.

(C) Khushinath, Mahendranath, Raghunath and Ashoknath.

(D) Vijayadatta.

৬৫৭. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga ordered the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' (branch records) to record the evolving sub-lineages?

(A) Kamalakant, Suryakant, Chandrakant, Tejkant, Bhanjakant, Indrakant, and Trivenikant

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Sadashiv

৬৫৮. What is the traditional script used to write the Panji records in Mithila?

(A) Ray Eknarayan.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) M.M.U. Indrapati

(D) Library Head/Librarian.

৬৫৯. Why were Panjikars instructed to dry their books in the sun during the month when the Sun enters Leo?

(A) To protect the palm leaves from moisture and pests during the intense heat of that season.

(B) Saryug and Rajendra.

(C) Mangladutt, Chandidutt, Shitaladutt, and Hanumandatta.

(D) Sodarpur.

৬৬০. What is the significance of the 1326 AD reform regarding the storage of family introduction records?

(A) The records were moved from private family possession to the custody of state-authorised Panjikars.

(B) Shambhunath, Premkumar, Amod Kumar, Subodh Kumar, and Kumod Kumar.

(C) C.M. College.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৬৬১. How many specific Rajpoot (Kshatriya) clans are mentioned in the 'Varna Ratnakara' of Jyotirishwar Thakur?

(A) Avadhesh.

(B) Sutari

(C) 72 clans (with 64 described in detail).

(D) Awadh Narayan and Karmanarayan

৬৬২. Which historical figure's 'Varna Ratnakara' provides a list of 72 Rajput clans relevant to the Panji context?

(A) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(B) Nadrishwar.

(C) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

(D) Ratnashekhar.

৬৬৩. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandh initially established?

(A) Banaili Khadgi Jha.

(B) Vagi Tola.

(C) Ramakant

(D) The Early Medieval period.

৬৬৪. Which two Vedic branches are the Maithil Brahmins primarily followers of?

(A) Samaveda (Kauthuma shakha) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

(B) Biran and Shobharam

(C) Yogi

(D) Bhikhu.

৬৬৫. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of Yajurveda are known by what name in Mithila?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta

(B) 1360 AD

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Indrapati.

৬৬৬. In which Shaka year was the decision taken to formalise the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) MA.

(C) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(D) Chhandogas perform 4 specific sacraments, while Vajasaneyis perform 4 different ones including 'Vedarambha'.

৬৬৭. Who was the Maharaja of Mithila credited with the formal implementation and institutionalisation of the Panji system?

(A) Mahesh Thakur.

(B) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji genealogical records.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Father and son.

৬৬৮. The term for a person whose lineage is formally recorded in the Panji registers is _____.

(A) Panjibadh.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

(C) Dayanath and Meghanath.

(D) Madan Mohan.

৬৬৯. Name the scholar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins.

(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Sahadev and Gunjeswar

৬৬০. The 'Shakha Panji' (branch registers) was introduced during the reign of which Maharaja?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Mahai.

(C) Harishankar (Grammarian/Vaiyakarana).

(D) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.

৬৬১. The manuscript 'Varna-Ratnakara' by Jyotirishwar Thakur mentions how many Rajput clans?

(A) 72 clans (though 64 are specifically described).

(B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

(C) Durgadatta, Gauridatta, and Hridayeshwar.

(D) Rajkumar, Naresh, and Phool

৬৬২. Which Panjikar's branch book is noted as one of the oldest available (1690â€“1710 AD)?

(A) Paun Madhu Dev Jha.

(B) Vaidyanath

(C) Chotelal (alias Madhusudan) and Ayodhyanath (alias Bhago).

(D) Palm leaves (Talpatra), homemade ink, and wooden covers (Kastha Vatta).

৬৬৩. Why is 'Genome Mapping' used as a title for this genealogical study?

(A) 72 clans (though 64 are specifically described).

(B) Visheshwar Mohan.

(C) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan

(D) To draw a parallel between modern genetic tracking and the ancient Panji system's method of preserving lineage purity.

৬৬৪. Which historical Panjikar is considered the 18th generation predecessor of Modanand Jha?

(A) Shiru.

(B) Professor Ramanath Jha

(C) Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

৬৬৫. According to the text, which community's Panji records are currently mostly lost or unmaintained?

(A) Yogi.

(B) Madhukar.

(C) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

৬৬৬. The Panji system was created to fix the error made by which famous scholar who married within prohibited degrees?

(A) Shivnandan.

(B) Bhaiyaka.

(C) Brajmohan.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

৬৬৬. Who was the King of Nepal whose court records helped verify Panji details of the Thakur family?

(A) Madneshwar

(B) The Malla kings of Nepal (where Jyotirishwar and others served).

(C) Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.

(D) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

৬৬৫. Which Samskara is included in the 'Vajasaneyi' tradition but excluded from the 'Chandoga' tradition's Upanayana?

(A) Maharaj Raghu Singh.

(B) Vedarambha.

(C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(D) Batesh, Suresh, Naresh, Yugesh, and Avadhesh.

৬৬৭. In the 'Chandoga' tradition, when is the 'Uttara Vivaha' performed?

(A) Damodar, Sridhar, Murlidhar, and Chakradhar.

(B) Balkrishna and Jaykrishna.

(C) After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

৬৫০. Which Panjikar was the lead examiner for Modanand Jha's 'Dhaut' examination?

(A) Dinanath

(B) Kirtinath and Vanshidhar.

(C) 1326 AD.

(D) Sir Ganganath Jha.

৬৫৭. What was the primary purpose for establishing the 'Panji Prabandh' in the medieval period?

(A) Chandidutt.

(B) Sadanand

(C) Sunil and Anil.

(D) To maintain the purity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.

৬৫৭. Who was the ruler of the Karnat dynasty who institutionalised the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Gunapati and Padumo.

(B) Vasudev, Damu, Mani, Maharath, and Yadunandan.

(C) Nandlal.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

৬৫৩. In what year (Saka Era) was the Panji system officially recorded under King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Saka 1248

(B) Roopnath (à¤°à¥‚à¤ªà¤¨à¤¾à¥․).

(C) Raghunath.

(D) Ganapati.

৬৫৪. Who was the scholar appointed by Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji Prabandh?

(A) Padmanand, Chandranand, Dharani, and Sitaram.

(B) The commercialisation of the profession and charging excessive fees for services.

(C) Gunakar Jha

(D) Mithilesh.

৬৫৭. Who was the first registrar appointed for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community in Mithila?

(A) Because the intense heat during this period helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture and decay.

(B) Gangadhar.

(C) Vijaydatta

(D) Bhav Singh

৬৫৪. In which script were the Panji registers traditionally written?

(A) 21st century (and 20th)

(B) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

(C) Dharmadatta, Cheta, Hansdatta and Hridaydatta

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

৬৫৬. According to the traditional verse, what are the three main things a Panji book must be protected from?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Padmadhar, Pankhu, and Jivadhar.

৬৫৫. Under which Maharaja did the 'Shakha Panji' (branching system) and social hierarchical divisions start to expand?

(A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(B) Vijayadatt.

(C) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

৬৫৯. Which historical registrar's 19th-generation descendant is Vidyanand Jha?

(A) To maintain the purity of lineage and caste for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(C) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar Jha

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৬৬০. Which scholar is credited with being the first 'Panch-Aditya' registrar in the verse celebrating Harisimhadeva?

(A) Gunakar Jha

(B) Lal Sut

(C) Gangadhar.

(D) Gangapati

৬৬১. Who was the registrar for the 72 Rajput clans mentioned in the 'Varna-Ratnakar'?

(A) Vijaydatta

(B) It is the date Maharaja Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji management system.

(C) Abhishek and Lokesh.

(D) Bhandawar.

৬৬২. During the reign of which king was the Panji Prabandh officially organised in Mithila?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) The Maithila Panji Prabandh.

(C) Dukhi; Bhikhi

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৬৭৩. In what year (both Shaka and AD) was the Panji system formally established?

(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(B) Babu Ramapati Singh.

(C) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(D) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

৬৭৪. Maithili Brahmins follow either the Madhyandini branch of the Yajurveda or the Kauthum branch of the ____.

(A) Samaveda

(B) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

(C) Panjikar.

(D) Manhar and Jaynath

৬৭৫. Who is credited with maintaining the first Panji records for the Maithili Brahmins?

(A) Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).

(B) Vidyanand Jha

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Pathak Govinda.

৬৭৬. Who was assigned to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriyas?

(A) Sunil, Anil, Sushil, Sudhir, and Alok.

(B) Yogadhar

(C) Vijayadatt.

(D) Dhauta Pariksha

৬৭৭. What triggered the formal organization of Panji records by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Rasadh-Araria

(B) Sureshwar and Dineshwar.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying a close relative due to lack of records.

(D) Gangadhar.

৬৭৮. Which script is traditionally used to maintain and write the Panji records?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Matar.

(C) Mithilakshara (Tirhuta).

(D) Padmapur

৬৭৯. The first reference to 'Sammukh-lekhya' (collective records) for lineage protection was made by ____ in the 7th century.

(A) Pt. Muktinath.

(B) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Samaveda (Kauthuma shakha) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

(D) Kumarila Bhatta

৮০০. What is the significance of 'Shaka 1019' in the text?

(A) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.

(B) Tufani from the Ghorotha clan.

(C) Krupa Sut Madhuri.

(D) The year Nanyadeva established his rule in Mithila.

৫০১. Who was the chief examiner for Panjikar Modanand Jha's 'Panji Shastra Martand' title?

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(C) Chandrabhushan

(D) Gangadatt (or Baburaiyaka/Ekn/Narayandatt).

৫০২. Maithili Brahmins are traditionally followers of only two Vedas: the Samaveda and the _____.

(A) Padmanand

(B) Maharaja Samar Singh

(C) Ramkrishna, Gaurikant, and Kalikant.

(D) Yajurveda

৫০৩. What is the significance of the month of 'Bhadra' (August- September) for Panji books?

(A) Bhuvan Pradumn.

(B) It is the time recommended for drying and preserving the manuscripts in the sun.

(C) The Panji Prabandh records.

(D) Ram and Shankar.

৫০৪. Which king is described as the 'Karnat Choodamani' in the Panji verses?

(A) Shri Mohan, Raj Mohan, and Chandra Mohan.

(B) Harisimhadeva.

(C) Bhora.

(D) Munilal, Uchit-lal, Chummit-lal, and Adhik-lal.

৫০৫. What distinguishes the Samavedic 'Upayana' (thread ceremony) from the Yajurvedic one?

(A) The washerman community.

(B) Samavedic has four rituals (Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upayana, Samavartana), while Yajurvedic adds Vedarmbha.

(C) Vijaydatta.

(D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

৫০৬. Which ruler is credited with formalising the Panji Prabandh system in 1326 AD?

(A) Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

৫০৭. Who was appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva as the first official Panjikar for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Yoganand.

(B) Damodar.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Once a year when the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

৫০৮. What event involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya led to the formalisation of the Panji system?

(A) Ramankant.

(B) Shivadatta.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadev of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) He unknowingly married a prohibited relative (maternal cousin) due to lack of genealogical records.

८०९. Maithil Brahmins primarily belong to which broader geographical classification of Indian Brahmins?

(A) Amatuhu

(B) Chandoga (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi) have slight variations in these rituals.

(C) Nath, Gopal, Shripati, Shrikanth, and Nilkanth.

(D) Panch-Gaur.

८१०. What are the two specific branches of the Vedas followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.

(C) Prayagdatta, Hanumandatta, and Bhagvandatta.

(D) Umanath.

८११. What specific script was traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Panjikars acting under the King's order, which led to further sub-divisions.

(B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(C) Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(D) Kalikadatta.

८१२. What is the historical significance of the Shaka year 1248 in Mithila?

(A) Navkant and Madhukant.

(B) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

(C) It marks the official start of the Panji system under Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.

८१३. Which historical philosopher's work, 'Tantra Varttik', mentions the existence of family records (Samuh-lekhya) as early as the 7th century?

(A) Madhusudan and Lakshmipati.

(B) Budhikar, Gunakar, Matikar, and Ravikar

(C) Kumarila Bhatt.

(D) Economics.

८१४. Who was the first Kshatriya Panjikar appointed under Harisimhadeva?

(A) Jayadev.

(B) Maharaj Ruranarayan.

(C) Panjikar.

(D) Vijayadatt.

८१५. In which century did the informal practice of 'Samuh-lekhya' (group records) shift to the formal state-managed Panji system?

(A) He is referred to as 'Mahamahopadhyaya' and 'Tikakar' (Commentator).

(B) Nishikant.

(C) 14th Century (1326 AD).

(D) Saheb.

८१६. In what year was the Maithil Panji Prabandh (genealogical management) formally established?

(A) Madhukant

(B) Brahmadev.

(C) Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾).

(D) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

৫১৭. Which Karnat dynasty King is credited with initiating the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

(A) Ratandhar, Damodar, and Keshav.

(B) Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Rai Rup Lal.

৫১৮. Which scholar was appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji records for Brahmins?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Raghunath Shiromani

(C) Khandavala.

(D) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya).

৫১৯. The first mention of 'Samuh Lekhya' (family records) occurs in the work of which 7th-century philosopher?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

(B) The late medieval period.

(C) Badrinath

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৫২০. How are the ten divisions of Indian Brahmins broadly categorised based on the Vindhya mountains?

(A) The five northern divisions are 'Panch-Gaur' and the five southern divisions are 'Panch-Dravida'.

(B) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.

(C) Kumar Kamalanand Singh and Kumar Kalikanand Singh.

(D) Jaykant, Shobhakant, Shambhukant, Kalikant, Arunkant, and Ashok Kant.

৫২১. Identify the two Vedic branches (Shakhas) followed exclusively by Maithil Brahmins.

(A) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthum Shakha of the Samaveda.

(B) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.

(C) Vavi Brajnandan Singh

(D) 450 AD to 2009 AD

৫২২. At what time of year are Panji books traditionally dried to prevent decay?

(A) Hariam

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.

(D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.

৫২৩. Which philosopher's birth is noted in the Panji as occurring five years after his father's death, highlighting the detail of the records?

(A) Gangesh Upadhyaya.

(B) He turned genealogical record-keeping into a state-regulated institution with appointed experts.

(C) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

(D) Uma

৫২৪. What was the primary purpose for establishing the Panji Prabandh in the Mithila region?

(A) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages.

(B) Awadhesh, Mithilesh, Nagesh, Nilesh, and Pranesh.

(C) Vishvanath.

(D) Dharmadatta.

৫২৫. Which two major Vedic branches (Shakhas) do Mithila Brahmins primarily follow?

(A) Jayadev.

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(D) Mithila

৫২৬. Under which king was the Panji Prabandh formally organised in Mithila?

(A) Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath

(B) Devpanidhi

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Tirhuta (Maithilakshar).

৫২৭. In what year (Shaka and AD) was the Panji Prabandh established under Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(B) Panchanand.

(C) Gunakar Jha

(D) It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248.

৫২৮. Who was the scholar appointed to manage the Panji records for Mithila Brahmins?

(A) Adhyapak (Teacher).

(B) Gunakar Jha

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Harihar, Padmapani, and Gangadhar.

৫২৯. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records) in his work 'Tantra Vartika' during the 7th century?

(A) Buddhinath and Kashinath.

(B) Kedar.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Dev-anand

৫৩০. Which language/script is traditionally used to write Panji records?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Shobhakant

(C) Health Minister

(D) Babulal.

৫৩১. The system of 'Sakha Panji' (branch registers) was introduced during the reign of which later Maharaja?

(A) The Early Medieval period.

(B) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Banmali.

৫৩২. According to the excerpts, what was the major consequence of Pandit Harinath Upadhyay marrying his cousin in the 13th century?

(A) It led to the realisation that oral memory was insufficient and the formal Panji Prabandh was necessary.

(B) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjikar Vidyanand Jha.

(C) Mohinika (à¤®à¥‹à¤¹à¤¿à¤¨à¥€à¤•).

(D) Barihna

৫৩৩. Which historical ruler is credited with formalising the Panji system in Mithila?

(A) He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.

(B) Abhishek and Anand.

(C) It marks the point up to which the modern merged Panji Prabandh analysis reaches.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৫৩৪. The branch of Yajurveda followed by Maithil Brahmins is known as _____.

(A) Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.

(B) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

(C) Umapati (à¤‰à¤®à¤¾à¤ªà¤¤à¤¿) himself.

(D) Ray Vidyanand.

৫৩৫. The document issued by a Panjikar certifying that a couple are not 'Svajana' (forbidden kin) is called the _____.

(A) Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.

(B) Maharashtra

(C) Shankar

(D) Siddhant Patra.

৫৩৬. Who was the first Panjikar appointed specifically for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Graduate in Science (BSc)

(B) When the Sun is in Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta mentioned it in his work 'Tantra Vartika'.

৫৩৭. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the 'Karna Kayasthas'?

(A) Dinesh, Rajesh, and Vijendra

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Gonad.

(D) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).

৫৩৮. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the 'Kshatriyas' in Mithila?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Shivanand.

(C) Vaidyanath

(D) Fakir.

৫৩৯. Which 7th-century scholar mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (lineage records) in his work 'Tantra Vartika'?

(A) Gangadhar

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra

(D) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).

৫৪০. What script is traditionally used to write and maintain Panji records?

(A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Rajivkant.

(D) Balbhadra.

८४१. Which Maithil ruler is associated with the expansion of 'Sakha Panji' in the 18th century?

(A) Kanhaiyadatt, Vidyanath, and Hridaynath.

(B) Dular is the son of Nitadhi.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Shri Mohan, Raj Mohan, and Chandra Mohan.

८४२. In the Panji records, which month is recommended for drying and maintaining the manuscripts?

(A) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo/Simha), as the heat is intense enough to preserve the palm leaves.

(B) Murari, Ruchikar, Gunakar, and Bhanukar

(C) Vabh Shashidhari Singh.

(D) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.

८४३. The title 'Panji Shastra Martand' was awarded to which famous Panjikar?

(A) Vedanand.

(B) Bhanjan and Sadashiv.

(C) Moda Nand Jha.

(D) Nahayan

८४४. What is the 'Udhravadhi' division in the Panji system?

(A) Great scholar or eminent teacher of traditional learning.

(B) The classification of Brahmins based on their Vedic branch (Samaveda or Yajurveda).

(C) Doman

(D) Dilip.

८४५. Who was the 'Mahamaho-padhyaya' and composer of the 'Purushottam' Sakha Panji?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Madhav.

(C) Bacharu.

(D) Purushottam Jha.

८४६. Who is credited with formally establishing the Panji Prabandha (genealogical records) system in Mithila?

(A) Raja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(B) Sakaradhi

(C) Paat Panji.

(D) Rurananda, Gajananda, and Jhulananda.

८४७. In what year of the Saka era was the Panji system officially organized?

(A) Saka 1248 (approximately 1326 AD).

(B) Ashok and Kartik.

(C) Leelanand Jha

(D) Modanand Jha.

८४८. Who was the first registrar (Panjikar) appointed for the Kshatriya community in Mithila?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Premanandan Singh.

(C) Manhar and Jaynath

(D) Supana.

৫৪৯. Into which two broad geographic groups are Indian Brahmins divided?

(A) Badu, the son of Prannath from Sakaradhi.

(B) Jayadeva.

(C) Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida.

(D) Suryanand

৫৫০. Followers of the Madhyandina Sakha of the Yajurveda are known as _____.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Ramchandra and Shrikrishna.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) He was the first Panjikar appointed by Maharaja Harisinghdev to manage Brahmin records.

৫৫১. Which 7th-century scholar mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (lineage records) in his work 'Tantra Varttika'?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Rajendra, Dharmendra, Yogendra, Tejendra, and Suman

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) It marks the formal registration and centralisation of Maithil genealogy under royal decree.

৫৫২. Under whose reign was the 'Sakha Panji' (branch records) introduced, leading to further social stratification?

(A) Education Officer (Shiksha Adhikari).

(B) Rajendra

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Shubhankar, Jayakar, Lakshmikar, Neno, Medhakar, and Gunakar.

৫৫৩. According to the preservation rules, during which astrological period should Panji books be dried in the sun?

(A) Shukadev.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Saharsa.

(D) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (16 August to 15 September).

৫৫৪. What is the significance of the year 2000 AD mentioned in the text regarding Panji records?

(A) Haridhar and Yashodhar.

(B) Kulapati.

(C) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.

(D) Roopnath (à¤°à¥‚à¤ªà¤¨à¤¾à¥¤).

৫৫৫. In what year was the Maithil Panji Prabandh (genealogical records) formally established?

(A) Maharajadhiraja Bahadur

(B) Kashi.

(C) History (MA).

(D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

৫৫৬. Which Karnat dynasty king is credited with the initiation of the Panji Prabandh system?

(A) Premnath, Rameshwarnath and Kameshwarnath.

(B) Justice (Nyayadhish) Amarnath.

(C) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(D) King Harisimhadeva.

৫৫৭. Who was appointed as the first Panjikar (genealogist) for the Maithil Brahmin community?

(A) Dhanbad.

(B) Vidyanand Jha

(C) Dr Adityanatha (IAS)

(D) Gunakar Jha.

৫৫৮. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Kshatriya community in Mithila?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Raja Bir Singh.

(C) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).

(D) The Madhyandina branch.

৫৫৯. Maithil Brahmins following the Sama Veda are traditionally referred to as ____.

(A) Sir Ganganath Jha.

(B) Chandogya

(C) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

(D) Manoj.

৫৬০. Maithil Brahmins following the Shukla Yajur Veda are traditionally referred to as ____.

(A) To ensure the physical longevity of the palm-leaf (Tala-patra) or paper records.

(B) Ghani.

(C) Sakradhi.

(D) Vajasaneyi

৫৬১. In the Panji system, a person whose name is entered into the formal genealogical records is called ____.

(A) Vyakaranacharya.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Panjibaddah

(D) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara

৫৬২. What geographical feature traditionally divides the 'Panch Gauda' from the 'Panch Dravida' Brahmins?

(A) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh

(B) Bhavaditya and Jayaditya.

(C) The medium-tier Muls, including Dighey and Panchobhe.

(D) The Vindhya Mountains.

৫৬৩. The 'Sakha Panji' system, which introduced more specific sub-lineages, was expanded during the reign of which later King?

(A) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.

(D) Maharaja Shivdutta (Maho Raja Shivdutta).

৫৬৪. In the context of the Panji records, what is the significance of the year 2009 AD mentioned in the title?

(A) Kumar Shyamanand Singh, Kumar Vimalanand, Kumar Taranand, and Kumar Durganand.

(B) The medium-tier Muls, including Dighey and Panchobhe.

(C) It marks the point up to which the modern merged Panji Prabandh analysis reaches.

(D) Leelanand Jha

৫৬৫. Which script was traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha.

(C) Vabh Kirti Singh.

(D) Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.

৫৬৬. Concept: Pothi

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjikar.

(B) Madaneshwar.

(C) Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records.

(D) The heat is intense enough to preserve the manuscripts from moisture and pests.

৫৬৭. Which historical King of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the formalisation of the Panji system?

(A) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.

(B) He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Balbodh and Mahadev.

৫৬৮. In which year (Shaka era and AD) was the Panji system reportedly organised under royal decree?

(A) Badrinath and Indranath

(B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

(D) Manankrishna.

৫৬৯. What are the two major Vedic branches (Veda and Shakha) followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Bhaskar and Pranit

(B) Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(D) Dr Adityanatha (IAS)

৫৭০. The ten Brahmin groups are geographically divided into two broad categories known as ____ and ____.

(A) M.A. and Ph.D.

(B) Prayagdatta, Hanumandatta, and Bhagvandatta.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid.

৫৭১. Which five Brahmin groups constitute the 'Panch Dravid'?

(A) Anant Kishor and Nand Kishor.

(B) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(C) Nilambar, Achammat, Thakurdatt, and Jyotidatt

(D) Mahinath and Shivnath.

৫৭২. What is the title of the specialist scholar responsible for maintaining and verifying Panji records?

(A) Panjikar.

(B) Vijay Shankar, Ajay Shankar, Sudhir Shankar, Vikash Shankar and Abhay Shankar.

(C) Bala and Devik.

(D) Jyotishacharya (Principal).

৫৬৩. What historical event in the 14th century prompted the formal royal management of Panji records?

(A) Balkrishna, Jayakrishna, Rajkrishna, and Shrikrishna

(B) Madhusudan and Ratnanath

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to lack of lineage knowledge.

৫৬৪. Under whose reign did the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) begin, leading to further social stratification?

(A) Maternal and paternal relations.

(B) Anoja

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan).

৫৬৫. What script was traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Babelal, Yadunath, Vishwanath, and Dashrath.

(B) Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtriya.

(C) He is an IAS officer (IAS Adhikari).

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

৫৬৬. What preservation method is suggested for Panji manuscripts according to the traditional verse quoted?

(A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them in the sun when it enters Leo.

(B) Barinath.

(C) They are Sundar and Shyamji.

(D) Niranjan, Rajesh, and Amita.

৫৬৭. Which historical scholar is mentioned as being a descendant of the 18th generation of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha?

(A) Indrajivan.

(B) Shankaradutta

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Library Head/Librarian.

৫৬৮. What were the traditional materials used to write and bind Panji books?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta

(B) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.

(C) Palm leaves (Talpatra), homemade ink, and wooden covers (Kastha Vatta).

(D) Narendramohan, Pranmohan, Surendramohan, and Virendramohan

৫৬৯. Process: How is a Panji book dried traditionally?

(A) Indrananda and Vivekanand.

(B) It is dried in the intense heat of the sun between roughly 16th August and 15th September.

(C) 14th Century (1326 AD).

(D) Rajkumar.

৫৫০. Who was the Karnata dynasty ruler credited with formalising the Panji system in Mithila?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Nath, Gopal, Shripati, Shrikanth, and Nilkanth.

(C) Shankardutt.

(D) Balkishore.

৫৫১. In which year AD was the Panji system officially established in Mithila?

(A) The descendants of Mishra Shivi.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(D) Vedarambha.

৫৫২. Which two major Vedic branches do Maithil Brahmins traditionally follow?

(A) Kalidasa.

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) B.A. (Hons)

(D) Saheb.

৫৫৩. Who was appointed as the first chief Panjikar for Maithil Brahmins by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Balbhadra.

(B) Gunakara Jha.

(C) Tantra Varttik by Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Choudhary Nandankishore.

৫৫৪. Who was the first designated Panjikar for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Shankardatta.

(B) The Panjikar.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Hridaynarayan.

৫৫৫. Who was the first designated Panjikar for the Kshatriya community in Mithila?

(A) Vijay Singh

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (paternal aunt's daughter).

৫৫৬. The Panji records are traditionally written in which script?

(A) Ishwaridutt

(B) Devnath.

(C) Umanath.

(D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

৫৫৭. What traditional materials were used to preserve Panji records for centuries before digital imaging?

(A) Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.

(B) Palm leaves (Talapatra) and handmade ink.

(C) Satyand and Krishnanand.

(D) Kalanand and Tirthanand.

৫৫৮. Why is the modern study of Panji often referred to as 'Genome Mapping'?

(A) Because it tracks hereditary lineages and genetic ancestry over a 1,500-year period.

(B) Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeshwar, Rajeshwar, and Shivnarayan.

(C) Water (Jal), oil (Tail), and loose binding (Shthila Bandhan).

(D) Dharmaparayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)

৮৮৯. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuha-Lekhya' (group records) as a way for families to preserve lineage in the 7th century?

(A) The Panjikars (Genealogists).

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) 1991-12-01 00:00:00

(D) Justice (Nyayadhish) Amarnath.

৮৯০. What is the significance of the year 1248 Shaka in the context of Mithila's genealogy?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

(B) It is the traditional date for the large-scale formalisation of Panji records.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Raja Vedanand Singh.

৮৯১. The term 'Pancha Dravida' includes Brahmins from Utkala, Gurjara, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and ____.

(A) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.

(B) Narayandatt, Atmaram, Krishnaram, Shyamram, Ghanaram, and Manaram

(C) He is referred to as 'Mahamahopadhyaya' and 'Tikakar' (Commentator).

(D) Tailang (Andhra).

৮৯২. According to the source, why did geographical regionalism lead to the division of Brahmin groups?

(A) Maldah.

(B) Janapati

(C) Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions.

(D) Suidadi.

৮৯৩. Which historical ruler is credited with the formal establishment of the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Achyut.

(B) Gangadash

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) Sada-vatti

৮৯৪. In what year (both Saka and AD) was the decision to formalise Panji records taken?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Chhotku

(C) Umanand

(D) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

৮৯৫. What is the difference in Vedic branch affiliation between the 'Yajurvedic' and 'Samavedic' Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Ankhayaka.

(B) Yajurvedic Brahmins follow the Madhyandina Shakha (Vajasaneyi), while Samavedic Brahmins follow the Kauthuma Shakha (Chandoga).

(C) Aditu and Madhukar.

(D) 1097 AD.

৮৯৬. Who was the specific scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Kalikadatt

(C) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

(D) Bangtu lineage (Rajnath).

৮৯৬. What is the script traditionally used to write Panji records?

(A) Naval Kishore, Jugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, and Shyamal Kishore.

(B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD

(D) It marks the formal institution of the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৮৯৮. According to the text, which scholar was the main examiner for the Panji Shastra in the time of Maharaja Kameshwar Singh?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Sarang, Banmali, and Udyotkara

(C) Sir Ganganath Jha.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

৮৯৯. Which scholar wrote 'Smritisar' and reportedly married an ineligible relative due to lack of records, prompting the formalisation of Panji?

(A) Because the genealogical records are the only massive corpus of texts still traditionally written in this script.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(C) Madan Mohan.

(D) Vajasaneyi

৯০০. Who was appointed to manage the Panji of the Kshatriya (Rajput) community in Mithila?

(A) Kashinath, Sitanath and Raghunath

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) Raja Bhagirath.

৯০১. Why is the study of Tirhuta script essential for Panjikars?

(A) Shalandhar, Shankar, and Yugesha

(B) Ramakanta, Radhakanta, Raghunath, and Yadunath.

(C) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath

(D) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in that script.

৯০২. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins include those from Karnataka, Andhra (Telang), Dravida, Maharashtra, and _____.

(A) They are dried in the harsh sun when it is in the Leo sign (August- September) and kept away from oil and water.

(B) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh (or the collective Darbhanga lineage).

(D) Gujjar (Gujarat).

৯০৩. What time of year is traditionally recommended to dry and preserve Panji books to prevent damage?

(A) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (mid-August to mid- September).

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) The Vindhyachal mountains.

৯০৪. In the genealogy of Vidyapati, how many generations are traditionally tracked before his birth?

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Devikant

(C) Saryug and Rajendra.

(D) Narsingh

९०५. What is the significance of the year 2000 AD in the provided text?

(A) Madhyandina.

(B) It marks the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project for the ancient Panji records.

(C) Gopal and Madhav.

(D) Shrikrishna

९०६. Which king requested the creation of the 'Shakha Panji' books in 1760 AD?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

(C) Chhakauri and Haladhar.

(D) Radhi Koiyar.

९०७. Which Panji scholar was known as 'Panji Shastra Martand'?

(A) Deep Baheradhi.

(B) Doman

(C) Indranand.

(D) Modanand Jha.

९०८. Which Maithil ruler is credited with formalising the Panji system in 1326 AD (Shaka 1248)?

(A) Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).

(B) Shri Mohan, Manmohan, and Brajmohan.

(C) King Harisimhadeva.

(D) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

९०९. Who was the first designated 'Panjikar' for the Maithili Brahmin community?

(A) Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh.

(B) Krishnadev

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).

९१०. Which script was traditionally used to record and maintain the Panji genealogical records?

(A) King Harisimhadeva.

(B) Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Mahagarik.

९११. What are the two main Vedic branches (Shakhas) followed by Maithili Brahmins?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)

(C) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shaka) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shaka).

९१२. Brahmins following the Madhyandina branch of Yajurveda are referred to as ____.

(A) Vajasaneyi

(B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

(C) Yajurveda

(D) He served as a 'Daroga' (Police Sub-Inspector).

९१३. What historical event led to the institutionalisation of Panjikars as state-appointed record keepers?

(A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical records.

(C) Khedan and Mansaram.

(D) Drishtinarayan Thakur.

९१४. What was the significance of the 'Samuh Lekhya' mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century?

(A) Dr Mahanand

(B) It was an early form of collective family records kept to protect lineage integrity.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Hari Pani

९१५. What geographical feature traditionally divides the 'Pancha Gauda' and 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmin groups?

(A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(B) Yoganand

(C) Harihi.

(D) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.

९१६. Which century marked the beginning of the written Panji system as commissioned by the state?

(A) Arun and Varun.

(B) Between Sripur and Sultanpur.

(C) The 14th century.

(D) Himatdatt.

९१७. Which Panjikar was appointed by King Harisimhadeva specifically for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Krishnapati.

(B) Rajesh, Mithilesh, and Kamlesh.

(C) Shankardatta

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

९१८. According to the text, what environmental factor led to the preservation of Panji books in the month of Bhadrapada?

(A) Avadhesh Vats and Vineet Vats

(B) The intense heat (sunny days) used to dry and protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from moisture.

(C) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.

(D) Gadadhar

९१९. The verse starting with 'Tarkabdhi Shunyam' records the coronation or arrival of which king?

(A) Haladhar.

(B) Dharnidhar

(C) MangalÅ« from the Pavanchob clan.

(D) Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).

९२०. Why is the Maithili Panji system often compared to 'Genome Mapping' in a modern context?

(A) The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila.

(B) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(C) Because it acts as a detailed hereditary database tracking genetic lineages over 1000 years.

(D) Shyamnath

९२१. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandha system officially established?

(A) Chakradhar and Sashidhar.

(B) The medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Shaka).

(C) Bhattachak.

(D) Shrinath, Ramnath, Harinath, Shaktinath, Gondinath, and Padmanabha

९२२. Which ruler is credited with the formal organisation and promotion of the Panji system?

(A) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(B) Panjikar.

(C) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan

(D) Mohan.

९२३. What is the professional title of the genealogists who manage and verify the Panji records?

(A) Panjikar.

(B) Hariam

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

९२४. Who was the first Panjikar appointed specifically for the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Gunaakar Jha.

९२५. Under whose reign was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) introduced?

(A) Sadanand and Parmanand.

(B) Sixty-four (64).

(C) Pali.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

९२६. What is the 'Chadhua-karan' ceremony in the context of Maithil Brahmin sacraments?

(A) Ramkrishna, Ramchatar, and Sadananda.

(B) Shivanand and Vidyanand.

(C) The tonsure or first hair-cutting ceremony.

(D) Nanyadeva

९२७. Which historical document first mentions 'Samuha Lekhya' (family group records) in the 7th century?

(A) Mahavir

(B) Radhakanth.

(C) The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Dr Amarnath Jha, Dr Bhavanatha Jha, Dr Bibhutinath Jha, and Dr Adityanatha Jha.

९२८. How often were the Panji palm-leaf manuscripts traditionally dried to prevent decay?

(A) Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (mid- August to mid-September).

(B) Senior Officer at the State Bank of India.

(C) Allahabad University.

(D) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), or Loose binding (Sthula Bandhanat).

९२९. What historical event in 1326 AD led to the formalisation of the Panji?

(A) Suryamksh and Brajmohan.

(B) The gathering of scholars and King Harisimhadeva's decree to record all lineages.

(C) Sixty-four (64).

(D) Bhogi.

९३०. The 'Karnata' dynasty, associated with the Panji, ruled over which region?

(A) Mithila (Videha).

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(C) Manbodh

(D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

९३१. What is the primary Vedic affiliation of the 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins?

(A) Madhuram.

(B) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.

(C) Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

(D) Amaruk

९३२. According to the source, what is the historical range covered by the Mithila Panji records?

(A) Akshadhar and Durgadhar.

(B) Ashutosh Prasad (Chotu).

(C) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

९३३. Which ruler is credited with the formal initiation and institutionalisation of the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Mandar Rajoura Birin

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(C) Rajesh, Mohit, and Vijayesh.

(D) Hadgapani

९३४. What is the specific branch (shakha) of the Yajurveda followed by 'Vajasaneyi' Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).

(B) Patna College.

(C) It marks the end date of the chronological period covered by the research (450 AD to 2009 AD).

(D) The Madhyandina branch.

९३५. Who was the scholar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji records?

(A) Kansnarayan.

(B) Radha.

(C) Pandit Gunaikar Jha.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).

९३६. What is the primary language and script used in traditional Panji manuscripts?

(A) Batuknath, Maheshnath, Damodar, Shashishekhar, Deviprasad, and Taraknath.

(B) Ashish, Santosh, and Manish.

(C) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

(D) MMU Govind

९३७. Which ruler's reign saw the decline of Panji among Mithila's Rajputs/Kshatriyas?

(A) Laxminath.

(B) Devi

(C) A widow ('Vartini Vidhwa').

(D) The records suggest it happened over time, but Rajputs still follow village-based exclusion (avoiding paternal/maternal villages).

९३८. Which Panjikar was assigned to handle the genealogy for the 'Kshatriya' (Rajput) caste?

(A) Aditya

(B) Vijaydatta.

(C) Vijay, Sanjay, and Rajkumar.

(D) Madanpur

९३९. Which month is traditionally recommended for drying and maintaining Panji books to prevent decay?

(A) Virtuous (Sadachari) and a social thinker (Samaj Chintak).

(B) The month of Bhadra (mid-August to mid-September) when the sun is in Leo.

(C) Siddharth Shankar.

(D) Panjikar.

९४०. Who was the first 'Panji-shashtra Martand' title holder mentioned in the text?

(A) Raman Kumar and Nand Kumar.

(B) Chandranath, Indunath, and Kashinath.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Rambhadra Singh.

९४१. What is the primary difference in the 'Upanayana' (thread ceremony) between the two Veda branches in Mithila?

(A) Sohago.

(B) Dharanidhar.

(C) Badhiyama

(D) Chhandogas perform 4 specific sacraments, while Vajasaneyis perform 4 different ones including 'Vedarambha'.

९४२. Which Mithila king's court included Gunaikar Jha, the architect of the Panji records?

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(B) Harinandan, Raghunandan, and Brajnandan.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Phuri Jha, Dulardatta Jha, and Yogi Jha.

९४३. What is the significance of the year 1326 AD in Maithil history?

(A) Lakshmidhar, Shridhar, Ramadhar, Manishdhar, and Giridhar.

(B) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji genealogical records.

(C) Shobhakant and Umakant

(D) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

९४४. Under whose reign was the Panji system formally institutionalised in 1326 AD (Saka 1248)?

(A) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.

(B) Aniruddha, Sarayug, and Arjun.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

९४५. What script was traditionally used to write and maintain Panji records?

(A) Mithilakshar (Tirhuta).

(B) Their father is Jamawahar.

(C) Kapileshwar, Sada Nand, and Chaturbhuj

(D) Ranjan and Loknath.

९४६. Which scholar was appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to organise the Panji records for Brahmins?

(A) He held an MA and PhD and was a Professor and Principal.

(B) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Ray Vidyanand.

९४७. Which 13th-century philosopher's work, 'Tantra Vartika', provides early evidence of genealogical record-keeping?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Lal.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Paran and Pheku.

९४८. Under the rule of Maharaja Madhav Singh, what new type of genealogical book was introduced?

(A) Ganesh

(B) The Shakha Panji.

(C) Manoj Kumar and Saroj Kumar.

(D) Gunanand and Lilanand.

९४९. Who was the 'Panchaditya' mentioned in the historical verses as the recipient of the first Panji documents?

(A) Gangadhar.

(B) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).

(C) Madhav.

(D) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.

९५०. What was the significance of the 1326 AD gathering in Mithila regarding the Panji?

(A) Vidyakanth, Shambhu, Mayakanth, Gayakanth, and Udaykanth.

(B) It was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' assembly where scholars decided to centralise and regulate genealogical records.

(C) Panji Shastra Martand

(D) Manranjan and Kouskidatta.

९५१. Why did Panjikars advise drying the Panji palm-leaf manuscripts when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation?

(A) The Gandhavariya Rajputs.

(B) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).

(C) Trilochan.

(D) Murlidhar and Radheshyam

९५२. Concept: Adhikarnalay

(A) Gunaakar Jha.

(B) Definition: The formal state department or office created to manage Panji records under royal authority.

(C) Madhukar.

(D) Vijay, Raman, and Santosh.

९५३. What is the primary difference in the Upnayan (sacred thread) ceremony between Samavedi and Yajurvedi Brahmins?

(A) Narayan

(B) Yajurvedis include the 'Vedarmbh' (starting of Veda study) as a distinct fourth ritual step.

(C) Vidyanand Jha 'Mohan Ji'.

(D) Vasudev and Balabhadra.

९५४. Which historical ruler is credited with formalising the Panji Prabandh in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Digaun Jijiyal

(C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay).

(D) Shivlal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).

९५५. Who was the first designated 'Panjikar' (registrar) appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Gunakar Jha

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Raghu

(D) Vasudev Prasad (alias Bachcha).

९५६. What triggered the formalisation of the Panji system according to legend involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya?

(A) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.

(B) Mahesh.

(C) He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) Yashodhar from Vishnupur.

९५७. Which Veda and Shakha (branch) are followed by 'Vajasaneyi' Maithil Brahmins?

(A) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(B) Shridev Jha.

(C) Chhotkan.

(D) Barihna

९५८. According to the source, why did Panji maintenance decline among Kshatriyas over time?

(A) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).

(B) Shrikant.

(C) Bachchhaka

(D) The practice was lost, leading them to simply avoid marrying into the same village to prevent prohibited unions.

९५९. What is the significance of the year 1326 AD (1248 Shaka) in this context?

(A) Gangadhar.

(B) Banmankhi Sugar Mill

(C) It is the date the formal Panji system was established under state authority in Mithila.

(D) Devkant

९६०. Which mountain range acts as the traditional geographic divider between Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida Brahmins?

(A) Supana.

(B) The Vindhya Mountains.

(C) Chandra Lochan and Raja Durga Prasad (à¤šà¤¨à¥ à¤° à¤²à¥‹à¤šà¤¨ à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¦à¥ à¤—à¤¾à¥, à¤ªà¥à¤°à¤¸à¤¾à¤¦à¥Œ).

(D) Vyakaran (Grammarian) Harshnath Jha.

९६१. Identify the primary source mentioned that provided the theoretical basis for 'Samuh-Lekhya' (community records) in the 7th century.

(A) Devai.

(B) Indranath

(C) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra-Varttik'.

(D) Economics.

९६२. According to the text, what is the 'Genome Mapping' aspect of the Panji records?

(A) Meghnath.

(B) Umadatta is the son of Bachru.

(C) Law (Advocate).

(D) The systematic tracking of DNA/bloodlines through meticulous genealogical documentation over 1500 years.

९६३. What advice is given to Panjikars to prevent the loss of the Panji tradition?

(A) Bhandawar.

(B) To train students and avoid excessive commercialism/greed in their duties.

(C) Varna-Ratnakara

(D) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.

९६४. The text mentions a specific lineage checking period known as 'Lion in Leo' (Singh-rashi Sun); what is its practical purpose?

(A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar)

(B) Rajendra, Pradeep, and Ugendra

(C) It is the time recommended to dry and preserve the palm-leaf Panji manuscripts in the sun.

(D) Chief Advisor.

९६५. Which scholar's lineage is traced back to MM Trianand Bhatt (c. 450 AD)?

(A) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

(B) Gopal, Jairaj, Kailu, and Babuji.

(C) Shankardatta

(D) MM Halayudha.

९६६. Which historical figure's mother is identified in the Panji as a 'Devadasi' (temple dancer)?

(A) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(B) Muktinath and Sadanand.

(C) The poet Vidyapati Thakur (as per specific historical/social notations in certain Panjis).

(D) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).

९६७. Why did Panjis start being written on paper instead of palm leaves?

(A) Due to the scarcity of palm leaves and the advent of modern writing materials, though old records remain on 'Tal-patra'.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Sakaradhi

(D) Vidyanand Jha

९६८. What was the primary purpose for the creation of the Panji Prabandha in the late medieval period?

(A) The Madhyandini Shakha.

(B) To maintain the purity of lineage and caste for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Britain.

(D) Trilochan.

९६९. Which branch of the Shukla Yajurveda is followed by the Vajasaneyi Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Awadh Narayan and Karmanarayan

(B) Madhyandina

(C) BSc

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

९७०. What are the two broad categories used to group the ten regional Brahmin communities of India?

(A) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.

(B) Kusumeshwar.

(C) It is dried in the intense heat of the sun between roughly 16th August and 15th September.

(D) Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

९७१. What was the ancient name of the kingdom that eventually became known as Mithila?

(A) Chandra Lochan and Raja Durga Prasad (à¤šà¤¨à¥ à¤° à¤²à¥‹à¤šà¤¨ à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¦à¥ à¤—à¤¾à¥, à¤ªà¥à¤°à¤¸à¤¾à¤¦à¥Œ).

(B) Ganesh; Suresh

(C) Videha

(D) Maithil.

९७२. In which century was the Panji system officially formalised under royal patronage in Mithila?

(A) The classification of Brahmins based on their Vedic branch (Samaveda or Yajurveda).

(B) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).

(C) Dinkar.

(D) Shaktibhushan

९७३. Which King of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the formal organisation of the Mithila Panji system?

(A) Aniruddha, Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar, and Baijbhaka

(B) King Harisimhadev.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(D) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravid (South).

९७४. Who was the scholar appointed by King Harisimhadev to manage the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Raja Shrinandan Singh's lineage.

(C) Shivnath.

(D) Shishthadhar

९७५. Which script was traditionally used to write and maintain the Panji records?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(C) Yadav (Jaisingh).

(D) Gangadhar and Shridhar.

९७६. According to the text, why should Panji books be dried when the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) constellation?

(A) Ramdev and Krishnadev.

(B) Raghunath

(C) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.

(D) Because the intense heat during this period helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture and decay.

৭৬৬. What are the three things a Panji book must be protected from, according to the traditional Sanskrit verse?

(A) Rambhadra, Karunanarayan, and Madhuram.

(B) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(C) Padmapat.

(D) Ramadeva

৭৬৭. Which scholar is cited as having mistakenly married his cousin due to the lack of Panji records before the 14th century reform?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(B) Ganapati.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(D) Pawan and Dhiraj.

৭৬৭. What historical text by Jyotirishwar Thakur mentions King Harisimhadev and the 72 Rajput clans?

(A) Bholai.

(B) Dr Prof. Ganpat.

(C) Hadgapani

(D) Varna Ratnakar

৭৫০. What is the title given to a Panjikar who passes the 'Maartand' or 'Dhaut' examination?

(A) Shrikant.

(B) Vidyadhar

(C) Panji Shastra Maartand.

(D) Laxmikant.

৭৫৭. The 'Tirhuta' script is described as the ____ of the Panji Prabandha system.

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.).

(B) Life force (Pranadhara).

(C) He was a 18th-generation descendant of Gunakar Jha and a renowned Panjikar (Panji-Shastra Martanda).

(D) Sadanand.

৭৫৭. How many 'Panch Dravida' Brahmin groups are there according to the Purana?

(A) Prof. Anand.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Five (Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra).

(D) Kalanand and Tirthanand.

৭৫৩. What is the primary material traditionally used to write Panji records before the use of paper?

(A) Kedarnath and Taranath

(B) Nandadev.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

৭৫৪. The Maithil Brahmin society is 'Pitri Pradhana', meaning lineages are tracked through the ____.

(A) Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage).

(B) Cultural heritage.

(C) Raghunath, Mathuranath, and Kedarnath.

(D) Father

९८५. Who was the author of the 'Smritisara', a key text for Dharma Shastra mentioned in the source?

(A) Gunakar Jha

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(C) Jeevanand.

(D) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

९८६. Which scholar's 19th-generation descendant is the Panjikar Vidyanand Jha?

(A) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(B) Suryanand

(C) Lakshminarayan, Balbhar and Barinarayan

(D) Sadu-upadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

९८७. Why is the palm leaf manuscript of 'Devanand Chhoti Jha' significant?

(A) Ramakanth and Radhakanth

(B) Kalikadutt

(C) It is considered one of the best-preserved and most accurate Shakha Panjis from the 18th century.

(D) Nishobha.

९८८. What color of ink was traditionally used for the Tirhuta manuscripts of Panji?

(A) Bavani.

(B) Black (made from jungle herbs).

(C) It is a high academic and religious title used to denote distinguished scholars in the genealogy.

(D) A modern metaphorical comparison to the ancient, precise genealogical tracking of the Panji system.

९८९. What is the role of 'Maha-Maho-Upadhyaya' in the Panji records?

(A) 1097 AD.

(B) Vajasaneyis.

(C) It is a high academic and religious title used to denote distinguished scholars in the genealogy.

(D) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.

९९०. Which dynasty's fall is associated with the rise of the Panji system as a protective social measure?

(A) Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.

(B) Doman

(C) The Karnat Dynasty.

(D) Sodarpur.

९९१. Which historical ruler is credited with the systematic implementation of the Panji Prabandh?

(A) It marks the formal institution of the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Upadhyaya.

(C) Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) Pan Shambhunath

९९२. In which year (AD) was the Panji system officially organised in Mithila?

(A) Gaurikant, Gangadhar, and Vishwanath.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records.

(C) In 1326 AD (Shaka Era 1248).

(D) Karna Kayasthas.

९९३. The document issued by a Panjikar certifying that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees is called the _____.

(A) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

(B) Divisional Manager of Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.

(C) Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra

(D) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.

९९४. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuh-lekhya' (collective records) in the 7th century to justify lineage protection?

(A) Rutsaut.

(B) Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttika'.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantravartika'.

९९५. Which Veda and branch (Shakha) are followed by the 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(B) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (mid-August to mid- September).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadev of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Bodhkrishna

९९६. According to traditional preservation rules, what substances should a Panji book be protected from?

(A) Damodar.

(B) Mahesh Thakur (founder of the Darbhanga Raj).

(C) Water, oil, and loose or weak binding.

(D) Chadan Sarisab.

९९७. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Maithil Brahmin community?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Munnu.

(C) Anhi.

(D) Adbudulal and Mohilal.

९९८. How many Rajput clans are listed in the 'Varnaratnakara' context within the Panji system?

(A) It mentions 72 clans, with detailed descriptions for 64 of them.

(B) Shivshankar and Jayshankar

(C) Jayraj Singh.

(D) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.

९९९. The script traditionally used to write the Panji records is _____.

(A) Dr Ganpati.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Maharaja Rudra Singh's descendants.

१०००. Under whose reign was the 'Shakha Panji' (branched records) introduced to create further sub-divisions?

(A) Choudhary Nandankishore.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Purushottam.

(D) Jayraj Singh

१००१. Identify the two broad geographic categories of Indian Brahmins separated by the Vindhyachal mountains.

(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

(B) Durbhikh.

(C) Harivansh.

(D) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).

१००२. What are the four Upanayana (thread ceremony) rituals for Chhandogya Brahmins?

(A) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

(B) Vabh Vanshdhari Singh.

(C) Chhakauri and Haladhar.

(D) 450 AD

१००३. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the 'Kshatriya' community?

(A) Janaki.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

(D) Pradyumna and Abhiram.

१००४. What was the purpose of the 'Samuh-lekhya' as described by Kumarila Bhatta?

(A) To prevent the loss of information regarding paternal and grand-paternal traditions across generations.

(B) Shri Devesh.

(C) Mohan.

(D) Krishnaram and Ghanaram.

१००५. Which historical region is considered the administrative capital of the ancient Videha dynasty and the home of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).

(B) Mithila.

(C) Purnia Sanyukt Vyapar Pramandal

(D) Headmaster of a Middle School.

१००६. The scholar who received the title 'Panji Shastra Martand' from Maharaja Kameshwar Singh was _____.

(A) Chandal

(B) Kanhaiyadatt, Vidyanath, and Hridaynath.

(C) Gaurikant, Kalikant, and Gopikant.

(D) Modanand Jha.

१००७. During which historical period was the 'Panji Prabandha' system formally organised?

(A) The late Medieval period, specifically in 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(B) Suryanand

(C) Chandramohan.

(D) Maharaja Harasimhadeva

१००८. Which ruler is credited with the formal initiation and patronage of the Panji system?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(B) Kshatriyas (specifically the Rajputs).

(C) Jayanta and Bhanuchandra.

(D) Sachidanand and Chaturanand.

१००९. Who was the first Panjikar (genealogist) appointed for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Haradatt, Sudhe, and Shiruka.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Suresh.

(D) Queen Indraivati.

१०१०. Who was the first official Panjikar for the Maithil Kshatriyas?

(A) Bala and Devik.

(B) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.

(C) Devkrishna

(D) Vijaydatta.

१०११. What name is given to Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Vidyapati.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) Baldev.

१०१२. How does the Panji define the 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

(A) Vedanand

(B) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.

(C) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(D) Brahmins residing south of the Vindhyachal mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

१०१३. According to the text, what is the consequence of marrying a 'Svajana' (forbidden relative)?

(A) Ganapati, Bacche (alias Sandipati), Gauripati, Shipati, and Bhupati.

(B) Bhavanath.

(C) The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandals' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१०१४. Why is the year 1326 AD crucial for the Panji system?

(A) It marks the formal registration and centralisation of Maithil genealogy under royal decree.

(B) Gauridatt

(C) Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.

(D) Gopal.

१०१५. Which traditional script is used to maintain the original Panji records?

(A) Maniram, Saburdutt, Banmali, and Hiramanika.

(B) Trinayan Bhatt

(C) Sanjay and Santosh.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१०१६. Under whose orders was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch genealogy) formally commissioned in the 18th century?

(A) Kaviraj Gangadhar.

(B) Neeraj and Kundan.

(C) Mukund, Bodhu, Chandrapati, and Mahinath

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

१०१७. How did the Panji system adapt to the decline of memory-based lineage tracking?

(A) Panch-Gaur.

(B) The genealogical records and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) By institutionalising the role of the Panjikar and creating written state-verified records.

(D) The Malla kings of Nepal (where Jyotirishwar and others served).

१०१८. What is the 'Pancha Aditya Kula' mentioned in the Panji dedication?

(A) A high-born lineage grouping that the Panji records aim to keep 'pure' through verification.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Narsingh.

(D) Dharmadatta.

१०१९. Name the four specific Samskaras (rituals) distinguished between Chhandog and Vajasaneyi traditions.

(A) Rajak Parampara (washerman tradition).

(B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana (with variations in the fourth step).

(C) Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.

(D) Palm leaves (Taal-patra) or Basaha-patra.

१०२०. The 'Panji-Prabandha' was created during the reign of which dynasty?

(A) The Karnat dynasty.

(B) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Lakshminath, Shridatt, Parshi, Bhavan, Hemnath, and Revatinath

(D) Yadunath (Nena) and Bhavesh.

१०२१. What was the significance of the year Saka 1019 mentioned in the text?

(A) Vasudev, Damu, Mani, Maharath, and Yadunandan.

(B) It marks a historical point regarding the establishment of the Karnat dynasty's rule over Mithila.

(C) Buchan.

(D) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१०२२. What advice is given for the physical preservation of Panji manuscripts?

(A) Manohar.

(B) Dharmanath and Jaynath.

(C) It marks the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.

(D) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them during the Sun's transit in Leo (August/September).

१०२३. How does the Panji account for the geographical spread of Brahmins into 'Pancha Gauda'?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Ashok Kumar, Arvind Kumar, and Ajay Kumar.

(C) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.

(D) Mander.

१०२४. Which ruler is credited with the formal standardisation and institutionalisation of the Panji records in 1326 AD?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(C) Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar

(D) It was a pure 'Vamshavali' (genealogy) focused solely on birth and lineage verification.

१०२५. Define the term 'Uderh' within Maithili genealogical traditions.

(A) Bhavanidatta.

(B) It refers to the detailed introduction of an individual's ancestry, covering seven generations and thirty-two distinct family lines.

(C) Visho.

(D) Mahinath and Shivnath.

१०२६. What event reportedly triggered the necessity for recorded Panji under Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Sitaram

(B) Indranand (of the Hardi Sakaradhi branch).

(C) Raghunath Shiromani.

(D) The scholar Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay inadvertently married his own maternal cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

१०२७. What are the two major Vedic branches followed by Maithili Brahmins?

(A) Padmapat.

(B) Maharaja Narendra Singh (contextually implied in the Madhav Singh lineage).

(C) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi) and the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda (Chhandogya).

(D) Dharmadatta, Cheta, Hansdatta and Hridaydatta

१०२८. Who was the scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji records for Maithili Brahmins?

(A) Gadadhar and Govinda.

(B) M.M. Gopal.

(C) Kumarila Bhatt.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१०२९. What was the significance of Maharaj Madhav Singh's reign (c. 1760 AD) regarding the Panji system?

(A) Jyotishacharya (Principal).

(B) He introduced 'Shakha Panji', which led to more rigid social stratifications and hierarchies within the community.

(C) Raja Vijay Govind Singh.

(D) Tailang (Andhra).

१०३०. What is the traditional script used to write the Panji records?

(A) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.

(B) Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.

(C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(D) Padmananda, Sachchidananda, Jivananda, and Balakrishna.

१०३१. In the Panji system, what is an 'Upanama'?

(A) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana (with variations in the fourth step).

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(D) A title or surname often derived from the family's scholarly achievements or administrative roles (e.g., Mishra, Jha, Thakur).

१०३२. What is the significance of the year 1248 Saka in the Panji chronology?

(A) Vidyanand, Shivanand, and Vedanand

(B) It is the equivalent year of 1326 AD when Maharaja Harisimhadeva instituted the formal Panji system.

(C) Roopnath (à¤°à¥‚à¤ªà¤¨à¤¾à¥¤à¤¥).

(D) It was a result of Mithila teachers refusing to allow the copying of 'Tattvachintamani', which led students to memorise it and relocate.

१०३३. Which historical figure's lineage is traced back to 'Imaun' in the 'Vachaspa' Panji records?

(A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay).

(B) The Vindhyachal mountains.

(C) Padmanath (Babuji).

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१०३४. Why were Panjikars historically appointed by the King rather than being private family genealogists?

(A) Dayanath.

(B) Durganand, Kripanand, Baidyanath, and Indranand.

(C) Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar

(D) To ensure state-regulated, unbiased verification of lineage that held legal and social authority.

१०३५. What is the historical time frame covered by the 'Genome Mapping' (Mithila Panji Prabandh) source material?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Madhav.

(C) Badhiyama

(D) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१०३६. In which historical period was the Panji Prabandh system for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas originally established?

(A) Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.

(B) Gopala.

(C) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(D) It was established during the Early Medieval period.

१०३७. Name the two primary 'Urdhwavadhar' (vertical) divisions of Brahmins based on Vedic rituals mentioned in the text.

(A) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Shukla Yajurvedi).

(B) Baidyanath and Dayanath.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Rai Kshetryanarayan, Rai Gopal Narayan, Rai Virnarayan, and Rai Hemnarayan.

१०३८. Into what two broad geographical groups is the Indian Brahmin community divided by the Puranas?

(A) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.

(B) Prabhash

(C) Raju.

(D) Kumar Ramanand Singh and Kumar Krishnanand Singh.

१०३९. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda are known by the specific name ____.

(A) Lakshmikant Jha.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Vinay Gopal.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara)

१०४०. In which 7th-century philosophical work was the 'Samooh Lekhya' (group lineage record) first mentioned?

(A) It was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' assembly where scholars decided to centralise and regulate genealogical records.

(B) The late Medieval period, specifically in 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) It marks the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.

१०४१. Which historical incident prompted the formal institutionalisation of Panji records in 1326 AD?

(A) Durgadatta and Libu.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records.

(C) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(D) Dharmanath and Jaynath.

१०४२. Which King of the Karnata dynasty initiated the systematic Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

(A) Master of Arts (MA).

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Rajesh, Mohit, and Vijayesh.

(D) Shivdev.

१०४३. In what year (Saka and Gregorian) was the decision made to create a state-recognised Panji department?

(A) Saka 1248, which is 1326 AD.

(B) Krishnamaksha, Basudev, Jayadev, and Jagadish.

(C) Bhogenra, Satyendra, Dhirendra, and Amarendra.

(D) Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

१०४४. Who was the scholar appointed by Harisimhadeva to oversee the Panji Prabandh for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) To ensure high-born families did not forget their ancestral traditions and to track virtues and flaws in lineages.

(B) Arvind and Parshuram.

(C) 1326 AD (Saka era 1248).

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१०४५. Which social class in Mithila also historically maintained Panji records alongside Brahmins and Kayasthas?

(A) Nagesh and Vidyadhar.

(B) Satyand and Krishnanand.

(C) Videha.

(D) Kshatriyas (specifically the Rajputs).

१०४६. Which King of Darbhanga ordered the compilation of the 'Shakha Pranayan' book?

(A) Rutsaut.

(B) Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records.

(C) Tejnath.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१०४७. In the Panji system, what is the 'Ayaachi' title associated with?

(A) Arun, Tarun, and Shailendra.

(B) Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.

(C) Ekahara

(D) Pandit Bhavanatha Mishra, known for not asking for anything (Ayaachi).

१०४८. Which type of Panji record tracks the exact geographical spread and migration of family members?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Paat Panji.

(C) Rajkumar.

(D) Dharmadatta.

१०४९. How does the text compare the Panji system to modern science?

(A) M.A. Teacher.

(B) Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.

(C) He introduced 'Shakha Panji', which led to more rigid social stratifications and hierarchies within the community.

(D) It equates the Panji lineage tracking to modern 'Genome Mapping' and 'Chromosomes'.

१०५०. What is the primary script used for writing traditional Panji records?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Seven generations.

(C) Bangtu lineage (Rajnath).

(D) Sadanand.

१०५१. Which Maharaja awarded Modanand Jha the title of 'Panji Shastra Martand'?

(A) Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh.

(B) Shyamsundar, Revadanand, Paramanand, and Chandranand.

(C) Padmanath

(D) Shilanath and Lilanath

१०५२. Which scholar's birth 5 years after his father's death is noted as a 'miracle' in Panji lore?

(A) Rayresh Upadhyaya.

(B) Chhandogas perform 4 specific sacraments, while Vajasaneyis perform 4 different ones including 'Vedarambha'.

(C) Maharaj Amar Singh.

(D) Chadan Sarisab.

१०५३. Which script was traditionally used to write and maintain Panji genealogical records?

(A) Varna Ratnakar.

(B) Damna

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Shankardatta.

१०५४. Which historical scholar is mentioned as the author of 'Smritisar' who unintentionally married his own cousin due to lack of records?

(A) Jagad Bhuj

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(C) Vijay Dutt.

(D) Manbharan

१०५५. What is the significance of the year 1248 Saka (1326 AD) in the text?

(A) It is the date the Panji management was officially established.

(B) Basudev.

(C) Anupama and Jayapama.

(D) Basukinath

१०५६. Which Panjikar is mentioned as the primary authority in the 18th century for the 'Shakha' (branch) books?

(A) Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha.

(B) Lalak

(C) Varna Ratnakara.

(D) Damodar, Balbhar, and Munar

१०५७. Which Panjikar was appointed by King Harisimhadeva specifically for the Brahmin community?

(A) Sutihpur Didhoy.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Vabh Tulapati Singh.

(D) The classification of Brahmins based on their Vedic branch (Samaveda or Yajurveda).

१०५८. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Kshatriya community under Harisimhadeva?

(A) Raghunandan

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Babu Chandrapramit Singh of Khandabala.

१०५९. Why were Panji books traditionally dried during the month when the Sun enters Leo?

(A) Khaual.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) To use the intense heat (Kardave raud) to prevent the manuscripts from decaying or being infested.

(D) Jyotishacharya (Principal).

१०६०. According to the text, what was the primary reason for the decline of the Panji system among Kshatriyas?

(A) Lack of updated documentation over time, leading them to rely on simple village-skipping rules.

(B) He was a retired Income Tax Commissioner.

(C) Varna Ratnakar

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

१०६१. The Panji records identify ____ as the 'Chuda-mani' (jewel in the crown) of the Karnata dynasty.

(A) Seven generations.

(B) Barah, Shridhar, Madhav, and Rama

(C) Harisimhadeva

(D) To document the genealogical mapping and lineage of Brahmin families from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१०६२. Which ruler is credited with the formal implementation of the Panji system in Mithila in 1326 AD (Shaka 1248)?

(A) Ayush

(B) Genome Mapping

(C) Mahesh.

(D) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१०६३. Which two Vedic branches are predominantly followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Harihar, Padmapani, and Gangadhar.

(B) Sharada, Manjula, Anita, Nityamaya, Sumit, Kalpana, and Sangeeta.

(C) The Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and the Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(D) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

१०६४. Who was the first appointed Panjikar for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Motiram

(B) Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.

(C) Shobhanath.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१०६५. Who was the first appointed Panjikar for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Nepal

(B) Proof (Professor/Scholar).

(C) Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.

(D) Shankaradutta.

१०६६. Who was the first appointed Panjikar for the Kshatriyas in Mithila?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Luchai (also known as Babunath)

(C) Baidyanath.

(D) Vijayadutta.

१०६७. What is the significance of the 7th-century text 'Tantra-Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta to the Panji system?

(A) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

(B) Amit Mishra.

(C) Keshavnath.

(D) Dr Mahanand

१०६८. Which historical literary work by Jyotirishwar Thakur mentions the Panji system and King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or handmade paper (Basaha).

(B) Babu Mishra.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Varna-Ratnakar.

१०६९. The script traditionally used to write Panji records is _____.

(A) King Harisimhadeva.

(B) Hadir-i (or similar phonetic name in the text).

(C) Tirhuta (or Maithili Akshar).

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१०७०. How did the Panjikars ensure the physical preservation of their palm-leaf records?

(A) Bhuvaneshwar.

(B) Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(C) Govinda.

(D) By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when the Sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi).

१०७१. Which historical figure, known as 'Panji-Shastra Martand', was a modern expert in the system?

(A) Chulhai.

(B) 18 generations.

(C) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya)

(D) Modanand Jha.

१०७२. How many generations did the Panjikar Modanand Jha claim separated him from the first Panjikar, Gunakar Jha?

(A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

(B) 18 generations.

(C) Yugalkishore, Kamalkishore, and Rajkishore.

(D) Genome mapping.

१०७३. The Panji system was formally reorganised on the date corresponding to _____.

(A) Devanand (Choti Jha).

(B) Vishwanath, Bateshnath, Karelal, and Yadunath.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१०७४. During which historical period does the 'Genome Mapping' of the Mithila Panji Prabandh primarily span?

(A) Radhadharman.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) From 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

(D) Ray Vidyanand.

१०७५. Which Vedic branch do the 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins follow?

(A) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha).

(B) Mahagarik.

(C) Dumaria High School.

(D) Distinguished University Professor

१०७६. Which historical King of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the formal initiation of the Panji Prabandh in 1326 A.D.?

(A) Saboordatt.

(B) Village Head or Chief.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Ekhara.

१०७७. Who was the first designated 'Panjikar' (registrar) appointed for the Maithil Brahmins by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).

(C) Bhogi.

(D) Mohan, Kamdev, and Ramdev.

१०७८. Who was the first designated 'Panjikar' for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Shankaradatta.

(B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

(C) The tonsure or first hair-cutting ceremony.

(D) Nunulal.

१०७९. Who was the first designated 'Panjikar' for the Kshatriya community?

(A) The 19th century.

(B) MBA.

(C) Phanandah.

(D) Vijayadatta.

१०८०. The 'Varna Ratnakara' mentions 72 Rajput clans, of which detailed descriptions are provided for ____.

(A) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.

(B) Honour.

(C) Sixty-four (64).

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha

१०८१. Who was the scholar 'Modanand Jha'?

(A) A renowned Panjikar who received the title 'Panji Shastra Martand' from Maharaja Kameshwar Singh.

(B) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).

(C) Harikesh

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

१०८२. What does the mnemonic 'Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha' signify for Panjikars?

(A) Kshatriyas

(B) Instructions to protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from water, oil, and loose binding.

(C) Shiru.

(D) Chandramohan of Padmapur

१०८३. Which celestial event is traditionally considered the best time to dry and preserve Panji manuscripts?

(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

(B) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra-Varttik'.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh).

१०८४. What is the significance of the 1248 Shaka date mentioned in the text?

(A) It marks the historical decision to formalise the Panji records under King Harisimhadeva (1326 A.D.).

(B) Kalikant, Kirtyanand, Khelanand, Tejanand, and Rajanand.

(C) Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.

(D) Yashnath, Radhanath, and Golakhnath.

१०८५. What happened to the Panji system for the Kshatriya community over time?

(A) Raja.

(B) It gradually became obsolete or lost, leading them to follow the practice of avoiding only the immediate 'Dada' and 'Matrika' villages.

(C) It is dried in the intense heat of the sun between roughly 16th August and 15th September.

(D) Visheshwar Mohan.

१०८६. The 'Genome Mapping' mentioned in the title is a modern metaphorical comparison to which traditional practice?

(A) The heat is intense enough to preserve the manuscripts from moisture and pests.

(B) Chunnu (alias Munmun).

(C) Samavedic has four rituals (Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upayana, Samavartana), while Yajurvedic adds Vedarmbha.

(D) The meticulous genealogical record-keeping of the Mithila Panji.

१०८७. The 'Pancha-Dravida' Brahmin group includes Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and ____.

(A) Maharashtriya

(B) Karnata

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay accidentally married his first cousin due to a lack of recorded family history.

(D) Raghunath Shiromani.

१०८८. Identify the historical significance of the 'Saka 1019' date in the text.

(A) Ughand Jalay

(B) Chhitai (son of Madhav).

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) It is associated with King Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila.

१०८९. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandh established for the purpose of caste purity?

(A) Rajendra, Sitaram, and Harikant

(B) The late medieval period.

(C) Anant and Krishnadev.

(D) Sushil Kumar Jha.

१०९०. Which historical King of Mithila is credited with formally organizing the Panji Prabandh in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(C) Rameshwar, Bhuvneshwar, Gangadutt, Durgadutt, and Dhirkant.

(D) Kushai and Dukhan.

१०९१. Who was the first Panjikar (genealogist) appointed by the King for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.

(B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(C) Maharashtriya

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१०९२. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Kshatriyas in Mithila?

(A) Surendra and Virendra.

(B) Rajanand and Mayanand.

(C) Purnanand

(D) Vijaydatt.

१०९३. Which Veda and Shakha do the 'Vajasaneyi' Maithil Brahmins follow?

(A) Sodipur.

(B) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

(C) Yajurveda, Madhyandina Shakha.

(D) M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.

१०९४. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga is associated with the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' in the 18th century?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Madhyandina

(C) Sheetal Harivansh and Harisharman.

(D) The practice was lost, leading them to simply avoid marrying into the same village to prevent prohibited unions.

१०९५. What was the catalyst for formalising the Panji system, involving a Dharmashastra scholar named Harinath Upadhyaya?

(A) Vedanand

(B) He inadvertently married his own close relative due to a lack of recorded genealogy.

(C) Hridayram.

(D) Vavi Brajnandan Singh

१०९६. Which 7th-century philosopher first mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records) as a means to protect caste purity?

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Videha.

(C) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१०९७. Who was the Maharaja of Mithila who presided over the assembly when Panji was first organised?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Madan, Sadan, and Bodhnath.

(C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(D) Chandrakishor

१०९८. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandh formally organised?

(A) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, Devnandan, Sarvlal, Vishwanath and Vidyananda

(B) Shilanath, Gangadhar, and Maheshwar.

(C) Mahavir and Kanhai.

(D) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD).

१०९९. Name the Karnat dynasty king who is credited with the formal implementation of the Panji system in 1326 AD.

(A) Pitambar.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(C) Chandal

(D) Distinguished University Professor.

११००. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Radhi Koiyar.

(B) Pothia

(C) Gunakar Jha

(D) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

११०१. Who were the first Panjikars appointed for the Karna Kayasthas and the Kshatriyas, respectively?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Damodar and Manohar.

(C) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

(D) Shankardatta (Kayasthas) and Vijayadatta (Kshatriyas).

११०२. The Maithil Brahmins following the 'Vajasaneyi' tradition belong to which Veda?

(A) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

(B) Madhav.

(C) Mahesh Thakur (founder of the Darbhanga Raj).

(D) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.

११०३. The Maithil Brahmins are part of which larger traditional group of five northern Brahmin communities?

(A) Pancha Gauda

(B) Shankaradutta.

(C) Madan

(D) Mahodadhi.

११०४. The source mentions that Maharaja Harisimhadeva's Panji was based on a 'scientific' lineage introduction. What was its main feature?

(A) It was a pure 'Vamshavali' (genealogy) focused solely on birth and lineage verification.

(B) Adyanand.

(C) Madhyandina Shakha.

(D) Yoganand.

११०५. What three things should a Panji book be protected from, according to the traditional Sanskrit shloka?

(A) Water (jala), oil (taila), and loose binding (shithila-bandhana).

(B) Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.

(C) Kedarnath

(D) Harihi.

११०६. Why did the author, Gajendra Thakur, compile this text?

(A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

(B) Sadhu

(C) Jagaddhar.

(D) To document and preserve the history and mechanics of the Panji system from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

११०७. In the Maithil Brahmin community, which Veda is associated with the 'Shakha' of Madhyandina?

(A) The 16 specific ancestral lines (female branches) that must be checked for 'Sapiá¹‡á¸a' relationship.

(B) Yajurveda

(C) Mishra Bhaiya.

(D) Panjikar.

११०८. Which ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the formalisation of the Maithil Panji Prabandh?

(A) 64 clans.

(B) Datta

(C) Sachidanand and Chaturanand.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

११०९. In what year (AD) was the Mithila Panji system officially organised under royal decree?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(C) Ram.

(D) Rajiv (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¥€à¤µ).

१११०. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of Yajurveda in Mithila are known as ____.

(A) Chumman (Shaktinath)

(B) Sipahi Tola, Purnea.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Sukhsera.

११११. Who was the first scholar appointed by Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Naiyayika (Logic) and Darshanshastra (Philosophy)

(C) Avadhesh

(D) Ramakanth and Radhakanth

१११२. Who was the first registrar appointed for the Kshatriya community's Panji?

(A) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.

(B) Vijayadutta.

(C) Tantra Varttika.

(D) Mohinika (à¤®à¥‹à¤¹à¤¿à¤¨à¥€à¤•).

१११३. What material was traditionally used to record and preserve the Panji manuscripts?

(A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar

(D) Palm leaves (Tala-patra).

१११४. Which specific script is traditionally used to write the Panji records?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Gaur Soadarpur's lineage (Sut of Gosaing).

(C) The 'honour killing' (reputation destruction) of Gangesha Upadhyaya and his family's history.

(D) Devkrishna, Purushi, Devanand, Paramanand, Veni, Kanh, Vamshi, and Vadana.

१११५. Which time of year is traditionally prescribed for drying and preserving Panji manuscripts to prevent damage?

(A) When the Sun is in Leo (August/September), due to the intense dry heat.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Rajendra.

(D) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).

१११६. What major incident led Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya to advocate for the Panji system's formalisation?

(A) Master of Business Administration (MBA).

(B) Mithila (Videha).

(C) King Harisimhadeva.

(D) He unknowingly married a woman who was genealogically ineligible (his own cousin's daughter).

१११७. Which historical figure is credited with formalising the Panji system in Mithila?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(B) Prafulla Chandra, Jyotish Chandra, and Prabhash Chandra.

(C) Mandar.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१११८. In what year (both Shaka and AD) was the Panji system established according to the text?

(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(B) Baidyanath, Basukinath, and Prayagnath.

(C) Indranath

(D) Madhukant.

१११९. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (genealogist) appointed for the Maithel Brahmins?

(A) Instructions to protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from water, oil, and loose binding.

(B) Thethan (Shivdatta) and Markandeya (Phude).

(C) Balo

(D) Guna Kar Jha.

१११२०. Maithel Brahmins predominantly follow which two Vedas?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

(C) Pankaj Prasad.

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

१११२१. What title is given to the followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda in Mithila?

(A) Gangeshwar, Bhadreshwar, and Deveshwar

(B) Vijaydatta.

(C) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

१११२२. Which 7th-century philosopher first mentioned the concept of 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective records)?

(A) Bechan.

(B) Gadh Hanakhuta.

(C) Gulab.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१११२३. Who was the designated genealogist for the Kayastha community during Harisimhadeva's reign?

(A) M.A. Teacher.

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.

(D) Yadavchandra

१११२४. Who was the designated genealogist for the Kshatriya community during Harisimhadeva's reign?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Natthuk

१११२५. According to the Panji records, how many 'Rajput' clans were identified in the Varna Ratnakara?

(A) Kamalakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadisha

(B) 1150-1225

(C) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.

(D) Seventy-two (with 64 described in detail).

१११२६. Which historical figure is credited with formally initiating the 'Panji Prabandha' (genealogical records) in Mithila?

(A) Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev

(B) Basukinath

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Beheradhi.

१११२७. In what year (Saka era) was the Panji system formally organised under royal patronage?

(A) 1248 Saka (approximately 1326 AD).

(B) Radhanath

(C) Kishori and Suman

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

११२८. Out of the 167 total Muls, how many are considered the 'main' or 'Mukhya' Muls?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Krishnapati.

(C) 35 (originally 34, with one added later).

(D) Munimansukho.

११२९. What triggered the formalization of the Panji system by Raja Harisimhadeva?

(A) A scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya, inadvertently married his own cousin due to the lack of written records.

(B) Hridaynath Madhavo.

(C) Kishori and Suman

(D) Ganganath.

११३०. The first official Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community was _____.

(A) Shankardatta.

(B) Raghunath Shiromani.

(C) Janardan and Sadanand

(D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

११३१. The first official Panjikar appointed for the Maithil Brahmins was _____.

(A) Baidyanath and Jyotishi Bateshnath

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.

(D) Chitradhar

११३२. What is the Vedic 'Sakha' of Yajurvedic Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Nikhuti (specifically Ramdutta).

(B) Beradhi.

(C) Madhyandina.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to lack of lineage knowledge.

११३३. Who was the first official Panjikar for the Rajput (Kshatriya) community in Mithila?

(A) The 14th century.

(B) Brahmadev

(C) Vijayadutta.

(D) Vijayadatta.

११३४. The 'Varnaratnakara' documents how many Rajput clans in Mithila?

(A) It acted as the catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to implement the mandatory Panji system.

(B) 72 clans (though 64 are primarily described).

(C) Dukhi; Bhikhi

(D) The Madhyandina branch.

११३५. What was the role of 'Modanand Jha' in the Panji tradition?

(A) Prabhu Nath and Yadu Nath.

(B) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

(C) He was a 18th-generation descendant of Gunakar Jha and a renowned Panjikar (Panji-Shastra Martanda).

(D) Babu Loknath and Babu Murali (Girijanath).

११३६. Which ruler is credited with the formalisation and promotion of the Panji system in 1326 AD (Shaka 1248)?

(A) Maharaja Chhatra Singh.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(C) Vidyottama.

(D) Shivkumar and Phulkumar.

११३७. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of Yajurveda in Mithila are called _____.

(A) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.

(B) Lakshmikant and Ghanshyam.

(C) Kulanand

(D) Vajasaneyi

११३८. The seventh-century work 'Tantra Varttika', which mentions 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records), was written by _____.

(A) Kumarila Bhatta

(B) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(C) Vabh Tulapati Singh.

(D) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

११३९. Who was the scholar appointed by Harisimhadeva to organise the Panji for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Brahmadatt.

(B) Vijaydatta

(C) Gunakar Jha

(D) BSc

११४०. The script traditionally used to maintain Panji records is _____.

(A) Sudhe.

(B) Dr Amarnath Jha, Dr Bhavanatha Jha, Dr Bibhutinath Jha, and Dr Adityanatha Jha.

(C) Sahityacharya Adhyapak

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara)

११४१. The source compares the traditional Panji system to which modern scientific field?

(A) Uchiti.

(B) Madhav.

(C) Mahinath and Shivnath.

(D) Genome Mapping (due to its systematic tracking of hereditary traits and lineages).

११४२. Identify the primary source material used for writing Panji records before the widespread use of paper.

(A) Tala-patra (Palm leaves).

(B) He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha Sadasya).

(C) Mahesh, Harikesh, and Ganesh.

(D) A major branch of the Kosi River.

११४३. Which historical King of Mithila is credited with formalising the Panji system in the 14th century?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

(B) Journalist.

(C) Balbhadra

(D) King Harisimhadeva.

११४४. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (registrar) appointed for the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Boua

(B) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Gangadutt.

११४५. What specific incident involving Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay led to the formalisation of Panji records?

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) Premanandan Singh.

(C) Shailesh.

(D) He unknowingly married his cousin's daughter due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

११४६. Which month of the year is traditionally recommended for drying Panji books to protect them from insects?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Kumod.

(C) Anandakar.

(D) When the Sun is in Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

११४७. Which registrar was appointed for the Kshatriya community lineages?

(A) Padmapani.

(B) Hridaynandan

(C) Kriparam.

(D) Vijayadatta.

११४८. The Panji system records historical titles; which lineage is associated with the title 'Mahamahopadhyaya'?

(A) Modanand Jha.

(B) Shrikrishna

(C) Vijayadatta

(D) Various learned lineages including Sodarpur, Mandar, and Khauade.

११४९. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmin group includes which five regional communities?

(A) Vishnudev (Kumar).

(B) Water (Jal), oil (Tail), and loose binding (Shthila Bandhan).

(C) Baidyanath and Durgadatta.

(D) Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, Maharashtra, and Karnata.

११५०. In Panji books, what does the mnemonic 'Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha' advise?

(A) Protect the manuscript from water and oil.

(B) Mahodadhi.

(C) Kumud Kant.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

११५१. Who is credited with the formal initiation of the 'Panji Prabandh' genealogical system in Mithila in 1326 AD?

(A) Tantra Vartika by Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Kamlanand.

(C) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Madhusudana

११५२. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (genealogist) appointed by King Harisimhadeva for the Brahmin community?

(A) Madhusudan

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Mithilakshar (Tirhuta).

११५३. Which Panjikar was initially appointed to manage the genealogical records for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Hridaynandan

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Various learned lineages including Sodarpur, Mandar, and Khauade.

(D) Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath

११५४. Maithil Brahmins primarily belong to which two Vedic schools?

(A) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) Saboordatt.

(D) Vishwambhar.

११५५. Yajurvedic Maithil Brahmins of the Madhyandina branch are known by what title?

(A) Panjikars.

(B) Balbhadra

(C) Shrikant.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

११५६. Which philosopher's 7th-century work, the 'Tantra Varttika', first mentions 'Sammuha Lekhya' (collective lineage records)?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Damodar, Madanmohan, and Khadgadhar.

(C) Bhora.

(D) Dhoril.

११५७. The supplementary genealogical records used for tracking specific family branches are known as ____.

(A) Manikrishna, Ganga, and Vishnu.

(B) Shakha Panji.

(C) Manik and others.

(D) Devnarayan

११५८. Which script was traditionally used to write and preserve the Maithil Panji records?

(A) Bhagirath

(B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(C) Fakir.

(D) Amarendra and Jitendra.

११५९. Maithil Brahmins following the Samavedic tradition perform the 'Uttara Vivaha' (second part of the wedding) only after observing which star?

(A) Arundhati.

(B) Baidyanath and Durgadatta.

(C) Ratneshwar and Bhaveshwar.

(D) The traditional Panjikars of Mithila.

११६०. How are Panji books traditionally preserved to prevent damage from moisture and pests?

(A) Kamlanand

(B) Jaykant

(C) MD

(D) They are dried in the sun when it enters the sign of Leo (Sinha Rashi).

११६१. What does 'Genome Mapping' signify in the title of the provided text?

(A) A modern metaphorical comparison to the ancient, precise genealogical tracking of the Panji system.

(B) Unavailable (due to a conspiracy of suppression).

(C) Saryug and Rajendra.

(D) Krishnadev

११६२. Which ruler is credited with institutionalising the Panji system in Mithila?

(A) Babunath.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(C) The Late Medieval period.

(D) Nilkanth.

११६३. In what year (Shaka and AD) was the Panji Prabandh formally established?

(A) Ruranand and Indranand

(B) Varna-Ratnakar.

(C) Gangadatt

(D) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

११६४. The earliest reference to written lineage records ('Samuha Lekhya') is found in which 7th-century text?

(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(B) The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Jivesh and Rajesh.

(D) Once a year when the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

११६५. Who was the scholar appointed by Harisimhadeva to manage Brahmin Panji records?

(A) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.

(B) Bavani.

(C) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.

(D) Vardhamana

११६६. Who introduced the 'Shakha Panji' during his reign in the 18th century?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Avadhish.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

११६७. What script is traditionally used to write Panji records?

(A) Badha.

(B) Gauridutt, the son of Tirthadutt from Sodarpur.

(C) Yajurveda

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

११६८. How does a 'Panjikar' traditionally preserve Panji books from damage?

(A) By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun during the month of Bhadra.

(B) Narsingh.

(C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(D) Varna-Ratnakara.

११६९. Why did the Panji system decline among the Kshatriya (Rajput) community in Mithila?

(A) Academic Administrator.

(B) Chandradev.

(C) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).

(D) Due to the loss of written records and shifts in social practices over time.

११७०. What was the historical consequence of a 'Panjikar' issuing a false eligibility certificate?

(A) Revadanand.

(B) Rajendra, Pradeep, and Ugendra

(C) They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace.

(D) Matiram and Gatiram

११७१. Which historical ruler is credited with the formal initiation of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

(A) Yogi.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Nahayan

(D) Nishobha.

११७२. According to the source material, in which year (Shaka and AD) was the Panji Prabandh decision formalised?

(A) Maharaj Narapati.

(B) He is an IAS officer (IAS Adhikari).

(C) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra-Varttika).

११७३. Who was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.

(C) Kartik.

(D) Jayadeva.

११७४. Who was the designated Panjikar for the Karna Kayasthas during Harisimhadeva's reign?

(A) Shankardutt.

(B) Bhogishwar

(C) Banaili, Purnea.

(D) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

११७५. Yajurvedic Maithil Brahmins following the Madhyandina branch are known as _____.

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Matiram and Gatiram

(C) Sapna Krishna Adya.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

१११७६. Which script is traditionally used to write the Panji records in Mithila?

(A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(B) Ganganath, Durganath, and Prajanath.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Bhagwandatt

१११७७. Why were the Panji records traditionally dried in the sun during the month when the Sun enters Leo?

(A) To protect the palm leaves (Talpatra) from moisture and pests using the intense heat.

(B) Sadhukara

(C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.

(D) Lalit.

१११७८. Who wrote the 'Varna-Ratnakara', which mentions the lineages and the reign of Harisimhadeva?

(A) Harshnath Jha.

(B) Sushil and Ajit.

(C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(D) Nandlal.

१११७९. What is the significance of the year 450 AD mentioned in the document?

(A) Shivnath.

(B) Padma Pati.

(C) Principal (Pracharya)

(D) It marks the earliest historical reference point tracked in some ancient Panji lineage management theories.

१११८०. According to Kumarila Bhatta, why were 'Samuha-Lekhyas' (group records) maintained?

(A) Madai, Vikram, and Ram.

(B) Hariam

(C) To ensure that the noble traditions and the purity of the family were not forgotten.

(D) Ghanshyam, Bhagirath, and Bharath.

१११८१. In which book did Kumarila Bhatta first mention the use of written family records in the 7th century?

(A) Ratideva, Udayakara, Mandana, Vidyananda, Raghupati, Vidhupati, Chandrapati, and Chintamani.

(B) Balbhadra.

(C) Tantra Vartika.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१११८२. What is the role of 'Mithilakshar' in the preservation of the Panji?

(A) It is the original script used for all traditional genealogical manuscripts, serving as their linguistic soul.

(B) Mukund.

(C) Yaddu.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१११८३. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga commissioned the 'Shakha Panjis' as they are known today?

(A) Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) He served as the Vice-Chancellor.

(D) Manoj, Shankar, Sundarnath, Rajeshwarnath and Mithileshnath

१९८४. In what year was the Panji Prabandha (genealogical management system) formally established in Mithila?

(A) Bandhuka.

(B) Madhukant

(C) Govind Ji.

(D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१९८५. Which ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the initiation of the Panji Prabandha?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar

(C) Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.

(D) Narasimha

१९८६. Which scholar was initially appointed by Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Jaldhar.

(B) Maharaja Samar Singh

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Sadanand.

१९८७. Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda in Mithila are known as _____.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Shankaradatta.

(C) From water, oil, and loose binding.

(D) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.

१९८८. What incident allegedly triggered the formalisation of the Panji system in the 14th century?

(A) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).

(B) Kamalapati.

(C) Mahidhar, Satyadhar, and Kamaladhar.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (paternal aunt's daughter).

१९८९. Under Maharaja Madhav Singh, a more complex hierarchical division was introduced called the _____ Panji.

(A) Ruchaudhari.

(B) Shakha (Branch).

(C) The medium-tier Muls, including Dighey and Panchobhe.

(D) Kamalakant, Suryakant, Chandrakant, Tejkant, Bhanjakant, Indrakant, and Trivenikant

१९९०. Why is the Panji system often compared to modern 'Genome Mapping' in recent academic discourse?

(A) Kalikadatta.

(B) Due to its systematic tracking of hereditary biological information over centuries.

(C) Dharmaparayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)

(D) Pandit Madhusudan Chaudhary.

१९९१. To protect the Panji manuscripts (Pothis) from decay, they were traditionally kept away from water, oil and _____.

(A) Devan.

(B) Loose binding.

(C) Mahagarik.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

१११२. Which Panjikar was awarded the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' by the Maithili Academy?

(A) Paun Madhu Dev Jha.

(B) Panjikars

(C) Amritansh (or Amaresh).

(D) Modanand Jha.

१११३. What is the primary objective of the 'Mithila Panji Prabandh' system established in the medieval period?

(A) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(B) To ensure the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddha) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Jagbahadur.

(D) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.

१११४. Under which king's patronage was the Maithil Panji system formally organised in 1326 AD?

(A) Gangadhar.

(B) Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath

(C) Shyamnath, Pritnath, Tejnath, Premnath, and Jankinath.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१११५. Who was appointed to manage the genealogical records for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Shankaradatta.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Gangadhar.

(D) Jaykant

१११६. Who was appointed to manage the genealogical records for the Kshatriyas in the Panji system?

(A) By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun during the month of Bhadra.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Gyanand Singh.

(D) Saryug and Rajendra.

१११७. The professional genealogists who maintain and verify the Panji records are known as ____.

(A) It was established in 1326 AD.

(B) Panjikars

(C) Shivadatta.

(D) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja

१११८. In which script were the traditional Panji records primarily written?

(A) Ratnadeva.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Lochana.

(D) Ranjit, Sumit, and Raja.

१११९. Which Maithil scholar of the 7th century is cited as an early reference for 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records)?

(A) Lalitanath, Gopinath, Pushpanath, and Ratinath.

(B) Shambhunath, Premkumar, Amod Kumar, Subodh Kumar, and Kumod Kumar.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१२००. What historical period saw the decline of 'Samuha Lekhya' before the 1326 AD re-organisation?

(A) Yoganand

(B) The late 13th century (prior to Harisimhadeva's reign).

(C) Vamshi and Gopal.

(D) Madhusudan.

१२०१. What was the significance of the year 1248 Saka in Mithila history?

(A) To train disciples (shishyas) to ensure the Tirhuta script and genealogical knowledge do not go extinct.

(B) Ganesh, Navin, and Lalit

(C) Manbodh.

(D) It marks the formal institution of the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२०२. The 'Pancha Dravida' division includes Brahmins from Karnataka, Gujarat, Telangana, Maharashtra, and ____.

(A) Dravida (Tamil Nadu/Kerala area).

(B) Madhav

(C) Vardhamana.

(D) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१२०३. The title 'Panji-Shastra-Martanda' was awarded to which notable genealogist by the Maithili Academy?

(A) Gayan.

(B) Seven generations.

(C) 1248 Shaka (approximately 1326 AD).

(D) Modanand Jha.

१२०४. Which king of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the 'Panji Prabandh'?

(A) Harisimhadeva.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.

(D) Kangali.

१२०५. Under Maharaja Madhav Singh, which new type of Panji was introduced that led to further social stratification?

(A) Adya Padmua.

(B) Madhyandina Shakha of Yajurveda and Kauthuma Shakha of Samaveda.

(C) Kalako

(D) Shakha Panji (Branch records).

१२०६. Which historical ruler is credited with officially organising the Panji system in Mithila in 1326 AD (Shaka 1248)?

(A) Dinesh, Rajesh, and Vijendra

(B) Kanhaiya

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Badrinath

१२०७. The Maithil Brahmins are classified as part of which broader group of the 'Pancha Gauda'?

(A) Vinu (alias Take Narayan)

(B) Devi

(C) Sahityacharya Adhyapak

(D) Maithil.

१२०८. In Maithil Brahmin terminology, what are the followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda called?

(A) Vidyanand Jha

(B) Jagmohan.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Protect from water, protect from oil, and avoid loose or improper binding.

१२०९. What term is used for the followers of the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda in the Maithil tradition?

(A) Chandoga.

(B) Rudra.

(C) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(D) Shankardatta.

१२१०. What is 'Samuha-Lekhya'?

(A) Amit Mishra.

(B) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Manankrishna.

१२११. Which historical figure was appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Kayastha Panji?

(A) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Mukund.

१२१२. Which scholar is credited as the first chief Panjikar (registrar) of the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Padma Pati.

(C) Five (Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra).

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१२१३. Which script was traditionally used to write the Panji records in Mithila?

(A) It is a branch-specific genealogy record introduced around the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh (1760 AD).

(B) Tirhuta (Maithili script).

(C) Ranjit, Sumit, and Raja.

(D) Dr Amarnath Jha

१२१४. Why is the year 1326 AD significant for Maithil social history?

(A) B.A.

(B) Raghunath.

(C) It marks the formal establishment and recording of the 'Panji Prabandh'.

(D) Dharnidhar

१२१५. According to the source, what is the 'Genome Mapping' period covered by these records?

(A) Umanath, Rupnath, Chikoo, Jivanath, Shrikrishna, and Shrirama.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Dharmaparayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)

(D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

१२१६. The term 'Pancha Gauda' traditionally includes Brahmins from Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Utkal, and ____.

(A) Maithil.

(B) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

(C) Buchan.

(D) The text notes they began during his reign to manage increasing social divisions and hierarchies.

१२१७. What was the purpose of creating the 'Shakha' (Branch) Panji under Maharaja Madhava Singh?

(A) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.

(B) To differentiate between families based on their changing social practices and marital choices.

(C) Advocate Haridev.

(D) Dilip.

१२१८. What historical evidence is cited for the existence of Panji-like records before Harisimhadeva?

(A) Gopal.

(B) Bachkan

(C) Medieval Mithila.

(D) The 'Tantra-Varttika' by the 7th-century scholar Kumarila Bhatta.

१२१९. Which Maithil King's library in Nepal was searched for earlier Panji manuscripts?

(A) Chithari

(B) Valiyas.

(C) Ramdatta, Shitaladatta and Shridhar

(D) The source references the historical migration of records toward Nepal libraries.

१२२०. In what year was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' system initiated in Mithila?

(A) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Lakshminath, Loknath, and Shambhunath

(D) Padmakar (also known as Mangalu).

१२२१. Which ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with establishing the Panji system?

(A) Surendra and Kushendra.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Vindhya Mountains

(D) Rajendra.

१२२२. Who was the scholar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) B.A. and B.Ed.

(B) Shridhar, Madhav, Rama, and Varah.

(C) Manranjan, Dalbhanjan, and Shringi.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१२२३. Which Yajurvedic shakha (branch) is followed by the Vajasaneyi Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Madhyandina.

(C) Baldev and Jayadev.

(D) It marks the point up to which the modern merged Panji Prabandh analysis reaches.

१२२४. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga initiated the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' in the 18th century?

(A) Amritnath

(B) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१२२५. Which famous saint is mentioned in the Panji as a disciple of Damodar Upadhyaya of the Karmehe lineage?

(A) Jivesh and Rajesh.

(B) 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).

(C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(D) Dharmaparayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)

१२२६. Which historical ruler of Mithila is credited with the formalised implementation of the Panji system?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) It is the date the formal Panji system was established under state authority in Mithila.

(C) Ramnagar Khajuri.

(D) Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.

१२२७. In what year (AD) was the decision made to formalise the collection of lineage records under Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmipati, and Prajapati

(B) Mishra Jagatmani.

(C) Raja Giridhar Narayan.

(D) 1326 AD (1248 Saka).

१२२८. What are the five regions traditionally comprising the 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmin group north of the Vindhyas?

(A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(B) Madhyandina

(C) Narsingh.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१२२९. Which Veda and branch (shakha) do 'Vajasaneyi' Maithil Brahmins follow?

(A) Shobhakant

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(D) Madhukarpatti Darhara

१२३०. The 'Sakha Panji' system, which introduced more detailed sub-branch records, began during the reign of which King?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) To use the intense heat (Kardave raud) to prevent the manuscripts from decaying or being infested.

(C) Madhurapati and Narapati.

(D) Devanand (Choti Jha).

१२३१. What was the role of 'Vijayadatta' in the Panji system's inception?

(A) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriya community.

(B) The genealogist is known as a Panjikar.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Ankhayaka.

१२३२. The scholars who maintain and verify the Panji records are professionally known as ____.

(A) Panjikars

(B) Kumar Durganand Singh.

(C) An advocate or lawyer.

(D) 35 (originally 34, with one added later).

१२३३. According to the Panji records, which famous Bhakti saint was the disciple of Damodar Upadhyaya of the Karmehe lineage?

(A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(B) Shivanand

(C) Amaruk

(D) Gangadhar

१२३४. What is the significance of the year 1644 Saka (1722 AD) in the 'Uttari-Teeph' records?

(A) Ganganand, Vinodanand, and Rajanand.

(B) Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.

(C) Jyotishacharya (Principal).

(D) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.

१२३५. Which scholar is noted as the '18th generation' descendant of the Panji system's founder, Gunakar Jha?

(A) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.

(B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Sanjay and Rajesh

१२३६. The physical Panji records were traditionally written on which material?

(A) Palm leaves (Taal-patra) or Basaha-patra.

(B) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.

(C) Indranand.

(D) Madhyandina Shakha of Yajurveda and Kauthuma Shakha of Samaveda.

१२३७. Which ink/substance was traditionally cautioned against in the preservation sloka for Panji books?

(A) Shankar, Balgovind, and Vinod.

(B) Narasimha.

(C) Oil (Tailat Raksha).

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records.

१२३८. According to the Panji preservation rules, during which astrological period should the books be dried in the sun?

(A) Mishra Harangi.

(B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

(C) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh

(D) Mahadev.

१२३९. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins include groups from which regions?

(A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(B) Shramardhar and Krishnadhar.

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Suravadi.

१२४०. The Panji system originally included records for how many Rajput (Kshatriya) clans?

(A) Rameshwari Devi

(B) 72 (with 64 described in 'Varna Ratnakara').

(C) Rudrapati.

(D) Bavani.

१२४१. In the 10-fold classification of Indian Brahmins, Maithil Brahmins belong to which broader group?

(A) Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.

(B) Pancha Gauda.

(C) Brajanand.

(D) Mukund, Madhav, and Govind.

१२४२. What was the administrative name of the region today known as Mithila in ancient times?

(A) Hridaynarayan.

(B) Headmaster.

(C) Videha.

(D) Homenath.

१२४३. The current organised form of the Panji system was established under the reign of which King?

(A) Modanand Jha.

(B) King Harisimhadeva.

(C) Brahmanand (alias Babuanji), Vidyanand, and Krishnanand

(D) Rohan.

१२४४. In what year (Shaka and Gregorian) was the Panji Prabandh officially established by Royal decree?

(A) 64 clans.

(B) Shaka 1248, which is 1326 AD.

(C) Parwaha

(D) Kshatriyas

१२४५. What event prompted the creation of the Panji system in the 14th century?

(A) Bachchhaka

(B) Shastri and BA

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to the lack of written records.

(D) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

१२४६. What specific ecological/seasonal advice is given for the preservation of Panji manuscripts?

(A) Maharaj Raghu Singh.

(B) Kanhaiya

(C) Chintamani and Ram

(D) They should be dried in the intense sun between 16 August and 15 September (when the sun is in Leo).

१२४७. Who was the first scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage Brahmin Panjis?

(A) Gunakan Jha.

(B) Supe and Gangadhar.

(C) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand

(D) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१२४८. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Kshatriyas?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Yadunath.

(D) Paun Madhu Dev Jha.

१२४९. Which Brahmin king of Mithila is credited with starting the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records)?

(A) Ganesh Jha (son of Sadashiv).

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) It marks the formal institution of the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Purushottam and Gadadhar (à¤ªà¥ à¤°à¥,à¤·à¥‹à¤¤à¥ à¤¤à¤® à¤—à¤¦à¤¾à¤§à¤°).

१२५०. In 'Varna Ratnakara', how many Rajput clans are mentioned in the list of 72?

(A) Ratnakar (alias Hauka).

(B) Madneshwar

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) 64 clans.

१२५१. Which historical Maithil scholar had his sister married to a prince of Cooch Behar, as noted in the records?

(A) Mahesh Thakur.

(B) Tirhuta (or Maithili Akshar).

(C) Dharmanath.

(D) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.

१२५२. What is the 'Ayaanti Shreshtha' category in the Mul classifications?

(A) The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal.

(B) Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh

(C) Vachaspati, Umakant, and Vachaspati (repeated branches).

(D) Sanjeev and Rajiv Ranjan.

१२५३. What are 'Madhyam Muls'?

(A) Sadanand.

(B) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

(C) The medium-tier Muls, including Dighey and Panchobhe.

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१२५४. Which historical figure's teacher, Shripati Upadhyaya, is mentioned as being of the Karimehe Mul?

(A) Gyanand Singh.

(B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१२५५. Which king is called the 'Karnat Chudamani' (Jewel of the Karnat dynasty) in the Panji verses?

(A) Shankar.

(B) Madai.

(C) King Harisimhadeva.

(D) Muni

१२५६. What is the 'Vajasaneyi' branch of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kirtyanand Singh Bahadur.

(B) Followers of the Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

(D) Madhu

१२५७. Which specific title was given to Modanand Jha for his expertise in the Panji system?

(A) Raghunath and Gangadhar.

(B) Dravida (Tamil Nadu/Kerala area).

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first to be entrusted.

(D) Panji Shastra Martand.

१२५८. The 'Shakha Panji' was ordered to be written by which Darbhanga King?

(A) Mithilesh and others.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Badrinath

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.

१२५९. In what year of the Common Era was the Mithila Panji Prabandh system officially established?

(A) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra

(B) Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath

(C) Jwaladatt

(D) 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248).

१२६०. Which King of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the initiation of the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Charmakarini.

(B) Gangadhar and Shridhar.

(C) Radhanath

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२६१. Into which two broad geographical groups are Indian Brahmins divided based on the Vindhyachal mountains?

(A) Khadganand

(B) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravid (South).

(C) Bhikhubhan (à¤-à¤°à¥ à¤–à¤-à¤•à¤,).

(D) Shobhanath.

१२६२. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandini branch of the Shukla Yajurveda are known as ____.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Chandradatt, Shankardatt, and Nakcchedi.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina) and Samaveda (Kauthuma).

(D) Kamadeva.

१२६३. Which 7th-century scholar mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective written records) to preserve lineage?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Lakshmana (Pradyumna).

(C) Duganand.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१२६४. Which scholar was the first to be appointed as the Registrar (Panjikar) for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) The Panji Prabandh records.

(B) Gunakan Jha.

(C) Shankardutta.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

१२६५. Who was appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the genealogical records for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Kshitish-sharma and Vashishthadev-sharma.

(B) It is equivalent to 1326 AD.

(C) Shankaradatta.

(D) Vishwanath and Narasinho.

१२६६. When was the 'Sakha Panji' (branch records) introduced to further categorise the community?

(A) During the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

(B) Madhusudan

(C) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.

(D) Sanand.

१२६७. In which traditional script are the Panji records typically written?

(A) Naval Kishore, Jugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, and Shyamal Kishore.

(B) Headmaster (BA BT Pr.A).

(C) Tirhuta (Maithilakshar).

(D) Haridev.

१२६८. What is the 'Panji Prabandh' conceptually described as in the title of the document?

(A) Banaili Khadgi Jha.

(B) Genome Mapping (450 AD to 2009 AD).

(C) Kumar Durganand Singh.

(D) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

१२६९. Which group of Brahmins is geographically restricted to the region north of the Narmada/Vindhyas?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Panch Gaur.

(C) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Babu Chandrapramit Singh of Khandabala.

१२७०. What does the text claim is the 'Soul' (Pranadhara) of the Tirhuta script?

(A) Veer and Narayan.

(B) The Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

(C) The Panji Prabandh records.

(D) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD / Shaka 1248).

१२७१. Which ruler of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the formal institutionalisation of the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(B) Dighve.

(C) Babhani

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२७२. Who was appointed by King Harisimhadeva as the first Panjikar for the Maithil Brahmin community?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.

(C) It compares the ancient meticulous recording of DNA/lineage through Panjis to modern genetic mapping.

(D) Indrapati

१२७३. Name the person appointed as the first Panjikar for the Karna Kayastha community.

(A) Yadav (Jaisingh).

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Shankaradutta.

(D) Satlakha.

१२७४. Who was the first Panjikar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community in Mithila?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Vishwadarshan.

(C) Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.

(D) Dwaditya.

१२७५. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda are called _____.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Bhaiyaram (Ghananand) and Vishnudatt.

(C) Padhadhar alias Nakatu, Karu, Shivu, Jeevi, and Bhavi.

(D) Shashikant, Satikant, and Lalitkant

१२७६. What is the ideal time to dry and preserve Panji manuscripts according to traditional rules?

(A) Lakshminath, Shridatt, Parshi, Bhavan, Hemnath, and Revatinath

(B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

(C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.

१२७७. In which 7th-century philosophical text is the concept of 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records) first mentioned?

(A) Lalan, Mathuranand, and Chaturanand

(B) Mahadev.

(C) Raja Vedanand Singh.

(D) Tantravarttika by Kumarila Bhatta.

१२७८. What historical event involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya led to the formalisation of the Panji system?

(A) Sahitya Saroj.

(B) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(C) Ganaka Gunakar Jha.

(D) Radhanath

१२७९. In which script are the traditional Panji manuscripts of Mithila written?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(C) Vijayadatt.

(D) Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.

१२८०. Which ruler introduced the 'Sakha Panji' system to map extended family branches?

(A) Pali.

(B) Giridhari and Chanan (Grandson)

(C) Gopala.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२८१. What is the significance of the Shaka year 1248 in Mithila?

(A) Purnima.

(B) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.

(C) It is the year (1326 AD) when the Panji Prabandh was formally established.

(D) Gunakar

१२८२. Why is the Tirhuta script considered dependent on the Panji system for its survival?

(A) Ruranand, Krishnanand, Udyananand, Taranand, and Rajkumar

(B) Because the genealogical records are the only massive corpus of texts still traditionally written in this script.

(C) King Harisimhadev of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) He served as a 'Daroga' (Police Sub-Inspector).

१२८३. The Panji records for Kshatriyas in Mithila primarily track which social group?

(A) Bangon, Saharsa

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Rajput lineages (such as Gandhavariya).

१२८४. Which King of the Karnata dynasty oversaw the mass collection of genealogical data from every Maithil family?

(A) Bhavaditya and Jayaditya.

(B) Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).

(C) Premkant

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२८५. Traditional Panji manuscripts are preserved on which material?

(A) Kapil and Aneel.

(B) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.

(C) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system.

(D) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

१२८६. Why is the period of 'Leo' (Simha) chosen for sun-drying Panji manuscripts?

(A) The intense heat during this time effectively eliminates pests and preserves the ink.

(B) Vidyanand Jha

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Ganganath.

१२८७. In which year was the Panji Prabandh (genealogical management system) formally initiated in Mithila?

(A) Yajurveda

(B) Sukhsera.

(C) Rajendra, Ajendra, and Nagendra.

(D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

१२८८. Which king of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the inspiration and initiation of the Maithil Panji system?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Maharaja Harisinghdev.

(C) Raja Sarvanand.

(D) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar

१२८९. What are the two major Vedic branches (Shakhas) followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Indranand.

(B) Mahadev.

(C) Kalikadatta

(D) Madhyandina Shakha of Yajurveda and Kauthuma Shakha of Samaveda.

१२९०. Who was the first scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Hridayanand.

(B) Nadu.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages.

१२९१. Name the King of Darbhanga who ordered the creation of 'Shakha Panjis' in the late 18th century.

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Sohago.

१२९२. The source mentions that Maharaja Harisimhadeva's Panji records initially included Brahmins, Kayasthas, and _____.

(A) B.A. Hindi Visharad.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

(C) The Pancha Gauda group.

(D) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

१२९३. What is the significance of the year 1248 Saka in Mithila's history?

(A) The Late Medieval period.

(B) It marks the formal systematisation of the Panji records.

(C) Prannath, Dayanath, Dullah, and Bali.

(D) Samaveda.

१२९४. The Panji records capture lineage data spanning from 450 AD to _____ AD.

(A) Gokulnath

(B) 2009

(C) The Madhyandina branch.

(D) Banaili Khadgi Jha.

१२९५. Which scholar is noted as the 'Panji Shastra Martand' and a primary authority in Darbhanga?

(A) Saday

(B) Panini Grammar

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Modanand Jha.

१२९६. Who was the Maithil scholar known for his 'Smritisara' who accidentally married a close relative due to lack of records?

(A) Vardhamana

(B) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).

(C) Harinath.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१२९७. What is the historical time span covered by the Mithila Panji management system?

(A) Maharaj Ruranarayan.

(B) Balbhadra.

(C) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Amarik is the son of Madhusudan.

१२९८. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' when it was established in the medieval period?

(A) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Dinanath

(D) It was created to maintain caste purity for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१२९९. Which king of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

(A) Shobhinath, Jaynath, Eknath, and Kamal Lochan.

(B) Vidyanand Jha

(C) Harikishore and Kamalkishore.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३००. In which year (AD) was the formal Panji system established under royal decree?

(A) The Maithila Panji Prabandh.

(B) 1326 AD (Saka era 1248).

(C) Dabhada

(D) Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).

१३०१. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (registrar) appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Santosh

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.

(D) Madhav.

१३०२. Maithil Brahmins who followed the Samaveda Kauthuma branch were traditionally known by what term?

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) Vishnupati and Shivpati.

(C) Gauridatt

(D) Sadashiv (à¤¸à¤¦à¤¾à¤¶à¤¿à¤µ).

१३०३. Maithil Brahmins following the Shukla Yajurveda Madhyandina branch are referred to as ____.

(A) Krishnavir.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Madhav

(D) Shobhinath, Jaynath, Eknath, and Kamal Lochan.

१३०४. Which philosopher's 'Tantra Vartika' mentions the 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective records) of lineages as early as the 7th century?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical records.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) It marks the formal 'Panji Prabandh' event where existing lineages were recorded and codified.

१३०५. Which registrar was appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the records of the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) M.M. Khagesh

(B) Income Tax Officer.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra-Varttik'.

(D) Shankardatt.

१३०६. Who was the first registrar appointed for the records of the Kshatriya community in Mithila?

(A) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya)

(B) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar

(C) Mansaram, Shyam, Tarachand, Gorachand, and Kali Prasad

(D) Vijayadatt.

१३०७. Which script was traditionally used to maintain and write the Panji records in Mithila?

(A) Devchandra

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Sadanand.

(D) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.

१३०८. Why is it traditionally advised to dry Panji books when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation?

(A) Parmanand, Durganand, Indranand, and Ruranand.

(B) This period provides the most intense heat required to preserve the palm leaves from pests and moisture.

(C) Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.

(D) Avadhesh

१३०९. What is 'Sakha Panji', and when did it start?

(A) It is a branch-specific genealogy record introduced around the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh (1760 AD).

(B) Harinarayan and Asharam

(C) It marks the formal institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh by the state.

(D) Nandlal.

१३१०. What is the primary difference between the Upanayana (thread ceremony) of Chhandoga and Vajasaneyi Brahmins?

(A) Chhandogas have four main sanskars (including Namakarana), while Vajasaneyis have four that include Vedarmbha.

(B) Dharmadatta.

(C) Akshadhar

(D) Srijan

१३११. What role does the 'Panchaditya' play in the history of the Panji?

(A) Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.

(C) Bacchi

(D) It refers to the elite five-family council that initially helped govern Panji laws.

१३१२. Which Maithil scholar was awarded the title 'Panji Shastra Martanda' by Maharaja Kameshwar Singh?

(A) Modanand Jha.

(B) Umakant.

(C) Phaninand and Fakir.

(D) Tatisaut.

१३१३. What material was used for the oldest extant Panji records, such as those from the 17th century?

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Three (Vinod, Santosh, and Sadanand).

(D) Ramji and Lakshman.

१३१४. During which historical period was the Panji system formally organised in Mithila?

(A) 64 clans.

(B) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(C) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD).

(D) Padmapur

१३१५. Which historical ruler is credited with the formal initiation and patronage of the Panji records?

(A) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.

(B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(C) Pradyumna and Abhiram.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१३१६. Name the two major Vedic branches (Shakhas) followed by Maithil Brahmins.

(A) Manranjan and Kouskidatta.

(B) Jayadev.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(D) Kanhaiya

१३१७. What is the specific year (in the Shaka era) associated with the establishment of the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Purandar Jha.

(B) Shaka 1248 (corresponding to 1326 AD).

(C) Shashank Shekhar.

(D) Maithili Academy.

१३१८. Who was the first official Panjikar (registrar) appointed for Maithil Brahmins by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Saduropadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

(B) Hridaymani.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) Lal, Bholanath, Mathuranath, and Janakinath

१३१९. Who was the official Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Vasudev and Balabhadra.

(B) Vaidik Vishwambhar.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Shankardatta

१३२०. Which Panjikar was appointed for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community during the reign of Harisimhadeva?

(A) 2009 AD.

(B) Krishi Utpadan Bazaar Samiti

(C) Vijayadatta

(D) The Madhyandina Shakha.

१३२१. What was the significance of Kumarila Bhattaâ€™s 'Samuha Lekhya' mentioned in the 7th century?

(A) Gokulanand.

(B) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.

(C) Baldev, Gopal and Balbhadra

(D) Shankardatt.

१३२२. Who was the Panjikar who received the 'Panji Shastra Martand' title from the Maithili Academy?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Modanand Jha.

(C) Rudradutt.

(D) Khaual.

१३२३. According to the source, what is the role of a Panjikar towards the future generation?

(A) Avadhish.

(B) Bharath and Muralidhar.

(C) To prepare and train students/disciples to ensure the continuity of genealogical expertise and record-keeping.

(D) Brajnath

१३२४. What additional rite is included in the Upanayana of Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi) Brahmins compared to Samavedis?

(A) Vedarambha (the start of Vedic study).

(B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(C) Patna.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३२५. How did the Panjikar 'Modanand Jha' receive his records?

(A) Vasudev.

(B) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev

(C) He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha.

(D) Shankaradatta.

१३२६. What is the primary material traditionally used for writing Panji records?

(A) Shankardatta and Ishwardatta.

(B) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(C) Karamha.

(D) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

१३२७. Which kingâ€™s arrival in Mithila is marked by the Shaka year 1019 in the introductory verses?

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Bhagirath.

(C) Sadupadhyaya Gunaakar Jha.

(D) Nanyadeva

१३२८. How many Rajput clans are mentioned in the 'Varna Ratnakara' in relation to Mithila's genealogy?

(A) Seventy-two (72) clans, with sixty-four (64) specifically described.

(B) Narayandatta

(C) Khadgamani

(D) Ramabhadra

१३२९. In which historical period was the Panji Prabandh system created for the purity of Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes?

(A) The Early Medieval period.

(B) Harimohan

(C) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).

(D) Yadavchandra

१३३०. Which historical ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the formal establishment of the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Sachidanand and Chaturanand.

(C) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthum Shakha of the Samaveda.

(D) Darihara.

१३३१. What is the specific year in the Shaka calendar when the Panji system was reportedly established?

(A) Saka 1248.

(B) Shankaradatta.

(C) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.

(D) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).

१३३२. Who was the first person appointed by Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji records for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Uchiti.

(B) Definition: A traditional specialist or registrar who maintains the complex genealogical records (Panji) of the Maithil Brahmin community.

(C) Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१३३३. Maithil Brahmins are considered a subset of which broader group of North Indian Brahmins?

(A) Shyamlal, Ramlal and Ganeshadatta.

(B) Sakaradhi

(C) King Harisimhadeva.

(D) Pancha Gauda.

१३३४. What is the significance of 'Samuha Lekhya' mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Rajput lineages (such as Gandhavariya).

(C) It is an early written record of family lineages used to preserve caste purity.

(D) Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.

१३३५. Which ancient scholar's 'Tantra Varttika' mentions the tradition of maintaining written lineage records?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(B) It is written on palm leaves (Talpatra) and is one of the best-preserved early records.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Chandranand

१३३६. Who was the scholar that accidentally married his cousin, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system in the 14th century?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(B) To protect the palm leaves (Talpatra) from moisture and pests using the intense heat.

(C) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD).

(D) Narasimha

१३३७. Which historical document provides early information on 72 Rajput clans in Mithila?

(A) Varna Ratnakara.

(B) Bavuni, Gangadhar, and Murarika

(C) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.

(D) Atul Kumar and Shardanand

१३३८. In which year was the Panji system formally institutionalised in Mithila?

(A) The maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Scholars decided that lineage records should no longer be left to individual memory but must be officially recorded.

(D) Kamini.

१३३९. Which King is credited with the formalisation of the Panji system in Mithila?

(A) Ramakrishna, Shrikrishna, and Jayakrishna.

(B) Darrihara Badgam.

(C) King Harisimhadev of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) Gangadhar is the son of Radhakant.

१३४०. What is the specific name given to followers of the Madhyandina branch of Yajurveda in Mithila?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Maharaja Madhava Singh initiated the 'Sakha Panji' to further categorise lineages.

(C) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.

(D) Devnarayan

१३४१. Who was Gunakar Jha in the history of Panji Prabandh?

(A) The scholar appointed by King Harisimhadev to lead the first formal collection of Brahmin genealogical data.

(B) Lalan

(C) Gunaakar Jha.

(D) Sadanand (senior)

१३४२. What is the primary objective of the 'Genome Mapping' nomenclature used in the source title?

(A) Nandypur Bisphi

(B) Vaidik Vishwambhar.

(C) To frame the traditional Panji system as a pre-modern equivalent of genetic tracking.

(D) Shyamsundar, Revadanand, Paramanand, and Chandranand.

१३४३. How are Panji books traditionally preserved to prevent damage?

(A) Kanhai.

(B) Jivanath, Someshwara, Chakora, Chandana, Gangadatta, and Nayansukha.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) They are protected from water and oil, tied with thick bindings, and dried in the sun during the lion sign (August/September).

१३४४. What is the 'Abhista' (goal) of a Panjikar according to the text's ethical guidelines?

(A) To serve as a protector of culture rather than merely seeking monetary gain.

(B) Tailang (Andhra).

(C) Narasimha

(D) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.

१३४५. What defines the 'Pancha Dravida' group of Brahmins?

(A) The five Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhyachal Mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailanga, Dravida and Maharashtra.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) He ruled from 1760 to 1776 A.D.

१३४६. What was the capital of the ancient Videha kingdom, the precursor to Mithila?

(A) Sushil and Ajit.

(B) Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.

(C) Rajuka

(D) Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history).

१३४७. Which Sanskrit work by Madhava Singh initiated the 'Shakha Panji'?

(A) The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Shridatt

(D) Shubhapati.

१३४८. Which scholar wrote the 'Smritisara' mentioned in the text?

(A) Gopala.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

(C) Sakaradhi.

(D) Mahesh

१३४९. The phrase 'Jalad Raksha, Tailad Raksha' is a mnemonic for what?

(A) Protecting Panji manuscripts from water and oil.

(B) The Panji Prabandh records.

(C) It is the date the Panji management was officially established.

(D) Teacher, School Founder and Bank Manager.

१३५०. Which ruler is credited with formalising the Panji system for Maithil Brahmins in 1326 AD (Saka 1248)?

(A) Sudarshan and Suraj.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Subhash Kumar

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३५१. The Panji system classifies Brahmins who followed the Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) as ____.

(A) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.

(B) Panji Prabandh (genealogical record keeping).

(C) Adbudulal and Mohilal.

(D) Vajasaneyi

१३५२. What geographic feature traditionally divides the 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins from the 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

(A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.

(B) Neelkanth

(C) It marks the earliest historical reference point tracked in some ancient Panji lineage management theories.

(D) Ayari Dube.

१३५३. Which script was traditionally used to record the Panji genealogical trees on palm leaves?

(A) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).

(B) Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Satyanarayan.

१३५४. The 'Sakha Panji', which documents branch lineages in greater detail, was introduced during the reign of which Maharaja?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD).

(B) Shaktibhushan

(C) 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248).

(D) Chakradhar

१३५५. According to the text, which year marked the formal start of the 'Panji Prabandh' record-keeping?

(A) An advocate or lawyer.

(B) Pabauli.

(C) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.

(D) 1326 AD.

१३५६. What is the traditional material used for writing the 'Panji' before the advent of paper?

(A) Vice Chancellor.

(B) Maharaj Amar Singh.

(C) Talapatra (Palm leaves).

(D) Kashinath.

१३५७. Which Maithil king initiated the 'Sakha Panji' to reward or classify families based on their conduct and scholarship?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Satyadev

(C) Harinandan, Raghunandan, and Brajnandan.

(D) Chumman (Shaktinath)

१३५८. In which century was the current form of the Panji Prabandh (genealogical records) initiated in Mithila?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

(B) Vedarambha.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).

१३५९. Which king is credited with the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh in Mithila?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Shailesh.

(C) Pushpnarayan

(D) Dharmeshwar.

१३६०. Who was appointed as the head Panjikar for Maithil Brahmins by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Sanful.

(B) Ekahara

(C) Govind

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१३६१. Which king initiated the 'Sakha Panji' during the 18th Century?

(A) Pabauli.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Durgay Prasad.

(D) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

१३६२. What was the significance of the year Shaka 1248 in the history of Panji?

(A) Maharajadhiraja Lakshmeshwar Singh

(B) Sahitya Saroj.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) It is the date Maharaja Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji management system.

१३६३. Who was appointed to maintain the Panji for the Kshatriyas of Mithila?

(A) Pashupati

(B) Baheradhi

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Gangadash

१३६४. How did the Panjikars preserve the physical Panji manuscripts?

(A) Sukhsera.

(B) By drying them in the sun during the lion-sign of the sun (August- September) and avoiding oil/water.

(C) Lakshmipati.

(D) Sakaradhi.

१३६५. The Panji management system is described as a 'Genome Mapping' of which period?

(A) Shivlal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Kshatriyas (specifically Rajputs like the Gandhavariya).

(D) Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.

१३६६. The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta (7th Century) mentions what genealogical practice?

(A) The use of 'Samuha-Lekhya' to protect lineage and caste purity.

(B) Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Yadunath.

१३६७. Which ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with institutionalising the Panji system?

(A) Gangadhar (Son of Bholanath).

(B) Uchiti.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev

१३६८. In what year (AD) was the formal Panji system established according to the source material?

(A) Nageshwar

(B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(C) Brajnath

(D) Vasudev and Balabhadra.

१३६९. Define the term 'Panjikar'.

(A) Panji Balibhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhanti, and Chhabina

(B) Kumar Keshavanand Singh

(C) Rurananda

(D) A professional genealogist or registrar responsible for maintaining and verifying family lineage records.

१३७०. Identify the two main Vedic branches followed by Maithil Brahmins.

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Balbhadra and Balaram.

१३७१. Which scholar's 7th-century work, 'Tantra Varttika', mentions the 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) that preceded the Panji system?

(A) Kumod.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Bhavanand and Devanand.

(D) Krishnadev

१३७२. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Maithil Brahmins by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Harishankar (Grammarian/Vaiyakarana).

(B) Vasudeva

(C) Smritisar.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१३७३. Under whose reign was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) introduced, leading to further social stratification?

(A) Chandoga (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi) have slight variations in these rituals.

(B) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Gondu.

१३७४. Who were the primary Panjikars appointed for the Kayastha and Kshatriya groups, respectively?

(A) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.

(B) Shankardatt (Kayastha) and Vijaydatt (Kshatriya).

(C) Dwarikanath and Padmanath.

(D) Triloknath and Rajnath.

१३७५. The physical records of the Panji were traditionally written on _____ using locally made ink.

(A) Vinod from the Digho clan.

(B) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).

(C) Palm leaves (Talapatra).

(D) Purushottam.

१३७६. Concept: Genome Mapping (Maithil Context)

(A) Master of Science (MSc) and PhD.

(B) The metaphorical comparison of the Panji genealogical records to modern DNA mapping due to its scientific approach to hereditary tracking.

(C) Radheshyam and Santosh.

(D) Mushay.

१३७७. Name the scholar who served as the primary oral examiner for the 'Panji Shastra Martanda' degree.

(A) Library Head/Librarian.

(B) Seventy-two (with 64 described in detail).

(C) Lakshmikant.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

१३७८. In which century was the Panji Prabandh system of genealogy management formally established in Mithila?

(A) Mithila.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(C) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).

(D) Bank Official (Bank Padadhikari).

१३७९. Which ruler of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the initiation of the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh

(C) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.

(D) Satyanarayan and Vyas Munidhar.

१३८०. Who was the first designated genealogist (Panjikar) appointed by King Harisimhadeva for the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) 1326 AD

(C) Chandranath, Indunath, and Kashinath.

(D) Harisimhadeva

१३८१. Which individual was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Babunath.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Badalub.

(D) Shankaradatta.

१३८२. Which person was initially appointed to manage the records for the Kshatriya community?

(A) Kalikadatta

(B) Brahmeshwar and Maheshwar.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) The genealogical records and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१३८३. What is the title given to Yajurvedic Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina branch?

(A) Maharajadhiraja

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248) under the reign of King Harisimhadeva.

(D) Bharat, Shatrughna and Suman.

१३८४. Under which 18th-century ruler did 'Sakha Panji' (branched records) and formal hierarchical divisions begin?

(A) Pabauli.

(B) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

(C) MBBS

(D) Radhakanta, Shrikanta, Lakshmikanta, Umakanta, and Shankara.

१३८५. Which scholar's 7th-century work 'Tantra Varttika' mentions the use of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) for lineage?

(A) Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev

(B) Gaurikant

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१३८६. The Maithil Brahmin community is part of which larger traditional grouping of North Indian Brahmins?

(A) Shyamlal, Ramlal and Ganeshadatta.

(B) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

(C) The systematic tracking of DNA/bloodlines through meticulous genealogical documentation over 1500 years.

(D) Pancha Gauda.

१३८७. What is the primary script used to write traditional Panji records?

(A) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Muni

(D) It was established during the Early Medieval period.

१३८८. How do the Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedic) rituals for Upanayana differ from the Chhandoga ones?

(A) Madhusudan, Baidyanath, and Vagish

(B) They include 'VedÄ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३८९. What is the 'Panji Mahtand' or 'Lbdha Dhauri'?

(A) Vidyanand

(B) Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodananda, and Lalit Kumara

(C) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३९०. How did the migration of Brahmins to different regions affect their identity prior to the Panji system?

(A) Panji Shastra Martand (or Labdh-Dhout).

(B) Parasman.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) They adopted regional identities based on climate, language, and culture, leading to the 10 Brahmin divisions (Utkala, Maithil, etc.).

१३९१. Which community's Panji records are currently extinct or no longer maintained according to the text?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) The Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Baidyanath and Dayanath.

१३९२. What is the significance of the year 1248 Shaka in the source material?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(B) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

(C) B.A. and B.L.

(D) Sunil, Anil and Hemna.

१३९३. What is the specific name for Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda?

(A) Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Madhukant

(D) Pradipkant and Samirkant

१३९४. According to traditional Indian geography, into which two broad categories are Brahmins divided based on the Vindhyachal mountains?

(A) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern).

(B) Vijaydatta.

(C) Nahar and Digunth

(D) MA.

१३९५. List the five Brahmin groups that constitute the 'Panch Dravid'.

(A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(B) Oil is listed as a primary threat to the longevity and legibility of the physical manuscripts.

(C) Sahityacharya (M.A.)

(D) Divisional Manager of Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.

१३९६. Mithila was historically the capital region of which ancient kingdom?

(A) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(B) Genome Mapping

(C) The Videha dynasty.

(D) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravid (South).

१३९७. In what year of the Common Era was the Maithil Panji system formally organised by the state?

(A) Muni

(B) 1326 AD.

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to the lack of written records.

(D) Udayan.

१३९८. In what Saka year was the Mithila Panji system formally established?

(A) Bahadur Thakura of Mauwa, Khandawala

(B) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.

(C) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).

(D) 1248 Saka.

१३९९. Which Karnat dynasty king is credited with the systematic organisation and state recognition of the Panji system?

(A) Madankant, Sadankant, Modkant, Pramodkant, Vijayindrakant, Kumudkant, Bhagwatikant, and Bharatikant

(B) It marks the formal establishment and recording of the 'Panji Prabandh'.

(C) Harisimhadeva

(D) King Harisimhadeva.

१४००. Which 14th-century work by Jyotirishwar Thakur describes King Harisimhadeva and the social structure of Mithila?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Varna Ratnakar.

(C) Taraghar.

(D) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

१४०१. A traditional mnemonic instructs that Panji records must be dried during which solar month to ensure preservation?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) The month of Bhadra (when the Sun is in Leo).

(D) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

१४०२. What are the three main elements Panji books must be protected from, according to tradition?

(A) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(B) Bhavanidatta.

(C) Mahadev.

(D) Muni

१४०३. In what traditional script are almost all historical Panji records written?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Mahavir

(D) 1880 to 1938.

१४०४. Under the patronage of which Maharaja of Darbhanga was the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) introduced?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.

(D) Rambhadra, Karunanarayan, and Madhuram.

१४०५. Which historical ruler of the Karnat dynasty is credited with the formalisation of the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Suryanand

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).

(D) The late medieval period.

१४०६. Who was appointed as the first registrar (Panjikar) for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Kolhua

(B) Seventy-two clans (though only 64 are described in detail).

(C) Kedar and Madhav.

(D) Shankaradatta.

१४०७. For the Kshatriya community in Mithila, who was the first designated Panjikar?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Durmamil

(C) Kamalakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadisha

(D) Vijayadatta.

१४०८. Which script is traditionally used to maintain the Panji records?

(A) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).

(B) Bhikhubhan (à¤-à¤°à¥ à¤–à¤-à¤•à¤,).

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(D) Jalay (associated with Krishna).

१४०९. The genealogical records trace some lineages as far back as _____ AD.

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina/Vajasaneyi) and Samaveda (Kauthuma/Chhandogya).

(B) 450

(C) Lohna Sakradhi.

(D) The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).

१४१०. Which historical source text first mentioned the 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective records) used by Brahmins to protect their lineage?

(A) Kalikanth and Kashikanth.

(B) Badal (also known as Hemnath)

(C) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD).

(D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

१४११. The majority of Maithil Brahmins follow which two Vedas?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) Maldah.

(C) Panji Chann (alias Chan)

(D) Pan Shambhunath

१४१२. What is the term for followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda in Mithila?

(A) Narmadeshwar.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) To use the intense heat (Kardave raud) to prevent the manuscripts from decaying or being infested.

१४१३. What was the 'Svapakshe' scandal involving Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(B) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system.

(C) Taranand.

(D) Harikant, Devanand, Shivchandra, Ganesh, and Chandra.

१४१४. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmin groups include Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and _____.

(A) Grihamani.

(B) Shashidhar.

(C) Maharashtra

(D) Fatnurik

१४१५. The historical document 'Varna Ratnakara' mentions how many Rajput clans in Mithila?

(A) 72 (with 64 specifically described).

(B) Harmadi and Tufani.

(C) Shivkumar and Phulkumar.

(D) Shankardatta

१४१६. Which month is traditionally recommended to dry and maintain the Panji books to prevent damage?

(A) It was created to maintain caste purity for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo, roughly August-September).

(D) The 19th century.

१४१७. What is the historical time frame covered by the 'Panji' genealogical records according to the source material?

(A) Senior Advocate at the Patna High Court.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Khedan and Mansaram.

(D) 72 (with 64 described in 'Varna Ratnakara').

१४१८. Which Maithil ruler is credited with formally initiating the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Sitaram

(C) Harivanshlal and Ratanlal

(D) Ramanath and Bhikh

१४१९. What specific incident involving Pandit Harinath Upadhyay led to the formalisation of the Panji records?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) He inadvertently married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

(C) Rajanand.

(D) A central fort or administrative seat of the Banaili estate.

१४२०. What are the two primary Vedic branches (Shakhas) followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(B) Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१४२१. Who was appointed as the first 'Panjikar' for the Maithil Brahmins by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Banaili, Purnea.

(B) Rajendra, Pradeep, and Ugendra

(C) Bhikhubhan (à¤-à¤°à¥ à¤–à¤-à¤•à¤,).

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१४२२. In the context of the Panji system, what does the 'Chadvith' represent?

(A) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).

(B) Raja Vedanand Singh.

(C) Maharajadhiraja Rameshwar Singh.

(D) The 16 specific ancestral lines (female branches) that must be checked for 'Sapiá¹‡á¸a' relationship.

१४२३. Which script is traditionally used to record and maintain the Panji books?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Akhilesh.

(C) It is the date the Panji management was officially established.

(D) Nandypur Bisphi

१४२४. Identify the primary source text mentioned that discusses the purity of lineages (Samuha-lekhya) in the 7th century.

(A) Vidyadhar

(B) Prajapati

(C) Tantra Varttik by Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Kumod.

१४२५. How did Maharaja Harisimhadeva ensure the system remained accurate over generations?

(A) Nokhelal.

(B) Pushpnarayan

(C) Vidyapati

(D) He made the keeping of records a state-appointed duty for specific scholarly families.

१४२६. What distinguishes the Samavedi 'Upnayan' (thread ceremony) from the Yajurvedi one in Mithila?

(A) Madhoura.

(B) Kshitish-sharma and Vashishthadev-sharma.

(C) Bhadeli

(D) The Samavedi ceremony includes four specific rituals (Namkaran, Chuda-karan, Upnayan, Samavartan) as a single sequence.

१४२७. What is the significance of the year 1248 Shaka in the history of Mithila?

(A) Gunaakara Jha.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Baunu.

(D) It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD).

१४२८. Name the Brahmin group that traditionally occupies the territory of modern-day Odisha.

(A) 1326 AD (Saka era 1248).

(B) Pada.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(D) Utkala.

१४२९. Into how many broad categories did Puranic tradition divide the Brahmins of India?

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

(C) Pali.

(D) Shambhunath, Ramanand, and Trilok.

१४३०. Which two Vedas are the Maithil Brahmins primarily followers of?

(A) Patna College.

(B) She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family.

(C) Kholdhar

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१४३१. What is the traditional name for Maithil Brahmins who follow the Yajurveda?

(A) Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid.

(B) Rajkumar.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾).

१४३२. What is the traditional name for Maithil Brahmins who follow the Samaveda?

(A) Chhandog.

(B) Chammakarini.

(C) Yadav.

(D) Balbhadra.

१४३३. Which historical King of the Karnata dynasty is credited with formalising the Panji system in 1326 AD?

(A) Sharadanand, Panchanand, and Shyaamanand

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(D) It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD).

१४३४. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (genealogist) appointed by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Lakshman

(B) Gunaakara Jha.

(C) Vadhwal.

(D) Barinath.

१४३५. Which text from the 7th century refers to 'Samuha Lekhya' as a precursor to communal genealogical records?

(A) Navnichandra and Parashnath

(B) Phaninand and Fakir.

(C) Vedarambha.

(D) Tantra Vartika by Kumarila Bhatta.

१४३६. In the provided text, what does the 'Gnome Mapping' (Genome Mapping) title signify in a traditional context?

(A) Simshihad Khamgada

(B) It compares the ancient meticulous recording of DNA/lineage through Panjis to modern genetic mapping.

(C) Paun Madhu Dev Jha.

(D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

१४३७. Who was the first genealogist appointed for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community in Mithila?

(A) Gopala

(B) Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).

(C) Valiyas

(D) Vijayadatta.

१४३८. How many Rajput clans are documented in the historical text 'Varna Ratnakara'?

(A) Harikrishna.

(B) Seventy-two clans (though only 64 are described in detail).

(C) Babunath.

(D) Sheshmani (also known as Puchu).

१४३९. What are the two 'Urdhwavadhi' (vertical) divisions of Brahmins based on Vedic rituals?

(A) Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi.

(B) Paritosh Priyadarshi and Abhishek Priyadarshi.

(C) Mandar Rajoura Birin

(D) Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.

१४४०. Name the five 'Panch Dravida' Brahmin groups.

(A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtriya.

(B) He is a Bank Manager.

(C) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

(D) Ganesh (son of Dhiranath).

१४४१. The text mentions that King Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji system following a social scandal involving which scholar?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Babu Chandrapramit Singh of Khandabala.

(D) Darihara.

१४४२. What is the 'Chhandogya' equivalent of the 'Vajasaneyi' Upanayana (sacred thread) ritual?

(A) The Chhandogya ritual includes four samskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

(B) MM Chitradhar, MM Manodhar, and MM Rudradhar

(C) Balbhadra.

(D) Mitranath alias Prasiddha.

१४४३. Why is it traditionally advised to dried Panji books in the sun during the month of Shravana/Bhadrapada?

(A) Modanand Jha.

(B) 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).

(C) Because the heat is most intense ('Karvi Dhaun') and effective for killing book-damaging insects.

(D) Mahopadhyaya Ishan Nath.

१४४४. Which historical ruler is credited with institutionalising the Panji system in 1326 AD (Saka 1248)?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadev of the Karnata dynasty.

(C) Buddhinath and Kashinath.

(D) Kalidas

१४४५. Who was the first Panjikar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadev?

(A) Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha.

(B) Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Nilkanth

१४४६. How many 'main' Muls were originally identified, including the later addition of the Khadaur branch?

(A) Krishnakant

(B) 35

(C) Kalikadutt

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१४४७. Which text by Jyotirishwar Thakur mentions Harisimhadev and the social structures of the time?

(A) He unknowingly married his cousin's daughter due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

(B) Varna Ratnakar.

(C) Kariye and Amritnath.

(D) 2000 AD

१४४८. Which Vedic branch (Shakha) is followed by the 'Vajasaneyi' Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Radhakanth.

(B) They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace.

(C) The Madhyandini branch of the Shukla Yajur Veda.

(D) Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.

१४४९. The historical mapping of the Panji theory is said to span from ____ AD to 2009 AD.

(A) 450

(B) Madhyandina Shakha of Yajurveda and Kauthuma Shakha of Samaveda.

(C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(D) Kshatriyas

१४५०. Which scholar's 'Tantra Varttik' is cited as the first to mention 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th Century?

(A) It is the original script used for all traditional genealogical manuscripts, serving as their linguistic soul.

(B) The family of Bachai's son, Chaturbhuj, from the Naroun lineage.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Raja Shrinandan Singh's lineage.

१४५१. Which Maithil King ordered the creation of 'Sakha Panjis' during the 18th Century?

(A) Chandidatta (and Kalikadatta).

(B) Taradatta

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

१४५२. What geographical feature traditionally separates the 'Pancha Gauda' from the 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins?

(A) Surendra and Virendra.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountains.

(C) Genome Mapping (450 AD to 2009 AD).

(D) Shankardutta (Kayastha) and Vijayadutta (Kshatriya).

१४५३. Which month is traditionally recommended to dry and preserve Panji manuscripts to protect them from insects?

(A) Kshitish-sharma and Vashishthadev-sharma.

(B) Manganu, Karu, Bhora, and Hari.

(C) The month when the Sun enters Leo (August-September).

(D) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi) and the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda (Chhandogya).

१४५४. Which 13th-century philosopher's lineage is famously tracked in the Sakha Panji?

(A) Guru Kumar (Laddoo).

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) One of the longest documented continuous human genealogical records in existence.

१४५५. What is the significance of the year 1248 Saka in the source material?

(A) Dharanath.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(C) Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.

(D) It marks the formal adoption of the Panji system by the Maithil community.

१४५६. Which historical period is covered by the 'Panji' genealogical mapping described in the text?

(A) Pategna

(B) He was a 'Town Planner' for the city.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) The reign was from 1776 to 1803.

१४५७. The ruler of Mithila traditionally credited with formalising the Panji system in 1326 AD is ____.

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Padmanand.

(C) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.

(D) Sadanand.

१४५८. Which three social groups in Mithila originally maintained Panji records?

(A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Tikaram, Atmaram, Kokil, Dattaram, Shivadutta and Premnarayana.

(D) Triloknath and Rajnath.

१४५९. The specialised scholars who maintain, update, and verify the Panji records are known as ____.

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Amarik is the son of Madhusudan.

(C) Panjikars.

(D) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.

१४६०. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for Karna Kayasthas by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).

(B) Dhir.

(C) Shankardutta.

(D) Janaki.

१४६१. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for Maithil Brahmins by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Panini Grammar

(D) Ramanath Jha

१४६२. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuha-lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century, foreshadowing the Panji system?

(A) Maharaj Ruranarayan.

(B) Gurjara.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra-Varttika).

(D) Vaiya Harshnath.

१४६३. What is the significance of the year 1326 AD (Saka 1248) in Mithila history?

(A) Madaru

(B) It marks the formal institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh by the state.

(C) Dinmani.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

१४६४. Which group of Maithil Brahmins are known as 'Vajasaneyi'?

(A) Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

(B) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.

(C) Jagmohan

(D) Modanand Jha

१४६५. Which individual is identified as the 18th descendant of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha?

(A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

(B) Adyanand.

(C) Nayadev

(D) Modanand Jha.

१४६६. The 'Pancha Dravida' group includes Brahmins from Karnataka, Tailanga, Dravida, Maharashtra, and ____.

(A) Maharaj Chhatra Singh.

(B) Keshavnath and Gopinath.

(C) Gurjara.

(D) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, and Chidhar (along with Chandradhar and Manodhar).

१४६७. Who was the Kshatriya Panjikar appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva?

(A) Girijanand and Khelanand.

(B) Vijayadutta.

(C) B.L. Vidyanand.

(D) Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.

१४६८. The term 'Saka 1019' in the text refers to which king's arrival/ascension in Mithila?

(A) Madhav.

(B) Balbhar and Kamadev.

(C) Maharaja Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).

(D) Madhyandina Shakha

१४६९. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandh system formally established?

(A) The late medieval period (specifically around 1326 AD).

(B) 1326 AD.

(C) Lakshminarayan, Balbhar and Barinarayan

(D) Durgadutt and Chintamani.

१४७०. Which King of the Karnata dynasty is credited with the formalisation of the Panji records in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Kamlanand and Devanand (alias Laddu).

(C) It marks the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project for the ancient Panji records.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१४७१. What name is given to Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Anand and Ishwarchandra.

(D) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

१४७२. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (genealogist) appointed by King Harisimhadeva for the Brahmins?

(A) Motiram

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Brajnath

१४७३. Who was appointed as the primary Panjikar for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Kapil and Aneel.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Shankardutt.

१४७४. How should Panji manuscripts be protected according to traditional guidelines ('Jalat Raksha...')?

(A) Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

(B) Vaidik Vishwambhar.

(C) Khadgi, Gangadhar and Shridhar

(D) From water, oil, and loose binding.

१४७५. Who was Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's teacher mentioned in the Panji records as a Maithil Brahmin?

(A) Maharaj Lakshminarayan.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Kameshwar Singh

(D) Ramapati Upadhyaya.

१४७६. Which scholar served as the chief examiner for the 'Panjishastra Martand' title in the 20th century?

(A) Rayresh Upadhyaya.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Chandrakishor

१४७७. In which historical period did the 'Panji Prabandh' system formally begin?

(A) Arun and Varun.

(B) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Saka).

(C) Deputy Secretary (Up-Sachiv)

(D) Kamal Nayan.

१४७८. Which ruler is credited with initiating the systematic preservation of Panji records in Mithila?

(A) The Panji Prabandh records.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Harijiv, Madhav, Dinmani, Govind, Jaykrishna, Jahali, and Anand.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४७९. Who was the first Panjikar appointed for the Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila?

(A) Dumaria High School.

(B) Vijaydatta.

(C) Raja Sarvanand.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१४८०. What are the three ways to protect a Panji manuscript according to the traditional verse?

(A) Anath and Sadhu.

(B) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.

(C) Manikrishna

(D) Protect from water, protect from oil, and avoid loose or improper binding.

१४८१. When is the traditional time recommended for drying Panji books in the sun?

(A) It marks the point up to which the modern merged Panji Prabandh analysis reaches.

(B) It corresponds to Saka 1248.

(C) Chandramani.

(D) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (Simha Rashi), roughly 16 August to 15 September.

१४८२. Which script was traditionally used to write the Panji records of Mithila?

(A) Linguist, journalist, and radio announcer.

(B) Umadatta is the son of Bachru.

(C) Sociology (Samajshastri).

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१४८३. What is the primary difference in ceremonies between Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi Brahmins regarding 'Upanyana'?

(A) Akhilesh.

(B) Prafulla Chandra, Jyotish Chandra, and Prabhash Chandra.

(C) Hadir-i (or similar phonetic name in the text).

(D) Chhandogyas have four steps (Name, Tonsure, Thread, Return), while Vajasaneyis have five (Tonsure, Thread, Vedarambh, Return).

१४८४. If a girl and boy are 'Svijana', their offspring are traditionally categorized as _____.

(A) Kumar Baidyanath.

(B) Bhavshamp.

(C) Chandal

(D) Guna Kar Jha.

१४८५. What was the significance of the year 1248 Saka in Mithila's history?

(A) Madan and Sahadev.

(B) Pritam and Jayadev

(C) Mahopadhyaya Bharaviya.

(D) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४८६. Who is credited with institutionalising the Panji system in 1326 AD (Saka 1248)?

(A) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

(D) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar

१४८७. Who was the first 'Panjikar' (genealogist) appointed for Maithili Brahmins?

(A) Dinkar.

(B) Kedarnath

(C) Videha

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१४८८. Which historical incident prompted the formalisation of the Panji records?

(A) 2009 AD

(B) Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

(C) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.

(D) Ratidev.

१४८९. What are the two primary Vedic branches followed by Maithili Brahmins?

(A) They should be dried in the intense sun between 16 August and 15 September (when the sun is in Leo).

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina/Vajasaneyi) and Samaveda (Kauthuma/Chhandogya).

(C) Nageshwar

(D) Krishna Dev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ).

१४९०. Which Panjikar was appointed by King Harisimhadeva for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Banaili Chanan Jha.

(B) Ganaka Gunakar Jha.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Shankardatt.

१४९१. The script traditionally used to write Panji manuscripts is _____.

(A) Yadav (Jaisingh).

(B) Gangadatta.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Grihamani.

१४९२. Which king introduced the 'Sakha Panji' to further categorise Brahmin lineages?

(A) Chandramohan, Dilip, Jagannath, Kailashnath, and Barinath.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka.

(D) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).

१४९३. Which month is considered ideal for drying Panji manuscripts to protect them from moisture and pests?

(A) Bhadrapada (roughly 16th August to 15th September).

(B) Devikant

(C) Yajurveda, Madhyandina Shakha.

(D) Rajendra.

१४९४. The Panji system was also historically maintained for which group besides Brahmins and Kayasthas?

(A) Avadhish.

(B) Water, oil, and loose or weak binding.

(C) Shankar and Prakash.

(D) Kshatriyas (specifically the Gandhavariya Rajputs).

१४९५. The Panji records covering the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD are described by the author as a form of ancient _____.

(A) It is the date Maharaja Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji management system.

(B) Bacharu.

(C) Genome mapping.

(D) Jananand.

१४९६. Why is the preservation of Tirhuta script essential according to the Panjikars?

(A) Suryanand

(B) Raja Sarvanand.

(C) Rajiv (or Sanjeev).

(D) Because the entire historical corpus of Panji records is written in this script, and losing it would make the records inaccessible.

१४९७. Which King's reign saw the start of documenting social 'kshana' (flaws) as a formal part of Panji?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Santosh, Anil, and Arun Kumar

(D) Vajasaneyi.

१४९८. In which year (Christian era) was the Panji system officially systemised in Mithila?

(A) Devi Prasad and Anant.

(B) Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev

(C) 1326 AD.

(D) Narapati

१४९९. Who was appointed as the first 'Panjikar' for Maithil Brahmins by King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Raja Buddhinath.

(B) Ganaka Gunakar Jha.

(C) Chhandogyas have four steps (Name, Tonsure, Thread, Return), while Vajasaneyis have five (Tonsure, Thread, Vedarambh, Return).

(D) Shankaradutta.

१५००. Which group of Brahmins does the Maithil community belong to in the broader classification of Indian Brahmins?

(A) M.M.U. Indrapati

(B) Panch-Gaur.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Ishwardatta.

१५०१. What specific branch (shakha) of the Yajurveda is followed by Maithil Brahmins known as 'Vajasaneyi'?

(A) Devchandra, Raghuchandra, Veerchandra, and Dayachandra

(B) The Panji Prabandh records.

(C) Gangadhar and Shridhar.

(D) Madhyandina Shakha.

१५०२. Who were the appointed Panjikars for the Kayastha and Kshatriya communities during Harisimhadeva's reign?

(A) Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.

(B) Shankardutta (Kayastha) and Vijayadutta (Kshatriya).

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha (1150-1225).

(D) 64 clans.

१५०३. Which historical event triggered the formalisation of the Panji system in the 14th century?

(A) Water, oil, and loose or weak binding.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(C) Sandahpur Digho.

(D) Surendra and Kushendra.

१५०४. What traditional warning is given to Panjikars regarding the physical handling of the Panji books?

(A) Kashinath.

(B) Vasudev, son of Durgadatta.

(C) Beradhi.

(D) To protect them from water, oil, and loose binding.

१५०५. Which historical ruler of Mithila is credited with formalising the Panji Prabandha in the 14th century?

(A) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern).

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(C) Vidyottama.

(D) King Harisimhadeva.

१५०६. In what year (Shaka era and Gregorian) was the Panji system officially organised and documented under royal patronage?

(A) Mahiraj Singh and Gajraj Singh.

(B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(C) Diwakar and Madhukar.

(D) Luchai (also known as Babunath)

१५०७. What is the specific name for Maithil Brahmins who follow the Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Udyanand and Khiladi

(C) Mukund.

(D) From 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

१५०८. In the 'Chandoga' (Samavedic) tradition, at what time is the 'Uttara Vivaha' performed?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

(C) Pavanchobh

(D) Anantanand (alias Shaktinath).

१५०९. Who was the first Panjikar appointed specifically for the Karna Kayastha community?

(A) Karmaha.

(B) Gauridatt and Shivadatt.

(C) Gangadhar and Shridhar.

(D) Shankardatta.

१५१०. Which scholar was appointed by King Harisimhadeva to organise the Panji records for the Kshatriya community?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty formalised the system.

(B) Nishikant.

(C) Nuk, Jhuluk, Brajnath, Modnarayan, Kirtidath, and Chandridatt

(D) Vijaydatta.

१५११. How often should Panji books be dried to protect them from moisture and insects according to tradition?

(A) The scholar Gunakar Jha was appointed for the Brahmin community.

(B) Once a year when the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

(C) BA Philosophy and Teacher (Adhyapak).

(D) Rajiv Ranjan.

१५१२. Which scholar's lineage includes Panjikar Modanand Jha in the 18th generation?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Manmukh.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248).

१५१३. The script traditionally used for writing Panji records is _____.

(A) Roughly from 16 August to 15 September.

(B) Maharaj Raghu Singh.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Nepal

१५१४. According to the source, why did Brahmins in India eventually divide based on regional geography instead of just Veda branches?

(A) Maharaja Rudra Singh.

(B) Narayandatt.

(C) It marks a historical point regarding the establishment of the Karnat dynasty's rule over Mithila.

(D) Differences in climate, language, diet, dress, and difficulty of travel between regions.

१५१५. According to the source, the 'Samuh Lekhya' records began because high-born families did not want to forget their _____.

(A) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.

(B) Purnia District Central Cooperative Bank

(C) Hado, Salkhan, and Goshaindash.

(D) Panjikara.

१५१६. What was the result of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his cousin in the 13th century?

(A) Panji Shastra Martand.

(B) Raghunath

(C) It acted as the catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to implement the mandatory Panji system.

(D) Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra

१५१७. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system introduced in the medieval period?

(A) Pavanchobh

(B) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev

(C) Durgaditya from the Maudar village.

(D) To maintain the caste purity of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.

१५१८. Which ruler is credited with the institutionalisation of the Panji system in Mithila around 1326 AD?

(A) Mithila Sanskrit Post-Graduate Research Institute

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Mohan, Kamdev, and Ramdev.

१५१९. The documentation of genealogical information by scholars in the 7th century was first mentioned as 'Sammuha-lekhya' by which philosopher?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Keuntu

(C) Ratnakar (alias Hauka).

(D) Narayan.

१५२०. Which category of Maithil Brahmins follows the 'Madhyandina' branch of the Yajurveda?

(A) Madhyandina Shakha.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) The practice was lost, leading them to simply avoid marrying into the same village to prevent prohibited unions.

(D) Gauripati.

१५२१. Which scholar was appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to manage the Panji of Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Khadgamaksha and Thrishiruka.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Maharaja Deva Singh (implied by the Shiva Singh reference in the context of Mahipati Jha).

(D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

१५२२. Which registrar was appointed by Maharaja Harisimhadeva to oversee the Kshatriya lineage records?

(A) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).

(B) Vijaydutt.

(C) The Maharaj of Surgan.

(D) Rajendra.

१५२३. Why is it traditionally recommended to dry the Panji manuscripts during the month when the sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi)?

(A) Madhukant

(B) The heat is intense enough to preserve the manuscripts from moisture and pests.

(C) Jayraj Singh.

(D) Madhav, Gangesh, and Lambodara.

१५२४. What was the significance of the 1326 AD gathering in Mithila?

(A) Principal (Pracharya)

(B) Luchai (also known as Babunath)

(C) Lakshmikant, Radhakant, and Umakant

(D) Scholars decided that lineage records should no longer be left to individual memory but must be officially recorded.

१५२५. Who was the King of the Karnat Dynasty during the peak of the Panji organization?

(A) Sadhukara

(B) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.

(C) Ganesh and Vishwanath.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१५२६. In the context of the Panji, what is the '1248 Shaka' date equivalent to in the Common Era?

(A) The Early Medieval period.

(B) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

(C) Madhusudan

(D) 1326 AD.

१५२७. In which year (Shaka and AD) was the Panji Prabandh system officially formalised in Mithila?

(A) Kalikadutt

(B) It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248.

(C) Harinath.

(D) Dhoril.

१५२८. Which King of the Karnat dynasty is credited with initiating the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Vajasaneyi

(B) Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva is the King credited with its initiation.

(D) Dr Umesh

१५२९. Which scholar was initially appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji?

(A) The scholar Gunakar Jha was appointed for the Brahmin community.

(B) Shaka 1248, which is 1326 AD.

(C) Nahar and Digunth

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१५३०. Name the scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to maintain records for the Karna Kayastha community.

(A) Prafulla Chandra, Jyotish Chandra, and Prabhash Chandra.

(B) D. Litt.

(C) Shankardatta was appointed to manage the Kayastha records.

(D) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

१५३१. Which scholar was assigned the task of managing the Panji records for the Kshatriya community?

(A) Gunakar Jha

(B) Adbudulal and Mohilal.

(C) Vijayadatta was assigned the management of the Kshatriya records.

(D) Pritinath, Chetnath, Rajnath, and Poshan.

१५३२. Under Maharaja Madhav Singh in 1760 AD, what new type of Panji was introduced?

(A) Chulhai and Jhulanand

(B) Badgam Darihara.

(C) Awadh Bihari

(D) The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages.

१५३३. The professional registrar who maintains and verifies these genealogical records is called a _____.

(A) Karamha.

(B) Shishir Kumar.

(C) Panjikar.

(D) Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.

१५३४. Which month of the year is traditionally considered ideal for sun-drying and preserving Panji manuscripts?

(A) Nayadev

(B) The period from mid-August to mid-September (when the sun is in Leo) is preferred for drying.

(C) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(D) It refers to documented collective family introductions mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta.

१५३५. What geographical feature traditionally divides the 'Panch-Gauda' from the 'Panch-Dravida' Brahmins?

(A) MM Butesh

(B) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

(C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(D) Maharaja Chhatra Singh.

१५३६. In the context of Samavedic rituals, 'Samadheni' refers to _____.

(A) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(B) Vedic verses chanted while lighting the sacrificial fire.

(C) 72 clans (though 64 are primarily described).

(D) Sushil Kumar.

१५३७. Why is the preservation of Panji manuscripts specifically advised against oil (Taila)?

(A) Oil is listed as a primary threat to the longevity and legibility of the physical manuscripts.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Arjun and Phalgun.

(D) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

१५३८. What was the purpose of the 'Tipi' or 'Up-Tipi' records in the Panji system?

(A) Rajendra Jha

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Sabhapati, Gangadhar, and Sripati.

(D) They served as auxiliary or summary notebooks for Panjikars to quickly reference lineages.

१५३९. According to the source, in which year (Saka and AD) was the Panji system formally organised under King Harisimhadeva?

(A) Gunaakara Jha.

(B) Madhav.

(C) Padmanand

(D) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

१५४०. The historical ruler credited with the formal implementation of the Panji system is Maharaja _____.

(A) Gunanand and Lilanand.

(B) Vardhamana Upadhyaya.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Harisimhadeva

१५४१. Which two Vedas do the Maithil Brahmins primarily follow?

(A) Shyamkanth

(B) Mishra Harangi.

(C) Madanpur

(D) Samaveda (Kauthuma branch) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

१५४२. Which Maharaja introduced the 'Shakha Panji' (branch records) to further subdivide the social categories?

(A) Ananto and Madan Gopal.

(B) Sakaradhi.

(C) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

(D) M.M.U. Indrapati

१५४३. Identify the founding scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Brahmin Panji.

(A) Vabh Tulapati Singh.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) The King acted as the ultimate authority and protector of the Panji records and rules.

(D) Devkinandan

१५४४. Which scholar was appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Karna Kayastha Panji?

(A) Meena

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) The introductory verses of the Panji records.

(D) Shankaradutta.

१५४५. Which scholar was appointed by King Harisimhadeva to manage the Kshatriya Panji?

(A) Vijayadutta.

(B) Beladi

(C) Harivansh.

(D) M.A., B.Ed.

१५४६. Maithil Brahmins belong to which of the two broad regional groups of Indian Brahmins?

(A) Achyutanand.

(B) Yaduvir.

(C) Dinmani.

(D) Pancha Gauda

१५४७. Why is it important to protect Panji books from 'oil and loose binding' according to the traditional verse?

(A) Amaruk

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) To ensure the physical longevity of the palm-leaf (Tala-patra) or paper records.

(D) Tangri.

१५४८. In which month (Hindu calendar) were Panji books traditionally dried in the sun to prevent decay?

(A) Rajesh, Rakesh, and Mukesh.

(B) Mukund

(C) Raghunath Shiromani.

(D) Bhadrapada (roughly Augustâ€“September) when the sun is in the Leo sign.

१५४९. According to the source, what is the 'Pancha-Dravida'?

(A) Lakshmikant, Jivanand, Mahanand and Sarvanand

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Ramanand and Bhavanand.

(D) The five southern Brahmin groups: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

१५५०. What is the significance of the year 1248 Saka in Maithil history?

(A) It is the date of the formal 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical regulation).

(B) Krishndev

(C) Ganeshwar.

(D) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.

१५५१. During which historical period was the Panji Prabandha system formally established for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas?

(A) Shankarnath.

(B) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(C) Manranjan and Kouskidatta.

(D) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.

१५५२. Who was the Karnat dynasty king responsible for the systematic implementation of Panji Prabandha in 1326 AD?

(A) Maharaja Madhava Singh initiated the 'Sakha Panji' to further categorise lineages.

(B) Basukinath.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Navakanta.

१५५३. Brahmins following the 'Chhandogya' traditions are practitioners of which Veda?

(A) Samaveda.

(B) Rajendra, Ajendra, and Nagendra.

(C) Paran and Pheku.

(D) Nikant, Devkanth, Mayakanth, and Dayakanth.

१५५४. Who was appointed by King Harisimhadeva as the first 'Panjikar' (registrar) for the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Shridhar

(C) Vijaydatt.

(D) Karmaha.

१५५५. For the Karna Kayastha community, who was the first designated Panjikar?

(A) Haldhar.

(B) Ratinath.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

१५५६. What script is traditionally used to record and preserve Panji genealogies?

(A) Kamalnath.

(B) Chandrakishore, Nandkishore, Phul Kumar, and Kamal Kumar

(C) Lakshmikant, Radhakant, and Umakant

(D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

१५५७. Which historical document is cited as the first mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective records) in the 7th century?

(A) Shivanand

(B) Tantra Varttika by Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Dr Umesh and Ramesh

(D) Sameer

१५५८. Identify the Vedic branch followed by 'Vajasaneyi' Brahmins.

(A) Ganggora

(B) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).

(C) Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.

(D) Gokulnath

१५५९. What was the role of 'Vijaydatta' in the initiation of the Panji Prabandha?

(A) He was appointed as the first Panjikar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

(B) The late 13th century (prior to Harisimhadeva's reign).

(C) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

(D) Ruranand

१५६०. The 'Pancha Dravida' group includes Gurjara, Maharashtra, Tailanga, Dravida, and ____.

(A) Karnata

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) The contemporary rulers (à¤¶à¤¾à¤¸à¤•à¤• à¤µà¤•à¥ à¤° à¤¦à¥ƒà¤›à¤¿).

(D) Samaveda (Kauthuma branch) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

१५६१. The Panji records were traditionally written on what material?

(A) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper (Basahapiti).

(B) Dharanath

(C) Brahmadatt.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१५६२. The phrase 'Jalat Raksha Tailat Raksha' in the Panji preservation verse advises protection against what?

(A) Water and oil.

(B) Mohan.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.

१५६३. The Panji Prabandha reflects which modern scientific concept through its ancient genealogical tracking?

(A) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar

(B) Genome mapping or Genetic tracking.

(C) Vakil (Lawyer) with BA and BL degrees.

(D) Maharaja Samar Singh.

१५६४. Who was the Karnata dynasty king of Mithila credited with formalising the Panji Prabandh system in 1326 AD?

(A) Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(C) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(D) Gangadhar.

१५६५. Who was the scholar appointed by King Harisimhadeva to specifically manage the Brahmin Panji records?

(A) Murari, Bhramar, and Banmali.

(B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(C) Gunakar Jha

(D) Sahitya Saroj.

१५६६. Brahmins following the Madhyandina branch of the Yajurveda are referred to as ____.

(A) Vajasaneyi

(B) Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.

(C) Adbudulal and Mohilal.

(D) Radhanath

१५६७. The Panji system claims to document lineages in Mithila dating back to approximately which year?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) 450 AD

(C) Mahadev.

(D) Engineer (Abhiyanta).

१५६८. Which mountain range traditionally separates the Pancha-Gauda Brahmins from the Pancha-Dravida Brahmins?

(A) Adhyapak (Teacher).

(B) Vindhya Mountains

(C) M.B.B.S.

(D) Rameshwari Devi

१५६९. In which script are traditional Mithila Panji records historically written?

(A) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).

(B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

(D) Harinath.

१५७०. The records for Kshatriya lineages in Mithila were initially entrusted to _____.

(A) Panjikar.

(B) Vijayadatta

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.

१५७१. Which famous 7th-century philosopher mentioned 'Samuh Lekhya' as a way to protect noble lineages?

(A) Lakshminatha.

(B) Maharaj Maheshwar Singh

(C) Kumarila Bhatta

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya (a title for a great scholar).

१५७२. The abbreviation 'M.M.U.' found before names like Jivanatha and Bhavanatha stands for _____.

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya (a title for a great scholar).

(B) Radhanath

(C) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(D) Modanand Jha.

१५७३. The individual 'Shankar' is identified as the son of which Mahamahopadhyaya?

(A) He was a 'Town Planner' for the city.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Ayachi (à¤…à¤¯à¤¾à¤¿à¥€).

१५७४. What is the primary subject matter of the text 'Mithila Panji Prabandh'?

(A) Jagmohan.

(B) Parmanand, Durganand, Indranand, and Ruranand.

(C) Genealogical records and genome mapping of the people of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Yogadhar

१५७५. According to entry (28), who was the father of Pakshadhar?

(A) Khadgi, Gangadhar and Shridhar

(B) The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila.

(C) Ratnakar.

(D) Durgadatta, Gauridatta, and Hridayeshwar.

१५७६. Which two sons of Pakshadhar were associated with Ratnakar Dau in entry (28)?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records.

(C) Vivekanand, Dayanand and Adityanand.

(D) Haridhar and Yashodhar.

१५७७. Which office or title was held by Shanti Vigrahik Devaditya's son, Vireshwar?

(A) Anant and Krishnadev.

(B) Samaveda.

(C) M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.

(D) Mahagarik.

१५७८. Who was the 'Mahamittak' and 'Mahasaman-tatadhipati' son of Shanti Vigrahik Devaditya?

(A) Durgadutta

(B) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, Bokan, and Luni

(C) Ganeshwar.

(D) Maharaj Ruranarayan.

१५७९. Who was the father of Shankaradatta mentioned in the lineage involving the maternal source 'Ajaya'?

(A) L. Colonel.

(B) Ganesh, Suresh, Naresh, and Umesh.

(C) Dharmanand.

(D) Dev.

१५८०. Where did the descendants of Madhav, the son of Shrutipriya Trilochana, reside?

(A) To serve as a protector of culture rather than merely seeking monetary gain.

(B) Bhandawar.

(C) Raghunath

(D) Lalit Narayan Mishra.

१५८१. Who were the sons of Mahamitto Sureshwar mentioned in entry (29)?

(A) Shanti Vigrahik Haridhar, Vidyadhar, and Devadhar.

(B) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.

(C) Rajesh Shekhar.

(D) Sodarpur Hariam.

१५८२. Who were the three sons of Chandra-dhara mentioned in the lineage of Gangaur?

(A) Jagbahadur.

(B) Raghu, Madhav, and Chandradhara.

(C) Panjikars

(D) Banka Umanath.

१५८३. In section (31), who were the four sons of Hrishikesh?

(A) Manu, Punyakar, Diwakar, and Gunakar.

(B) Pada Behat Khandawala

(C) Ladavan (Buddhikar) and Nonen.

(D) The descendants of Mishra Shivi.

१५८४. Who was the father of Mahamahopadhyaya Ramabhadra?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Modanand Jha.

(C) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Bhagiratha (also known as Megh).

१५८५. Who were the sons of Haridatta, who was associated with the village Padmapur?

(A) Shankardatta and Ishwardatta.

(B) Kedarnath.

(C) Durgaditya from the Maudar village.

(D) Kshitish-sharma and Vashishthadev-sharma.

१५८६. The lineage of Gangadhar's son, Dharishwar, was associated with which village?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(B) Thethan

(C) Raghunath.

(D) Dhal-siyam.

१५८७. In section (34), who were the five sons of Shridhar?

(A) Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara.

(B) Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.

(C) Harimohan

(D) Keshavlal.

१५८८. In section (36), who were the sons of Durga-aditya?

(A) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).

(B) Nandkishore

(C) Dharaditya and Kapileshwar.

(D) Bharath and Muralidhar.

१५८९. In entry (39), who was the father of the four sons Vasudev, Jayadev, Kamdev, and Yashodev?

(A) Gangadhar and Ramkrishna.

(B) Father

(C) Somasharma.

(D) Gajadhara.

१५९०. Who was the father of Mahamahopadhyaya Vallabheshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar?

(A) Ratneshwar.

(B) 2009 AD

(C) Lakshmipati.

(D) Padum.

१५९१. Which son of Raju is identified as a 'Sadu-padhyaya' in section (46)?

(A) Gaurikant, Kalikant, and Gopikant.

(B) Durgadatt and Bhavanidatt.

(C) Bhogishwar.

(D) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

१५९२. In section (46), who were the seven sons of Vaman?

(A) Laxminath.

(B) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.

(C) Dhritikar, Gunakar, Someshwar, Ratnakar, Bhimeshwar, Gurueshwar, and Jaj-jeshwar.

(D) Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).

१५९३. Who were the sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Haridev mentioned in section (52)?

(A) Brahmanand (alias Babuanji), Vidyanand, and Krishnanand

(B) Jadhunath, Devnath, and Guruvar (alias Jaykrishna).

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Ramdev, Patidev, Krishnadev, and Lakshmidev.

१५९४. In section (55), who are identified as the sons of Vishwanath?

(A) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.

(B) Madhavnath and Raghunath.

(C) 35 (originally 34, with the addition of the Khadaure branch of the Phandah Mul).

(D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).

१५९५. Who are the four sons of Dukhadad mentioned in section (55)?

(A) Shankar, Madhukar, Tatikar, and Matikar.

(B) Mahanand.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(D) Maharaja Shivdutta (Maho Raja Shivdutta).

१५९६. Who are the sons of Bhavadatta mentioned in section (57)?

(A) Kamaladatta is the son of Umadatta.

(B) Economics.

(C) Keshav and Gauri.

(D) The contemporary rulers (à¤¶à¤¾à¤¸à¤•à¤• à¤µà¤•à¥ à¤° à¤¦à¥ƒà¤›à¤¿).

१५९७. To which village is Bhavadatta's son Keshav associated?

(A) Purushottam.

(B) Pabauli.

(C) Gaurikant

(D) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

१५९८. Who is the father of Adidev in the lineage mentioned in section (57)?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Radhakanta, Shrikanta, Lakshmikanta, Umakanta, and Shankara.

(C) Jalay (associated with Krishna).

(D) Tribhuvan.

१५९९. According to section (57), who is the father of Narayan?

(A) Sons of Bhaul (Shankar's lineage).

(B) Haldhar.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Raju.

१६००. Who were the sons of Bhadreshwar according to section (57)?

(A) Satyadev

(B) Nandishwar and Bhadreshwar.

(C) The Shaka Era (corresponding to 1326 AD).

(D) Lal Sut

१६०१. Who are the sons of Gauri mentioned in section (58)?

(A) Sharad and Neeraj.

(B) Maniram, Saburdutt, Banmali, and Hiramanika.

(C) Oihan

(D) Raju and Giri.

१६०२. Who are the two sons of Madai according to section (58)?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

(B) Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.

(C) Jive and Jando.

(D) Muni

१६०३. Who are the two sons of Jayaaditya according to section (59)?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Sadhukar and Ratnakar.

(C) They are residents of Jamua.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१६०४. In section (60), what is the alternative name given for Mahamahopadhyaya Bhavnath?

(A) Dilip, Pradeep, and Sudhir.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Sheshmani (also known as Puchu).

(D) Ayari Dube.

१६०५. Who are the sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Shankar mentioned in section (61)?

(A) Gadadhar and Govinda.

(B) It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.

(C) The traditional script of Mithila in which Panji records were historically maintained.

(D) Krishnambar.

१६०६. Gadadhar is the son of which Mahamahopadhyaya?

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Gangadhar and Ramkrishna.

(C) Suryakant.

(D) Shankar.

१६०७. Who is the father of Umapati, Dhanapati, and Bhuvan according to section (61)?

(A) Panjikar.

(B) Dayaditta.

(C) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)

(D) Gadadhar.

१६०८. Who is identified as the father of Viman and Yatadhar?

(A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

(B) Madanmohan, Brajmohan, and Lilmohan.

(C) Radhavallabh.

(D) Bhavshamp.

१६०९. Who is the father of Keshav and Shiva mentioned in section (62)?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.

(B) Four 'kosh' (approximately 12 kilometres).

(C) Gunakar Jha

(D) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.

१६१०. Who are the three sons of Ratnapani according to section (63)?

(A) Rajpur Hardi Sakradhi.

(B) Narayan Mahadev Jayadeva.

(C) Madai, Vikram, and Ram.

(D) Gopal and Purushottam

१६११. Who is the father of Arjun and Kamdev mentioned in section (63)?

(A) Pradhan.

(B) Ganggora

(C) He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१६१२. In section (73), Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyapati is identified as the son of whom?

(A) Vishnupati.

(B) Rudranath

(C) Queen Indraivati.

(D) Ganapati.

१६१३. Who are the three sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyapati?

(A) Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups).

(B) Shishir Kumar.

(C) Sons of Bhaul (Shankar's lineage).

(D) Aniruddha, Ananta, and Achyuta.

१६१४. Who are the two sons of Madhav mentioned in section (74)?

(A) Rudra and Sarveshwar.

(B) Durgadutt and Chintamani.

(C) Gola.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१६१५. In section (74), who is the son of Madhav listed alongside Sanyasi Kashi?

(A) Kamladutt.

(B) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(C) Buddhinath.

(D) None.

१६१६. According to the Panji records, name the two sons of Ganesh.

(A) Pradeep.

(B) Baidyanath and Durgadatta.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Law (Advocate).

१६१७. What was the academic title held by Vishvambhara?

(A) Dhan.

(B) They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh).

(C) Veer Narayan.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)

१६१८. Who was the son of Dharmaditya?

(A) Vasudeva

(B) Devnarayan.

(C) Gopala

(D) Sahityacharya Adhyapak

१६१९. Who is recorded as the son of Sridhara?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Rajuka

(D) Gopal.

१६२०. Who is the son of Chand in the genealogy?

(A) To ensure the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddha) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Madhava

(C) Madhav and Jadav.

(D) Santosh

१६२१. Name the son of Madhusudana.

(A) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

(B) Umapati

(C) Chhandogas have four main sanskars (including Namakarana), while Vajasaneyis have four that include Vedarmbha.

(D) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.

१६२२. Who was the son of Vasudeva in the lineage of Dharmaditya?

(A) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) Mano

(D) Raghu

१६२३. Who was the son of Sarvaditya?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Madhav.

(C) Sadhu

(D) Shilanath, Gangadhar, and Maheshwar.

१६२४. Who was the son of Udyotakara?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadev of the Karnata dynasty.

(B) Umanath.

(C) Gangadhar

(D) Chandidatta (and Kalikadatta).

१६२५. Who is the son of Ravi Kir?

(A) MA, PhD, and Principal (Pradhanadhyapak).

(B) Madhyandina

(C) Madhava

(D) Dr Umesh and Ramesh

१६२६. In the lineage of Madhava, who was his son?

(A) 2009 AD.

(B) MM Halayudha.

(C) Babelal, Yadunath, Vishwanath, and Dashrath.

(D) Prabhuka

१६२७. Who was the son of Purandara in the M.M. lineage?

(A) Ramabhadra

(B) Gangadhar

(C) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.

(D) Radhanath

१६२८. Name the son of Ramabhadra.

(A) Madhav and Padma.

(B) Madhusudana

(C) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.

(D) Rajendra and Amarendra

१६२९. Who was the son of Dharmadhara?

(A) Jhule

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Ramakant

(D) Jamua

१६३०. Who was the son of Sridhara in the alternate branch leading to Ganesh?

(A) Mahai.

(B) Ganesh

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(D) Surendra and Virendra.

१६३१. Identify the village associated with the origin of Gayaditya.

(A) Beluon

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

(C) Kundan and Nandan

(D) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१६३२. Who was the son of Ladaun?

(A) Kedarnath

(B) Balo

(C) Ramadeva

(D) It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.

१६३३. According to the source, what is the chronological range of the 'Maithila Panji' genealogical mapping?

(A) Panjikar

(B) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Alabhinandan

(D) Durganand and Ramanand.

१६३४. What specific genealogical tradition is being managed and mapped in the text?

(A) The Maithila Panji Prabandh.

(B) Genome Mapping (due to its systematic tracking of hereditary traits and lineages).

(C) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.

(D) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara

१६३५. The title 'M.M.' found before names like Ramabhadra and Yadunath stands for _____.

(A) Gyanand Singh.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Dr Adityanatha.

१६३६. What is the title given to Raghunatha, who is described as the son of Mahamahopadhyaya?

(A) Madhusudan and Nungnath.

(B) Kavindra Padankit.

(C) Eknath.

(D) Devnath.

१६३७. According to Section 46, who are the three sons of Yadunath?

(A) Devanand, Bhavanand, and Nityanand.

(B) Govind, Krishnaji, and Shambhunath.

(C) Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath

(D) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

१६३८. Who was the father of the individual named Shivadatta in the Mandi lineage?

(A) Bala and Devik.

(B) Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records.

(C) Gaurav and Madhav

(D) Vishnudatta.

१६३९. What is the ancestral root (Mul) associated with the scholar Madhusudan in Section 49?

(A) Valiyas.

(B) Chandramohan.

(C) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.

(D) Modanand Jha.

१६४०. The son of the individual named Vamsamani is recorded as _____.

(A) Rudranath

(B) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

(C) Surendra and Virendra.

(D) Radhika

१६४१. Which root (Mul) is associated with the family of Mahamahopadhyaya Vardhaman?

(A) Govind

(B) BA (Bachelor of Arts).

(C) Khalis.

(D) Madhu Sadhuko.

१६४२. Who is recorded as the son of the Mahamahopadhyaya named Joira?

(A) Shankarnath

(B) Rudrapati.

(C) Brajlal.

(D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay).

१६४३. In the lineage of Yadunath, who is identified as the 'Dau' (maternal grandson) of Haripani?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara)

(B) Chengan and Jhantu

(C) Nishobha.

(D) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१६४४. Who was the father of the individual named Madhukara in Section 42?

(A) Guresuta.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Yashodhar from Vishnupur.

(D) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.

१६४५. Who was the son of Shrinath in Section 48?

(A) Kalavati.

(B) Babu Loknath and Babu Murali (Girijanath).

(C) Padum.

(D) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (Simha Rashi), roughly 16 August to 15 September.

१६४६. Who was the father of the individual named Jayadev in the lineage of Vishnupati?

(A) Vishnupati.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Headmaster of a Middle School.

(D) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

१६४७. Who is the father of the individual named Indrapati in Section 56?

(A) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.

(B) Ankhayaka.

(C) Devanand (Choti Jha).

(D) Yadunath.

१६४८. Who is recorded as the son of the Mahamahopadhyaya named Bhavananda?

(A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(B) M.A. Teacher.

(C) Gauripati.

(D) Maharaja.

१६४९. The son of the scholar named Yadunath is _____ in the lineage of Section 53.

(A) Indrapati

(B) Udayan.

(C) Darihara.

(D) Gangadatt (or Baburaiyaka/Ekn/Narayandatt).

१६५०. Which title is linked with the name 'Vardhaman' in Section 43?

(A) Gunaakara Jha.

(B) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya).

(C) Ganganath, Durganath, and Prajanath.

(D) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.

१६५१. Which ancestral root is associated with the scholar Madhusudan in Section 42?

(A) President's Award-winning Headmaster (Rashtrapati Puraskar Pradhana Adhyapak).

(B) Valiyas.

(C) Kedar and Madhav.

(D) Gaurinandan

१६५२. In the genealogy, who is the son of 'MM Upadhyaya Damodar'?

(A) Purushottam.

(B) Gopal.

(C) Ramkrishna, Mohitkrishna, Bodhkrishna, Jaykrishna, Rajkrishna, and Manmohan

(D) 72 clans (though 64 are primarily described).

१६५३. Who is identified as the father of MM Bhavanand in Section 46?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Hadi

(C) Jaynath

(D) Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan

१६५४. What historical time span does the 'Genome Mapping' in this document cover?

(A) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.

१६५५. What does the abbreviation 'M.M.' signify when placed before a name in the Panji?

(A) Sadanand.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high academic title for scholars.

(C) Vishwanath, Baidyanath, and Bateshnath.

(D) Seventy-two clans (though only 64 are described in detail).

१६५६. Ganpatidhanai's son was named _____, and he was from Baherarhi.

(A) Vyaseshwar.

(B) Gadaadhar

(C) Manmohan.

(D) Kushai and Dukhan.

१६५७. Murari, the son of Gaurishwara, had a daughter who married into which lineage?

(A) Umapati

(B) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.

(C) Vishnupati.

(D) Anil, Sunil, Parimal, and Govinda.

१६५८. Which individual is described as the son of Shirir and the son-in-law of Yadunath from Jijwal?

(A) Purushottam.

(B) They include 'VedÄ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana.

(C) Raja Vedanand Singh.

(D) Durgadatt and Vishnudatt

१६५९. Sita and Soma were the daughters of which 'M.M. Dharmadhikaranika'?

(A) Narasimha.

(B) Chiranjiv

(C) Radhakanth.

(D) Moda Nand Jha.

१६६०. Vishwanathâ€™s son, Gopinath Yadunath, was associated with which village?

(A) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

(B) Bihar Pradesh Congress.

(C) Harikant, Mayakant, and Devikant.

(D) Phanandah.

१६६१. Who were the sons of Vagaruka mentioned in the Pashupati lineage?

(A) Mukund

(B) Ramlal, Devlal, and Benlal.

(C) Akshadhar and Durgadhar.

(D) Mahadevramdev.

१६६२. Which daughter of Yadunath married Baiju from Sakrarhi?

(A) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.

(B) Prem Bihari.

(C) Shivdatta and Yogdatta

(D) Raghuni Aditya Chaturbhuja.

१६६३. Who was the son of Padum that married Lakshminath from Mandar?

(A) Madhusudan, Kameshwar (Umapati), and Phanipati.

(B) Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath.

(C) Puran, Banmali, and Rambodh.

(D) Shiva.

१६६४. Who was the son of Bhavanand described as 'Chotakvan'?

(A) Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.

(B) Shridatt

(C) Sadannand.

(D) Shankardatta.

१६६५. Who were the sons of Bhavdev from Ravual?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Krishnadev, Vasudev, and Raghudev.

(C) Sohago.

(D) Haradatta and Vapat.

१६६६. Maheshwar, the son of Madhusudan, had daughters who married into which village?

(A) Chitradhar

(B) Satlakha.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Chandra Lochan and Raja Durga Prasad (à¤šà¤¨à¥ à¤° à¤²à¥‹à¤šà¤¨ à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¦à¥ à¤—à¤¾à¥, à¤ªà¥à¤°à¤¸à¤¾à¤¦à¥Œ).

१६६७. Gopika was the son of 'M.M. Upadhyay Vimana' and married into the village of _____.

(A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.

(B) Yadunandan and Dhruvanandan

(C) Valiya

(D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

१६६८. According to the 'Jhadula Matrik Chakra', who was the son of Giridhar?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Vidyanand Jha 'Mohan Ji'.

(C) Madhukar

(D) Shridhar.

१६६९. Who was the son of Jayadatta that was a renowned poet and royal scholar (Rajpandit)?

(A) Vidyapati.

(B) Avadhish.

(C) Chaudhari Nidhi and Chaudhari Hemangad.

(D) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

१६७०. Vachaspati, a famous scholar, had a son named _____.

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Lakshminath

१६७१. What time period is covered by the genealogical records in '61_BatchLM_merge.pdf'?

(A) Janak Lal.

(B) Kamali.

(C) Yoganand.

(D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१६७२. According to excerpt 162, who was the son of 'Harijiva'?

(A) Shivadatta.

(B) Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.

(C) It is the date Maharaja Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji management system.

(D) Piyush

१६७३. In the genealogy of 'Mohan' (excerpt 162), who is his father?

(A) The Vindhya Mountains.

(B) Shankardutta.

(C) Bhatabadi Mangrauni Pali

(D) Kamadeva.

१६७४. Who is the son of 'Bhavadeva' mentioned in the context of the village 'Pali' in excerpt 176?

(A) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

(B) Oihan

(C) 2009 AD.

(D) Indrapati.

१६७५. In excerpt 179, 'Chhabinu' is the father of which three individuals?

(A) Haridev, Digambar, and Shridhar.

(B) Ruradhara, Kartidhar, and Chitradhara.

(C) Luchai (also known as Babunath)

(D) Vijayadatt.

१६७६. Who is the son of 'Somadeva' recorded in excerpt 183?

(A) Bhavanath.

(B) Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

(C) Rameshwar.

(D) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१६७७. In excerpt 185, 'Jagadish' is the son of whom?

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or handmade paper (Basaha).

(B) Rajendra and Amarendra

(C) Varna Ratnakar.

(D) Keshav.

१६७८. In excerpt 186, 'Dasharatha' is listed as the father of which son?

(A) Kamadeva.

(B) Ratnadeva.

(C) Yadunandan and Dhruvanandan

(D) Madneshwar

१६७९. In excerpt 171, 'Purushottama' is the father of whom?

(A) Mahadeva.

(B) Dayanath.

(C) Pancha Gauda.

(D) It refers to the detailed introduction of an individual's ancestry, covering seven generations and thirty-two distinct family lines.

१६८०. In excerpt 168, 'Vamadeva' is identified by which scholarly title?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Upadhyaya.

(D) Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

१६८१. Who is the son of 'Ratnadeva' as listed in excerpt 178?

(A) Varna Ratnakara.

(B) Shri Mohan Prasad, Chandramohan, and Lakshmikant Prasad

(C) Dumaria High School.

(D) Bavani.

१६८२. Which scholarly title, abbreviated as 'M.M.', is frequently seen before the names of prestigious individuals in the records?

(A) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.

(B) Gonad.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Devpanidhi

१६८३. Identify the Mithila ruler mentioned in the text with the full title 'Maharajadhiraja Madhav Singh Bahadur'.

(A) Panjikara.

(B) The group of Brahmins traditionally residing in the western part of the region.

(C) Genome mapping or Genetic tracking.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१६८४. Apart from Madhav Singh, which other ruler is mentioned with the title 'Maharaja Chhatra Singh'?

(A) Avadhesh.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Maharaja Chhatra Singh Bahadur.

(D) Lakshmikant.

१६८५. What role does the 'Panjikar' play in this system (implied by the title 'Panji Prabandh')?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Dev-anand

(C) Gurjara.

(D) The official registrar who maintains and verifies these genealogical records for the community.

१६८६. The text lists 'Mahadeva' as a son of whom in the section concerning 'Vireswar'?

(A) BA (Bachelor of Arts).

(B) Bank Official (Bank Padadhikari).

(C) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

(D) Vireswar.

१६८७. In the context of 'Genome Mapping', what do these 450 AD to 2009 AD records represent academically?

(A) Hadi and Godhai.

(B) One of the longest documented continuous human genealogical records in existence.

(C) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.

(D) Baidyanath and Jhadula.

१६८८. In the Maharaja Chhatra Singh section, who is listed as his 'Suto' (son)?

(A) Maharaja Kumar Basudev Singh.

(B) He was a BA-qualified teacher and a social worker.

(C) Basukinath and Vinod

(D) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

१६८९. Identify the title 'Jyotishi' used for 'Jatesh'. What was his academic field?

(A) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

(B) Badal (also known as Hemnath)

(C) Astrology and Astronomy (Jyotish Shastra).

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१६९०. Who is the son of Sonu in the lineage leading to Harinath?

(A) Yogi.

(B) Madhaik

(C) Jagmohan.

(D) Bhikhu.

१६९१. Who is recorded as the son of Krishnadatt in the context of Loknath?

(A) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

(B) Ganapati.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Divakar.

१६९२. Who is the son of Damodar in the context of Ray Hemangad?

(A) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.

(B) Hemangad.

(C) The Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and the Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(D) Dhal-siyam.

१६९३. Who is the son of Ray Hemangad in the Karamaha records?

(A) Ramachandra Vagish.

(B) Govind and Yadava.

(C) Maharaja Ratna Singh.

(D) He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.

१६९४. In the Mandar lineage, who is the son of Durgadatt?

(A) Atchutmilal

(B) Ramakant.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Haladhar, Vamshidhar, and Shantidhar.

१६९५. Who is the son of Ramakant mentioned in the Khandabala records?

(A) Karamha.

(B) Sudarshan and Suraj.

(C) Karmaha.

(D) Durgadatt.

१६९६. Who is the son of Maharaja Samarsingh mentioned in the Mandar records?

(A) Panjikars.

(B) Raja Bhagirath.

(C) Chandal

(D) B.A. Hindi Visharad.

१६९७. Who is recorded as the son of Raja Bhagirath?

(A) Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.

(B) Vijayadatta was the first Panjikar for the Kshatriyas.

(C) Rai Raghudev.

(D) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.

१६९८. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the son of Jivanath?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Mho Devaditya

(C) Sakhua.

(D) Madhusudan.

१६९९. Who is the son of Madhusudan in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Tikaram, Atmaram, Kokil, Dattaram, Shivadutta and Premnarayana.

(B) Lakshmipat.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Haridas and Kalidas

१७००. Who are the sons of Nath in the Karamaha lineage?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Lakshman.

(C) Sadanand.

(D) Jadhunath, Devnath, and Guruvar (alias Jaykrishna).

१७०१. In the Karamaha lineage, who is the son of Nidhi?

(A) Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.

(B) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya)

(C) Madhava

(D) Hridyadatt

१७०२. In the Karamaha lineage, who is the son of Muni?

(A) Mahiraj Singh.

(B) Sadanand.

(C) Jaladhar.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१७०३. Who is the son of Ratnapat in the Pali lineage?

(A) Mauj and Durgadatt.

(B) Khushinath, Mahendranath, Raghunath and Ashoknath.

(C) Murlidhar.

(D) Harshadatt

१७०४. In the Darihara lineage, who is the son of Gokul?

(A) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(C) Jaladhar, Haldhar, and Shridhara.

(D) The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.

१७०५. Who is the son of Kaladhar in the Karamaha lineage?

(A) Shambhunath, Ramanand, and Trilok.

(B) Amritnath.

(C) Kedarnath.

(D) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.

१७०६. Who is recorded as the son of Maharaj Madhav Singh?

(A) Babu Ramapati Singh.

(B) Yogendra.

(C) Manaranjan.

(D) Harikar.

१७०७. Who is the son of Babu Ramapati Singh in the Narun lineage?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountains.

(C) Babu Prajapati Singh.

(D) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

१७०८. Which ruler is referred to as 'Mithileshwar' in the Mandar records?

(A) Parmananda, Sadananda, Shravananda, Ghanshyam, and Devananda.

(B) Maharaj Narapati.

(C) The traditional script of Mithila in which Panji records were historically maintained.

(D) Tirthanand.

१७०९. Who is the son of Maharaj Narapati in the Mandar records?

(A) Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups).

(B) The Videha dynasty.

(C) Maharaj Raghu Singh.

(D) Father

१७१०. According to the text, who was the father of Bhauranath Dau?

(A) To frame the traditional Panji system as a pre-modern equivalent of genetic tracking.

(B) He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.

(C) Kumod.

(D) Narayan Mahadev Jayadeva.

१७११. According to the records on page 267, who was the father of Raja Krsnanand?

(A) The five Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhyachal Mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailanga, Dravida and Maharashtra.

(B) Ashish.

(C) Mahesh.

(D) Panjikars

१७१२. Who is recorded as the father of Padma Pati on page 268?

(A) Ramabhadra

(B) Chengan and Jhantu

(C) Rameshwar.

(D) Narayandatt.

१७१३. According to the text, who was the father of Ratnakar?

(A) Padma Pati.

(B) Nanyadeva

(C) It marks the formal systematisation of the Panji records.

(D) His son, Ray Ramnarayan.

१७१४. According to page 269, who was the father of Sadanand?

(A) Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.

(B) Shivadev and Lakshmidev.

(C) Shridhar.

(D) Ramanand.

१७१५. According to the lineage of King Harisingh, who was his son?

(A) Premnath, Balmukund, Mahavir, and Madhusudan.

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(C) King Ramchandra.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१७१६. Who was the father of King Pratap Narayan as listed on page 270?

(A) Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾).

(B) Raghunath

(C) King Ramchandra.

(D) Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.

१७१७. Identify the son of King Pratap Narayan mentioned on page 270.

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Maharaj Kirtinarayan.

(C) Maharaja Vishnu Singh.

(D) Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.

१७१८. Who was the father of Maharaj Lakshminarayan?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Maharaj Ruranarayan.

(C) The gathering of scholars and King Harisimhadeva's decree to record all lineages.

(D) 1998-11-14 00:00:00

१७१९. According to page 270, who was the father of Maharaj Rupnarayan?

(A) Harivansh.

(B) Haridev.

(C) Umapati

(D) Maharaj Lakshminarayan.

१७२०. According to page 270, who was the father of Jagat Narayan?

(A) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.

(B) Teacher (Adhyapak)

(C) Oil (Tailat Raksha).

(D) Maharaj Rupnarayan.

१७२१. Which village is associated with Bhavananad on page 271?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Chandan and Kundan.

(C) Radhanath and Shobhanath

(D) Triloknath, Vijaynath, Phulendranath and Udaynath.

१७२२. According to page 278, identify the father of Pradyumna.

(A) Shubhankar.

(B) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar.

(C) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).

(D) Pa. Dharanidhar.

१७२३. According to page 273, who was the father of Jaydatt?

(A) Veer Narayan.

(B) Bhagalpur District.

(C) Mahopadhyaya Bharaviya.

(D) Khagdatt and Durgadatt.

१७२४. Who was the father of Shobhanath and Rupnath on page 273?

(A) Udyanand, Jayanarayan, Chaturanand, Gopinath, Dharmanand, and Vidyanand.

(B) Rajuka

(C) Mahopadhyaya Ishan Nath.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१७२५. Which individual is identified as the 'suto' (son) of Bhavadeva in the Naraun lineage records?

(A) The traditional Panjikars of Mithila.

(B) Suman and Kapil

(C) Tikanath's son is Phajinath.

(D) Durvana.

१७२६. According to the Naraun records, who is the father of Madhusudana?

(A) Gauri Nath.

(B) It led to cultural variations in language, diet, and dress, leading to the classification of Brahmins by region (e.g., Maithil, Saraswat).

(C) Bhavadeva.

(D) Balkishore.

१७२७. Who is the son of Gopinatha associated with the 'Budhwal' lineage?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Ajit

(C) Hadi.

(D) Madhukant, Nikant, and Surendrakant.

१७२८. Who is the father of 'Chakrapani' according to the records of 'Baheradi'?

(A) Gopala.

(B) Nanyadeva

(C) Vadi.

(D) Khandwala.

१७२९. In the records of 'Karmaha', who is the son of 'Bhagiratha'?

(A) Himatdatt.

(B) Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Bal Kishore, and Kaushal Kishore.

(C) Madhusudana.

(D) Sheshraj Singh.

१७३०. Who is the father of 'Yadunatha' from the 'Khaual' lineage in section (293)?

(A) Rameshwar.

(B) Jagmohan

(C) Lakshminatha.

(D) Vivekanand, Dayanand and Adityanand.

१७३१. According to the records of 'Sakradi', who is the father of 'Mahipani'?

(A) Batesha.

(B) Lalit.

(C) Mathematics

(D) Hati Saderpur Parwaha

१७३२. Who is identified as the son of 'Puraditya' in the 'Pali' lineage records?

(A) Mantu.

(B) Bhairava.

(C) Bhadrapada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.

(D) Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.

१७३३. Who is the 'suto' of 'Ruchi' as mentioned in the context of 'Mandar' and 'Udyotakara'?

(A) Barinath.

(B) Gada (à¤—à¤¾à¤¦à¤¾).

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Dashavadhuta.

१७३४. In the 'Baheradi' lineage, who is the 'suto' of 'Damodara'?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Purkhu.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Madhyandina

१७३५. According to the 'Sodarpur' records, who is the son of 'Madhava'?

(A) Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.

(B) Brahmins residing south of the Vindhyachal mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(C) Praptinath

(D) Bhagiratha.

१७३६. Which ancestral branch did 'Sadananda' belong to according to the 'Khaual' records?

(A) Khaual.

(B) Ruranand and Indranand

(C) He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.

(D) Mahi.

१७३७. Vishweshwar, the father of Bhramar, is associated with which village?

(A) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Sakradhi.

(C) Sunil.

(D) Bhangi.

१७३८. In the Sarisab village lineage, Bhagirath is identified as the son of _____.

(A) Raja.

(B) Sundarkant

(C) Saday

(D) Rajeev and Naveen.

१७३९. Who is listed as the son of Shripati from the Beheradhi lineage?

(A) They are the sons of Purushottam.

(B) Badha.

(C) Harihar.

(D) Jagbahadur.

१७४०. In the Laliyas village records, who is the father of Mohan?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Devai.

(C) Shankardutt.

(D) Kundan and Nandan

१७४१. The son of Bhavadeva, named Gangadhar, is linked to which ancestral origin?

(A) The contamination of the Haha Dhar river water led to a deadly epidemic of Kala-azar and other diseases.

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) Takbal.

(D) Madhukant

१७४२. In the lineage of Narayan and Umayika, which village is cited as the origin of Raghunandan's son Bhavadeva?

(A) Mandar.

(B) Distinguished University Professor.

(C) Kathi, Madhav, Keshav, and Narayan.

(D) Due to its systematic tracking of hereditary biological information over centuries.

१७४३. The individual Rativadi is the son of whom?

(A) Gadadhar and Visho.

(B) Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾).

(C) Kangai.

(D) Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya.

१७४४. Who is recorded as the son of Yadunath in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Dayanath.

(B) Dinanath

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) M.M. Gopal.

१७४५. The daughter of Yadunath (Sodarpur) was married to descendants of which three names?

(A) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.

(B) Kshatriyas

(C) Ramakrishna, Shrikrishna, and Jayakrishna.

(D) Sanjeev and Rajiv Ranjan.

१७४६. Who is the son of Kamadeva from the Budhwal lineage?

(A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay).

(B) Mahai.

(C) Raman Kumar and Nand Kumar.

(D) Mukunda.

१७४७. In the Panji entries, 'M.M.' is a title likely abbreviation for which academic honour?

(A) Gadhar and Gadadhar are identified as sons of Gauri Pati.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh).

१७४८. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the father of Gopal?

(A) Vijayadatta and his descendants.

(B) Mahadeva.

(C) Ganganand, Vinodanand, and Rajanand.

(D) He was a BA and a Bank Officer.

१७४९. The son of Shodhu, named Yadupati, is associated with which ancestral village?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD).

(B) Braj Kishor

(C) Karamha.

(D) Balbhar

१७५०. Who is the Maharaj mentioned as Samarsingh?

(A) The Maharaj of Surgan.

(B) Basukinath and Vinod.

(C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

(D) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

१७५१. Who is identified as the son of Chhotkavan from the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Sirsiya.

(B) Bhavadeva.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Vachaspati.

१७५२. In the Sakradhi lineage, who is the father of Ananda?

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.

(C) Jasai.

(D) He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.

१७५३. The individual Padum is the son of which father in the lineage of Mathura?

(A) Vakil (Advocate).

(B) Jayadeva.

(C) Mathura.

(D) Vijay Singh

१७५४. Which village is the origin of the son of Chintamani named Mohan?

(A) Hariam

(B) Beheradhi.

(C) Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.

(D) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

१७५५. Who is the son of Ratinath from the Naraun lineage?

(A) Achyutanand.

(B) Ramadeva.

(C) Sanjay and Rajesh

(D) Tirthanand.

१७५६. In the Darihara lineage, who is the son of Padmanabha?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Khadgapani.

(C) Anant.

(D) Devesh and Rajesh.

१७५७. The son of Lakshman named Chaturbhuj is associated with which lineage location?

(A) Lohna Sakradhi.

(B) Avadhkishor, Jaykishor, Harikishor, Shrikishor and Rajkishor.

(C) Madhyandina

(D) Rudradhar and Jayarudra.

१७५८. The individual Sadashiv is the son of whom in the Khandabla lineage?

(A) Kapileshwar, Sada Nand, and Chaturbhuj

(B) Jayakrishna.

(C) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

१७५९. Who is the son of Hadi from the Darihara lineage?

(A) Ishwaridatt.

(B) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).

(C) Purushottam.

(D) Rai Kshetryanarayan, Rai Gopal Narayan, Rai Virnarayan, and Rai Hemnarayan.

१७६०. Who are the sons of Thakur Ramadeva?

(A) Lakshmipat and Harijiva.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Panch-Gaur.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१७६१. In the Mandar lineage, Yadupati is the son of whom?

(A) Ratnapani and Padmapani.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Vijaydatt.

(D) Vaidik Vishwambhar.

१७६२. Who is the father of the Maharaja named Vedanand Singh?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to the lack of written records.

(B) 72 clans (with 64 described in detail).

(C) Raja Sarvanand.

(D) Raja Ishwari Datta.

१७६३. The text refers to Raja Lilanand Singh Bahadur as an 'avatar' of which mythical figure?

(A) Hadi.

(B) 35 (originally 34, with the addition of the Khadaure branch of the Phandah Mul).

(C) Kali Karna.

(D) He inadvertently married his own close relative due to a lack of recorded genealogy.

१७६४. Who is the son of Raja Lilanand Singh?

(A) Raja Padyanand Singh.

(B) Jhajhingur (alias Taradatt).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Shridhar

१७६५. Who is the son of Raja Dularsingh mentioned in the records?

(A) Bhagwan

(B) Raja Sarvanand.

(C) Sadashiv.

(D) Chadan Sarisab.

१७६६. Who is the son of Maharaj Madhav Singh from the Khandabla lineage?

(A) He was the father-in-law of Maheshdatt's son.

(B) It was a renowned centre for scholars of Navy-Nyaya, Dharmashastra, Grammar, and Astrology.

(C) Gaurav and Madhav

(D) Vidyanath from the Valiyas lineage.

१७६७. Who is the son of Chatuimarik Mansabdar Hazari Parmanand?

(A) Raja Dularsingh.

(B) Divakar.

(C) Supe and Gangadhar.

(D) Luchai (also known as Babunath)

१७६८. Identify the village associated with the son of Sudhakara named Kamadeva.

(A) Shukdev and Sahadev.

(B) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.

(C) Kalikadatt

(D) Koiyar.

१७६९. What is the historical period covered by the 'Genome Mapping' or Panji Prabandha system in the text?

(A) Veniram.

(B) Nagwad Ghosot (specifically Kalikadatta).

(C) Panji Shastra Martand.

(D) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१७७०. Who is the son of Harikesh according to the records from the village of Satlakha?

(A) The son of Yogadhar

(B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(C) Padmapati, Pranapati, Lakshmipati, and Shripataya are recorded as the sons of Harikesh.

(D) Beladi

१७७१. What is the name of the son of Kamalapani mentioned in the Belauch records?

(A) Brajmohan Singh is the son of Trilochana.

(B) Kamini.

(C) Murari, Ruchikar, Gunakar, and Bhanukar

(D) Devadhar and Muralidhar are listed as the sons of Kamalapani.

१७७२. Which individual is identified as the son of Jayadev in the Sodarpur records?

(A) BSc

(B) Maharaja.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev.

१७७३. Which title is associated with Gokulanath in the genealogical descriptions?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Satyadev

(C) Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

(D) He is referred to as 'Mahamahopadhyaya' and 'Tikakar' (Commentator).

१७७४. Who is recorded as the son of Yadunath in the Ganoli branch?

(A) Raghunath Shiromani

(B) Kashinath and Shurangkar are recorded as the sons of Yadunath.

(C) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(D) The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

१७७५. Which village is linked to the lineage of 'Shivadas' in the Katai records?

(A) Katai is the village linked to the lineage of Shivadas.

(B) Kansnarayan.

(C) Shekhar.

(D) MA.

१७७६. Which individual is listed as the son of Gadhai in the Sakrarhi records?

(A) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

(B) Pancha Gauda.

(C) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.

(D) Ramadev is listed as the son of Gadhai.

१७७७. Who is identified as the son of Madhupati in the Darihara records?

(A) Chotelal (alias Madhusudan) and Ayodhyanath (alias Bhago).

(B) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.

(C) Laxmidutt (alias Pagad).

(D) Badhan

१७७८. According to the Karmaha records, who is the son of Madhusudan?

(A) Amarik is the son of Madhusudan.

(B) Sodarpur Hariam.

(C) Krishnabodh, Jagdish and Avadhesh.

(D) Rudra and Sarveshwar.

१७७९. According to the Pali records, who is the son of Ramadev?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.

(C) Govind Ji.

(D) Madhukar, Chandrakar, and Divyakar

१७८०. Who is listed as the son of Chandidatta in the village of Bariam?

(A) Radha.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

(C) Lekhadatta is the son of Chandidatta.

(D) Damodar and Manohar.

१७८१. According to the village Alaya records, who is the son of Shivadev?

(A) Madhusudan is the son of Shivadev.

(B) Shankardatt.

(C) Mahanand and Kripanand.

(D) Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.

१७८२. Identify the son of Gauri Pati in the village of Naroun.

(A) Hardatta (Badrinath)

(B) Gadhar and Gadadhar are identified as sons of Gauri Pati.

(C) Indradev, Jivach, Kamadev and Ramdev.

(D) The text notes they began during his reign to manage increasing social divisions and hierarchies.

१७८३. In the records of the village Khoual, who is the son of Modnath?

(A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(B) Baduji, the son of Thithar.

(C) Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant.

(D) Padmanath and Vishwanath are the sons of Modnath.

१७८४. Identify the son of Jaladhar in the village of Karmaha.

(A) Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.

(B) Janardan is the son of Jaladhar.

(C) Vijayadatt.

(D) Maharaja Rudra Singh.

१७८५. In the records of the village Khandabala, who is the son of Mohan Singh?

(A) Padmanabh Singh is the son of Mohan Singh.

(B) Devkrishna, Purushi, Devanand, Paramanand, Veni, Kanh, Vamshi, and Vadana.

(C) Krishnabodh, Jagdish and Avadhesh.

(D) It was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' assembly where scholars decided to centralise and regulate genealogical records.

१७८६. Who is the son of Bachru in the village of Pali?

(A) Devikant

(B) Umadatta is the son of Bachru.

(C) Mahadhivakta (Advocate General).

(D) Gauripati.

१७८७. Identify the son of Umadatta in the records of the village Sararaba.

(A) Kamaladatta is the son of Umadatta.

(B) Homenath.

(C) Manmohan and Dandapani (Gudari).

(D) None.

१७८८. What is the primary objective of the 'Panji Prabandh' records in the Mithila region?

(A) Keshava, Madhava, and Damodara.

(B) M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.

(C) To document the genealogical mapping and lineage of Brahmin families from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Ray Bahadur Shrinath.

१७८९. Madhusudan's son, as recorded in the Bederadhi lineage, is named _____.

(A) Bhogishwar

(B) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system.

(C) Krishnadev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ).

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१७९०. Who was the father of Sadanand, Ramanand, and Umanand in the Krishna Dev lineage?

(A) Sunil and Anil.

(B) 35 (originally 34, with the addition of the Khadaure branch of the Phandah Mul).

(C) Krishna Dev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ).

(D) Kashinath, Sitanath and Raghunath

१७९१. Hariram's son is identified as _____.

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Rajiv (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¥€à¤µ).

(C) Purnia Sanyukt Vyapar Pramandal

(D) Hridayanand.

१७९२. Anand and Abhinand were the sons of _____.

(A) Khandavala (a sub-group of Maithil Brahmins).

(B) Sodarpur.

(C) Raghunath

(D) Gada (à¤—à¤¾à¤¦à¤¾).

१७९३. Maninath's daughter was married into the family of MM Upadhyay _____.

(A) Dayaditta.

(B) Jadiya (Satlakha).

(C) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Roopnath (à¤°à¥‚à¤ªà¤¨à¤¾à¥).

१७९४. Who was the son of Madhusudan in the Naraun lineage?

(A) Yajurvedis include the 'Vedarmbh' (starting of Veda study) as a distinct fourth ritual step.

(B) Dhamdaha.

(C) Bhikhubhan (à¤-à¤°à¥ à¤–à¤-à¤•à¤‚).

(D) Nandypur Bisphi

१७९५. Bhikhubhan's son is named _____.

(A) Madhukar, Chandrakar, and Divyakar

(B) Sadashiv (à¤¸à¤¦à¤¾à¤-à¤¶à¤µ).

(C) Khushikanth and Punitlal

(D) Keshavnath and Gopinath.

१७९६. Maharaj Girdhar Narayan's son is identified as _____.

(A) Nokhelal and Chumman Lal

(B) BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person

(C) Madhav and Keshav.

(D) Maharaj Sridhar Narayan (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤¶à¥à¤°à¥€à¤§à¤° à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯ à¤£).

१७९७. Maharaj Sridhar Narayan's son is identified as _____.

(A) Chandranath, Indunath, and Kashinath.

(B) Amarendra and Jitendra.

(C) Yashodhar, Jaggadar and Haladhar.

(D) Maharaj Tejghar Narayan (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤¤à¥‡à¤œà¤˜à¤° à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯ à¤£).

१७९८. Who were the sons of Madhusudan in the Belunch lineage?

(A) Shramardhar and Krishnadhar.

(B) Gauripati and Ganganand (à¤—à¥Œà¤°à¥€à¤ªà¤¤à¤¤ à¤—à¤‚à¤—à¤¾à¤¨à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¾à¥‹à¤‚).

(C) Valiya

(D) The daughter of Hemu

१७९९. Who was the son of Krishnadev in the Khandbala lineage?

(A) Brajnath

(B) Mohinika (à¤®à¥‹à¤¹à¤¿à¤¨à¥€à¤•).

(C) Basukinath and Vinod

(D) The son of Yogadhar

१८००. Who is recorded as the son of Maharaj Bahadur Roop Singh?

(A) Seventy-two clans (though only 64 are described in detail).

(B) It marks the formal registration and inception of the Panji records.

(C) Ashok, Pramod, and Manoj.

(D) Maharajadhiraja Maheshwar Singh (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾à¤¤à¤§à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤®à¤¿à¥‡à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¿à¤ह).

१८०१. Who was the father of Raja Rajendra Narayan and Raja Mahendra Narayan?

(A) Nakat.

(B) Munimansukho.

(C) Vidyakanth, Shambhu, Mayakanth, Gayakanth, and Udaykanth.

(D) Raja Shri Narayan (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¶à¥ à¤°à¥€ à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£).

१८०२. In the Govindnath lineage, who were the sons of Govind?

(A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(B) Bhupnarayan.

(C) Purushottam and Gadadhar (à¤ªà¥ à¤°à¥,à¤·à¥‹à¤¤à¥ à¤¤à¤® à¤—à¤¦à¤¾à¤°à¤°).

(D) Tantra Varttik by Kumarila Bhatta.

१८०३. The sons of Raja Ram Lochan are identified as _____.

(A) Kedarnath

(B) Dayanand.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Chandra Lochan and Raja Durga Prasad (à¤šà¤¨à¥ à¤° à¤²à¥‹à¤šà¤¨ à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¦à¥ à¤—à¤¾à¥, à¤ªà¥à¤°à¤¸à¤¾à¤¦à¥Œ).

१८०४. The sons of Raja Tankanath are Kumar Karmanath, Kumar Roornath, and _____.

(A) Jaydutt, Shivdutt, Teerthdutt, and Rudradutta.

(B) Gopal.

(C) Pancha Dravid.

(D) Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾).

१८०५. Who is identified as the son of Yadunath in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).

(B) Anand

(C) Ganesh, Navin, and Lalit

(D) Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeshwar, Rajeshwar, and Shivnarayan.

१८०६. Radhanath and Ravinath are the sons of which individual?

(A) Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.

(B) Gadanpani

(C) Prabhu Nath and Yadu Nath.

(D) Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.

१८०७. Who is the son of Hridaynath mentioned in the Pali records?

(A) Modanand Jha.

(B) Shivkumar and Phulkumar.

(C) Sadanand

(D) Rajendra

१८०८. Sadanand is the father of which individual?

(A) Brajnath

(B) Bhaskarnath.

(C) Manmohan

(D) Praptinath

१८०९. Who is the son of Brajlal recorded in the text?

(A) Durgadatta and Libu.

(B) Muni

(C) Dravida (Tamil Nadu/Kerala area).

(D) The sons are Bhim, Purushottam, and Yadupati.

१८१०. Who is the father of Vavinandan Singh according to the Khandwala records?

(A) Raghunath Shiromani

(B) Sukhsera.

(C) It is the date of the formal 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical regulation).

(D) Maharaj Ruru Singh

१८११. Diyanand's son is recorded as _____.

(A) M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.

(B) Raju and Raghunath.

(C) Hari Madhav

(D) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.

१८१२. Barinath is the father of which three sons?

(A) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

(B) Narayandatta

(C) Shri Mohan, Manmohan, and Brajmohan.

(D) Baldev, Gopal and Balbhadra

१८१३. Who is the father of Balbhadra in the Varaja lineage?

(A) Shridhar.

(B) Deputy Secretary (Up-Sachiv)

(C) Varaja

(D) Beradhi.

१८१४. Vishwanath is the father of which two sons?

(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

(B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.

(C) Maharaja Devasimha.

(D) Radhanath and Shobhanath

१८१५. Who is the prominent Maharaja recorded as the son of Maharaj Maheshwar Singh?

(A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(B) Do.

(C) Duvashya.

(D) Lakshmeshwar Singh

१८१६. Maharaj Lakshmeshwar Singh and Maharaj Rameshwar Singh share which father?

(A) Achyutanand.

(B) Vadi.

(C) Maharaj Maheshwar Singh

(D) Kedarnath.

१८१७. Name the three sons of Jivan associated with Jagdbandhu.

(A) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath

(B) Devan and Raghu.

(C) Yugal Kishore, Shyam Kishore, and Chandra Kishore.

(D) Prandhar, Chakrapani, and Shulapani.

१८१८. Khadgi is the father of which individual?

(A) The Gandhavariya Rajputs.

(B) Sitaram

(C) Yaduvir.

(D) Bhagirath

१८१९. Name the three sons of Jaladhar recorded in the text.

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(B) Khadgi, Gangadhar and Shridhar

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Varna-Ratnakar.

१८२०. Virbhadra is identified as the son of _____.

(A) Purnanand

(B) Shankardutta was the first appointee.

(C) Sadhukara

(D) Kashi and Naresh.

१८२१. Who are the two sons of Virbhadra listed in the records?

(A) Jagalaxmi.

(B) Pankaj Prasad.

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Sundarnath and Vishwanath

१८२२. Vavi Shripati (alias Kanhaiya Singh) is the son of which individual?

(A) Pabauli.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta mentioned it in his work 'Tantra Vartika'.

(C) Vavi Prajapati Singh

(D) Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.

१८२३. Who is recorded as the son of Vavi Vanshidhari Singh?

(A) Vavi Brajnandan Singh

(B) Manoj and Saroj.

(C) He made the keeping of records a state-appointed duty for specific scholarly families.

(D) Khuail Simariad

१८२४. Who is recorded as the son of Yogishwar?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Raghavendra and Madhvendra.

(C) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).

(D) Gangadhar

१८२५. Gangadhar is the father of which individual?

(A) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, and Chidhar (along with Chandradhar and Manodhar).

(B) Jananand.

(C) Chadan Sarisab.

(D) Garib

१८२६. Who is recorded as the son of Madan?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Yashu, Raju, and another not fully named.

(C) Vanshidhar

(D) He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.

१८२७. Harikar's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Purnanand

(B) Shukadev.

(C) Badhan

(D) Kameshwar.

१८२८. Who is identified as the son of Badhan?

(A) Beheradhi.

(B) Padmananda, Sachchidananda, Jivananda, and Balakrishna.

(C) Bachelor of Arts (BA).

(D) Amaruk

१८२९. Amaru's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Madhaik

(B) B.P.S.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadev

१८३०. Madhurkavi Madhav is the father of which four sons?

(A) MMU Govind

(B) Ganesh Jha (son of Sadashiv).

(C) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.

(D) Krishnadev, Haridev, Bhavdev and Shivdev

१८३१. Who is recorded as the son of Krishnadev?

(A) Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir

(B) Lelhuk.

(C) Mukund

(D) Yoganand.

१८३२. Who is the son of Balbhadra in the Mahesh lineage?

(A) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.

(B) Mahesh

(C) Shailendra and Somendra.

(D) Dinkar.

१८३३. Who are the two sons of Dharmai mentioned in the records?

(A) Chaudhari Ramchatar.

(B) Jaladhar.

(C) Kune and Vadan

(D) Mahamaho Ratnath.

१८३४. Who is the father of Sadayak in the records?

(A) Yogi

(B) Bharat, Shatrughna and Suman.

(C) Economics.

(D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१८३५. Shriram (from Brahmapur) is the father of which individual?

(A) Sahityanand, Aditya, and Abhijeet.

(B) Yadunath

(C) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.

(D) Nilkanth.

१८३६. Yadunath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Jayraj Singh.

(B) Vishwambhar.

(C) Pashupati

(D) Kariye and Amritnath.

१८३७. Jasai's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Bavbadi.

(B) Jadu

(C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

(D) Barinath.

१८३८. Who is identified as the son of Jadu?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).

(C) Chhotkan.

(D) Vaidyanath

१८३९. Name the four sons of Sukhani recorded in the text.

(A) Ashish.

(B) Mahishi.

(C) Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati

(D) Dharmadatta, Cheta, Hansdatta and Hridaydatta

१८४०. Hriday Ram's son is identified as _____.

(A) Shakha Panji.

(B) Anand

(C) Padmanabh

(D) Raghuvansh, Yaduvansh, and Harivansh

१८४१. Who is recorded as the son of Padmanabh?

(A) A specialised priest or scholar who verifies and maintains genealogical records.

(B) Vishwadarshan.

(C) Devkrishna

(D) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

१८४२. Sadanand is the father of which individual in the Raghunandan lineage?

(A) Shukdev, Baldev, Satyadev and Kamdev.

(B) Virtuous (Sadachari) and a social thinker (Samaj Chintak).

(C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(D) Raghunandan

१८४३. Who is the son of Radhanath (alias Kanti)?

(A) He inadvertently married his first cousin (mother's sister's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

(B) Revatinath

(C) Umapati (à¤‰à¤ à¤®à¤¾à¤ªà¤¤à¤¤) himself.

(D) He unknowingly married his cousin's daughter due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

१८४४. Dhanpati's son is identified as _____.

(A) It led to cultural variations in language, diet, and dress, leading to the classification of Brahmins by region (e.g., Maithil, Saraswat).

(B) 1360 AD

(C) Jalpadatta

(D) She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family.

१८४५. Mukund Singh is the father of which individual?

(A) Devraj Singh

(B) Sakhua, Rahua, Mangrauni, Dath, Sariya, and Motipur Chakla.

(C) Sadupadhyaya Gunaakar Jha.

(D) Lalita (Meena) and Navina

१८४६. Who is identified as the son of Devraj Singh?

(A) Narendramohan

(B) Tirthanand.

(C) Kamaladatta is the son of Umadatta.

(D) Jayraj Singh

१८४७. Shivananad's son is identified as _____.

(A) Kari

(B) Shridhar.

(C) Vidyakar

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१८४८. Who is recorded as the son of Raja Dular Singh?

(A) Raja Ruranand Singh

(B) He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१८४९. Raja Ruranand Singh is the father of which individual?

(A) Govind Jha.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Kumar Keshavanand Singh

(D) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

१८५०. Who is identified as the son of Raja Shrinandan Singh?

(A) The family of Panjikar Modanand Jha.

(B) Sahitya Saroj Raja Kamlanand Singh

(C) Madhu.

(D) Dighve.

१८५१. Budhi is the father of which individual?

(A) Valiyas

(B) Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.

(C) Premkant

(D) Khadganath

१८५२. Bhavanath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Devkant.

(B) Adinath

(C) Kumod.

(D) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

१८५३. Yadunandan is the father of which individual?

(A) Kashinath

(B) Radhakanth.

(C) Harikar.

(D) Barah, Shridhar, Madhav, and Rama

१८५४. Who is recorded as the son of Ram?

(A) Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of the Uchcha Vidyalaya.

(B) Balbhadra.

(C) Madhusudan

(D) The Madhyandini branch of the Shukla Yajur Veda.

१८५५. Haridev is the father of which individual?

(A) Bangat

(B) Madhu

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Kangai.

१८५६. Madhu's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Acharya

(B) Hiru

(C) BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person

(D) Tala-patra (Palm leaves).

१८५७. Chidnath's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Balbhadra

(B) Eighteen generations.

(C) Ganeshwar.

(D) Madhusudana

१८५८. Durgadatta Singh is the father of which two sons?

(A) Murlidhar and Radheshyam

(B) Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh

(C) Sadanand.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१८५९. Ramdatta's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Devkrishna, Purushi, Devanand, Paramanand, Veni, Kanh, Vamshi, and Vadana.

(B) Madandatta

(C) Yadunath.

(D) Siddharth Shankar.

१८६०. Teni is the father of which two sons?

(A) Madhusudan and Ratnanath

(B) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.

(C) Brahmanand, Kirtyanand, and Vivekanand

(D) Maldah.

१८६१. Vavi Girijadatta Singh is the father of which individual?

(A) Rameshwar.

(B) Yadunandan Singh

(C) Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.

(D) Madhyandina.

१८६२. Who is the father of Gudarsadan in the lineage associated with the maternal house of Pali?

(A) Khagadatta

(B) Dhamdaha.

(C) Brahmadev.

(D) Sadananda.

१८६३. Maharaja Sridhar Narayan is the son of which individual?

(A) Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.

(B) Kanhaiya

(C) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.

(D) Gudarsadan

१८६४. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Maharaja Sridhar Narayan.

(A) Oihan

(B) Nadrishwar.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Tejnath.

१८६५. Identify the father of the group of brothers: Raghunandan, Shivnandan, Devkinandan, Rahavanandan, and Harinandan.

(A) It marks the point up to which the modern merged Panji Prabandh analysis reaches.

(B) Swarupanand (Bechu) and Vinodanand.

(C) Chhandogs have four rituals (Name, Tonsure, Upanayana, Samavartan), while Vajasaneyis add Vedrambh.

(D) Krishnadatta

१८६६. Who is the father of Raghuram in the Mahadev lineage?

(A) Badha.

(B) Pategna

(C) Mahadev

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१८६७. Who is the father of Ekaksha Badalbh?

(A) Govardhan

(B) Pali.

(C) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, and Chidhar (along with Chandradhar and Manodhar).

(D) The descendants of Mishra Shivi.

१८६८. Govardhan's son, Badalbh, belongs to which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) 1307 AD.

(B) Shailendra and Somendra.

(C) Hariam

(D) Ghanshyam

१८६९. Who is the father of Gopinath in the Madan lineage?

(A) Madan

(B) Jaydev, Krishnadev, Chandradev and Shyamdev.

(C) Lalit.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१८७०. Who is the father of Yadupati in the Nilkanth lineage?

(A) Nilkanth

(B) Kanha.

(C) Haridev, Brahmadev, and Bhola.

(D) Khadganand

१८७१. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Yadupati.

(A) Digho

(B) Panji Shastra (genealogy)

(C) Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC).

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१८७२. Who is the son of Yadunandan from the Alay maternal lineage?

(A) Parmanand

(B) Maharaj Maheshwar Singh

(C) Khaual.

(D) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).

१८७३. Kalikadutt is the son of which individual?

(A) Ishwaridutt

(B) Balbhadra and Kashinath.

(C) Jhajhingur (alias Taradatt).

(D) Vaiya Harshnath.

१८७४. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Kalikadutt.

(A) Karmiyan

(B) Vidyanand Jha

(C) Principal of B.N. College, Patna.

(D) Shivanand

१८७५. Who is the son of Govind associated with the maternal house of Mandar?

(A) Riddhi.

(B) Ajay

(C) Madhusudan

(D) It is the equivalent year of 1326 AD when Maharaja Harisimhadeva instituted the formal Panji system.

१८७६. List the four sons of Vishnupati mentioned in the text.

(A) Gopal.

(B) Mushay.

(C) Kartikeya

(D) Aniruddha, Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar, and Baijbhaka

१८७७. Shalipani's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodananda, and Lalit Kumara

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Sakaradhi

(D) Gajadhara.

१८७८. Who is the son of Ruvdev from the Sodarpur maternal house?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Vidyapati

(C) Gangadhar

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१८७९. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Khadganarayan, son of Rameshwar.

(A) Valiyas

(B) The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Dev.

१८८०. Maharaja Shubhankar is the son of which prominent scholar?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Chitika.

(C) MM Mahesh Thakur

(D) Panjikar

१८८१. Who is the son of Gopal Thakur in the MM Mahesh lineage?

(A) Katai is the village linked to the lineage of Shivadas.

(B) Tantra Vartika.

(C) Madhav

(D) Vijaydatta.

१८८२. Madhav's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Harisimhadeva

(B) Sadanand.

(C) 1326 AD.

(D) Hariam

१८८३. Who are the sons of Madhav from the Naraun maternal house?

(A) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

(B) Giru and Dhiru.

(C) Artinanath.

(D) Lakshman and Chaturbhuj

१८८४. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Lakshmi Nath, son of Madhav.

(A) Shankardatta was appointed to manage the Kayastha records.

(B) Kalpanath.

(C) Mandar

(D) She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family.

१८८५. What is the specific timeframe covered by the genealogical records in the 'Panji Prabandh' material?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Oihan

(C) Ruranand and Indranand

(D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१८८६. Identify the father of Harinandan as mentioned in the Mandar lineage.

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(B) Yadupati.

(C) Shilakant

(D) Gaur Soadarpur's lineage (Sut of Gosaing).

१८८७. Who was the father of Devanand in the Sakaradhi lineage?

(A) Vinod Kumar.

(B) Mander.

(C) Mahendra.

(D) Jayakrishna.

१८८८. Who was the father of Jayraj Singh and Braj Raj Singh?

(A) Devraj Singh.

(B) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Thithar.

१८८९. Identify the son of Maujilal mentioned in the Antra Katai lineage.

(A) Bhagwan, Jnan, Lalan, Ranjan, and Mohan (alias Avadesh)

(B) Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

(C) Madan Mohan.

(D) Dubari, Bhaiya, Yaddu, Digambar, and Umayi.

१८९०. According to the Sakaradhi lineage, who is the father of Gunanand and Tirthanand?

(A) Nikant, Devkanth, Mayakanth, and Dayakanth.

(B) Pradyumna and Abhiram.

(C) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtriya.

(D) Madan Mohan.

१८९१. Who was the father of the individual named Raghupati in the Sakaradhi lineage?

(A) Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

(B) Achyut.

(C) It was a pure 'Vamshavali' (genealogy) focused solely on birth and lineage verification.

(D) Vijayanath.

१८९२. In the Pali lineage, who is recorded as the son of Khadgapani?

(A) Ratnapani.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Pitambar

(D) Chhandoga.

१८९३. Who was the father of Sadanand and Mukund in the Mandar lineage?

(A) Gauri Nath.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva is the King credited with its initiation.

(C) Rasheshwar, Shri Mohan, Sudhir, Kartik, Ramesh, Manikant, Vijaykant, Udaykant, Vinaykant, Abhaykant, and Ajaykant

(D) Munimansukho.

१८९४. Identify the son of Raghav mentioned in the Bulwal lineage.

(A) The 16 specific ancestral lines (female branches) that must be checked for 'Sapiá¹‡á¸a' relationship.

(B) Brajnath.

(C) Madhunandan.

(D) Udyanand and Khiladi

१८९५. Who was the father of Pinakpani (also known as Mahendra)?

(A) Gunaakara Jha.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(C) Mahadev.

(D) Vijayadatt.

१८९६. In the Pali lineage, who is the father of the poet Madhukahiv Madhav?

(A) It was established during the Early Medieval period.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Madai.

(D) Harmadi and Tufani.

१८९७. Identify the father of Hridaynandan in the Karmaha lineage.

(A) Khadgapani.

(B) Harshnath Jha.

(C) MM Mahesh Thakur

(D) Lakshman.

१८९८. Identify the father of Bhagirath in the Sakaradhi lineage.

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Ratidev.

(C) Kundan and Nandan

(D) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

१८९९. Who was the father of Gosain Das in the Beharadi lineage?

(A) Kashi.

(B) Vyakaranacharya and MA

(C) Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev.

(D) Ganganand

१९००. Identify the father of Jalpadutt in the Sodarpur lineage.

(A) Raja Kamlanand Singh.

(B) Balik.

(C) Vaidyanath

(D) Vijayadutta.

१९०१. Identify the father of Madhav in the Sarisab lineage.

(A) Gayan.

(B) Pa. Dharanidhar.

(C) Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan).

(D) Puran, Banmali, and Rambodh.

१९०२. Identify the son of Udai mentioned in the Satlakha lineage.

(A) Parmanand, Durganand, Indranand, and Ruranand.

(B) Harivanshlal and Ratanlal

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Gangadhar.

१९०३. Who was the father of the individual named Chaturbhuj in the Beharadi lineage?

(A) Raja Vedanand Singh.

(B) Bacha.

(C) Avadhnarayan and Satyanarayan.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१९०४. In the Pali lineage, who is recorded as the son of Matikar?

(A) Badrinath and Indranath

(B) Gangadhar.

(C) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(D) Maharaj

१९०५. The title 'M.M.' found before names like Hemangad and Nilangad stands for ____.

(A) Rasadh-Araria

(B) Prakash Chandra, Bhal Chandra, Akhilesh Chandra, and Mukesh Chandra.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

१९०६. Identify the son of Hemangad in the Sakaradhi lineage.

(A) Banaili and Purnea

(B) Nilangad.

(C) Yadunath.

(D) Nagesh and Vidyadhar.

१९०७. Who was the father of the individual named Lokaditya in the Janjwal lineage?

(A) Rajendra

(B) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

(C) Nilangad.

(D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

१९०८. What is the specific timeframe covered by the 'Genome Mapping' documented in the Mithila Panji Prabandh?

(A) Rajkamal Chaudhary.

(B) 1326 AD.

(C) The timeframe covers the period from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

(D) Acharya

१९०९. What royal title is attributed to Kamlanand Singh in the genealogical text?

(A) Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.

(B) King Harisimhadeva.

(C) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.

(D) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar Jha

१९१०. Who is the father of the D.I.G. (Police) Brajmohan Singh?

(A) Padmapani.

(B) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(C) Pushpnarayan

(D) Brajmohan Singh is the son of Trilochana.

१९११. Who is the son of the individual named 'Siddhinath' mentioned in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Sutari

(B) Yajurvedis include the 'Vedarmbh' (starting of Veda study) as a distinct fourth ritual step.

(C) Sakaradhi.

(D) The sons are Bhim, Purushottam, and Yadupati.

१९९२. Identify the son of 'Thakur' Rajan mentioned in the Digho branch.

(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.

(B) Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati

(C) The son is Munindra Narayan.

(D) Baidyanath and Jyotishi Bateshnath

१९९३. The lineage of 'Mahua Khoual' is associated with which son of Harinath?

(A) It is associated with King Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila.

(B) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.

(C) It is associated with Krishnadeva.

(D) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.

१९९४. Who is the son of Someshwar in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) The sons are Triveá¹‡i and Dharvadatta.

(B) Bhavadeva.

(C) Lochana.

(D) Badalub.

१९९५. The lineage of 'Simarwar Khoual' is linked to which son of Jayadhar?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) It is linked to Anirudh.

(C) Janardan is the son of Jaladhar.

(D) Shivkumar and Phulkumar.

१९९६. In the Jamdoli Pali branch, who is the son of Kapileshwar?

(A) The sons are Harinandan, Lokai, and Yadubbh.

(B) Kulanand

(C) The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.

(D) Britain.

१९९७. Who is the son of Pitambar associated with the Ghosot branch?

(A) Gudar and Madan.

(B) The son is Gangadhar.

(C) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand

(D) Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Bal Kishore, and Kaushal Kishore.

१९९८. What is the primary subject of the 'Mithila Panji Prabandh' as described in the source material?

(A) He was a BA and a Bank Officer.

(B) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.

(C) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

(D) The genealogical records and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१९९९. The title 'M.M.' (Mahamahopadhyaya) is attributed to Bhairav from which village?

(A) Fatnurik

(B) Karmiyan

(C) Beradhi.

(D) Raja Vedanand Singh.

१९२०. Kedar, who had a daughter mentioned in the records, was from which village?

(A) The daughter of Hemu

(B) Palm leaves (Talapatra).

(C) Vaneshwar

(D) Pandua.

१९२१. Durgadatta's lineage is primarily linked to which village?

(A) Sadanand.

(B) Pali.

(C) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.

(D) Balbhadra.

१९२२. Which village is associated with the lineage of Ghananand?

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(B) Vadhwal.

(C) Ramanand and Bhavanand.

(D) Jagalaxmi.

१९२३. Who was the father of Raiyo in the Sarisab lineage?

(A) Badha.

(B) Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).

(C) Janardan is the son of Jaladhar.

(D) Kumod.

१९२४. Artinath, the father of Muktinath, belongs to which clan?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Vadhwal.

(C) Kusumeshwar.

(D) Madhav and Ramchandra

१९२५. Who was the son of Jayadatta in the Roshan lineage?

(A) Modanand Jha.

(B) Roshan.

(C) Chaturdharik Krishnadev and Haridev.

(D) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१९२६. Pitambar is linked to the lineage of which village?

(A) Sakaradhi.

(B) Kalikadutt

(C) The Videha dynasty.

(D) Ashok, Pramod, and Manoj.

१९२७. Mahadev and Laxmidev are associated with which village?

(A) Water (jala), oil (taila), and loose binding (shithila-bandhana).

(B) Jagatmani

(C) Uchiti.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१९२८. Who were the two sons of Yaduram?

(A) Jayadatta and Mansukh.

(B) Dayanath and Meghanath.

(C) MangalÅ« from the Pavanchob clan.

(D) An advocate or lawyer.

१९२९. Who was the son of Durgadatta?

(A) Dhoril.

(B) Ramakanth and Radhakanth

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Bhavshamp.

१९३०. Sadanand was the son of which individual?

(A) Raja Vijay Govind Singh.

(B) Dhoril.

(C) Januk, Modnath, and Bhagvatnarayan

(D) Balbhadra

१९३१. Devanand is associated with which village lineage?

(A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.

(B) Rai Kshetryanarayan, Rai Gopal Narayan, Rai Virnarayan, and Rai Hemnarayan.

(C) Sakaradhi.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records.

१९३२. Identify the son of Narapati from the Durgadatta lineage.

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(B) Saketanand

(C) Durgadatta.

(D) Kedarnath.

१९३३. Yadupati and Ramchandra were the sons of whom?

(A) Khadhara Brahmapura.

(B) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

(C) Ravesh.

(D) Madhoura.

१९३४. Who was the son of Vadi in the Budhwal lineage?

(A) Vidyanand Jha

(B) Ram.

(C) IAS

(D) Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.

१९३५. Giridhar Singh's lineage includes which sons?

(A) Harisimhadeva

(B) Mitranath alias Prasiddha.

(C) Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१९३६. What is the historical time span covered by the 'Panji Prabandh' genome mapping project?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Manikrishna

(C) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Shilanath, Gangadhar, and Maheshwar.

१९३७. What does the term 'Panji' refer to in the context of Maithil heritage?

(A) Nishobha.

(B) It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Shivdev.

१९३८. Which specific professional field was Dr Amarnath Jha noted for at Oxford and Allahabad University?

(A) Mithila.

(B) Rurananda, Gajananda, and Jhulananda.

(C) Sohago.

(D) He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.

१९३९. The document identifies _____ as the 'Town Planner' of the modern city of Delhi.

(A) Binu, Shyamlal, Nand Kumar, and Rajkumar

(B) Shankar, Madhukar, Tatikar, and Matikar.

(C) Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.

(D) Dr Adityanatha (IAS)

१९४०. Who was the Maharaja of Darbhanga known as 'Yogiraj'?

(A) Krishnapati.

(B) Maharaja Rudra Singh's descendants.

(C) Maharajadhiraja Lakshmeshwar Singh

(D) It marks the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१९४१. Identify the two sons of Maharajadhiraja Rameshwar Singh mentioned in the text.

(A) Durgadatta and Libu.

(B) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar

(C) Kameshwar Singh and Vishweshwar Singh.

(D) Vijayadatta

१९४२. What was the academic role of Dr Amarnath Jha at Allahabad University?

(A) Janapati

(B) Dr Amarnath Jha.

(C) Ramapati Upadhyaya.

(D) He served as the Vice-Chancellor.

१९४३. To which administrative service did Dr Bibhutinath and Dr Adityanatha belong?

(A) Genome mapping.

(B) The Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Akhilesh.

१९४४. The lineage of the Darbhanga Raj includes Maharaja ____ Singh, who was the successor to Pratap Singh and father of Chhatra Singh.

(A) Madhav Singh

(B) Modanand Jha.

(C) They include 'VedÄ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana.

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina) and Samaveda (Kauthuma).

१९४५. What title is frequently used for the rulers of the Darbhanga lineage, such as Kameshwar Singh?

(A) Maharajadhiraja Bahadur

(B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Panjikar.

१९४६. Which village is frequently associated with the 'Sams' of the Darbhanga royal family in these records?

(A) Madhyandina.

(B) Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) M.M. Gopal.

१९४७. Who was the son of Maharaja Rudra Singh mentioned as 'Dharmakarmavatar'?

(A) Ekhara.

(B) Vijaydatta

(C) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh

(D) Aditya, Ashish and Alok.

१९४८. Identify the academic institution where Sir Ganganath Jha served as a prominent scholar and professor.

(A) Shankardatta.

(B) Allahabad University.

(C) Ranjan Prasad and Rinku.

(D) Batesh, Suresh, Naresh, Yugesh, and Avadhesh.

१९४९. Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh held the academic distinction of ____.

(A) D. Litt.

(B) Shyamkanth

(C) Aryabhatta.

(D) Kulanand and Shivanarayan.

१९५०. What is the relationship between Kameshwar Singh and Vishweshwar Singh?

(A) 1326 AD.

(B) They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh).

(C) Vishnudatta.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१९५१. Which individual in the Sir Ganganath Jha lineage is specifically noted for his contribution to modern Delhi's urban development?

(A) Vijayadutta.

(B) Radhavallabh.

(C) Dr Adityanatha.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Bhagiratha (also known as Megh).

१९५२. Who was the father of Maharaja Maheshwar Singh?

(A) Maharaja Rudra Singh.

(B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva

(C) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.

(D) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.

१९५३. Which Maharaja succeeded Madhav Singh and was the father of Rudra Singh?

(A) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).

(B) Awadh Bihari

(C) Maharaja Chhatra Singh.

(D) Masan and Jayanand

१९५४. What is the primary language used for the traditional scripts and genealogical entries in this source?

(A) Tara Kant Jha.

(B) Umanath.

(C) Maithili (written in Devanagari script).

(D) B.A.

१९५५. The title 'Mahamahopadhyaya' (M.M.) signifies that the individual is a ____.

(A) Great scholar or eminent teacher of traditional learning.

(B) Sadananda

(C) Brajlal.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१९५६. Who was the son of Maharaja Maheshwar Singh who became a 'Yogiraj'?

(A) MD

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Lakshmeshwar Singh.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta

१९५७. What was the significance of the year 2009 AD in this specific document?

(A) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.

(B) The poet Vidyapati Thakur (as per specific historical/social notations in certain Panjis).

(C) Chamu and Chandrapati.

(D) King Rajendra Narayan and King Mahendra Narayan.

१९५८. Which Maharaja was the father of Rameshwar Singh?

(A) Krishnabodh, Jagdish and Avadhesh.

(B) Ray Madhusudan.

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

१९५९. The individual ____ is cited as an expert in English Literature and a Professor at Allahabad.

(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(B) Garib and Badan.

(C) Dr Amarnath Jha

(D) Senior Advocate at the Patna High Court.

१९६०. What administrative post is associated with the name Dr Bibhutinath?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Ramdev, Patidev, Krishnadev, and Lakshmidev.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(D) Avadhish.

१९६१. Who was the 'Dauhitra' (maternal grandson) of Maharaja Chhatra Singh mentioned in the lineage of Tarakant Singh?

(A) Maharaja Rudra Singh's descendants.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१९६२. Identify the grandson of Sir Ganganath Jha who served in the IAS.

(A) Madhukar.

(B) Dr Bibhutinath (or Dr Adityanatha).

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)

(D) Pushkar (son of Meena)

१९६३. Who was the father of Maharajadhiraja Pratap Singh?

(A) Panjikar.

(B) Madan Mohan.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(D) Maharaja Narendra Singh (contextually implied in the Madhav Singh lineage).

१९६४. Which Maharaja is associated with the 'Khandavala' lineage of Darbhanga?

(A) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

(B) Suman and Kapil

(C) Madhav

(D) Bhogenra, Satyendra, Dhirendra, and Amarendra.

१९६५. Who was the scholar mentioned as being from 'Sakaradhi' village and a descendant of Sir Ganganath Jha?

(A) 1980 to 1985

(B) Madhavji.

(C) Oil (Tailat Raksha).

(D) Vyakaran (Grammarian) Harshnath Jha.

१९६६. Identify the son of Sir Ganganath Jha who is described as a 'Mahamahopadhyaya'.

(A) Sir Ganganath Jha himself (or his close academic descendants like Dr Amarnath Jha).

(B) A scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya, inadvertently married his own cousin due to the lack of written records.

(C) Raja Dularsingh.

(D) Khandavala.

१९६७. What was the specific academic expertise of the individuals from the 'Pali' lineage, such as Sir Ganganath Jha?

(A) Sudhe.

(B) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

(C) Himatdatt.

(D) Lakshman.

१९६८. Which Maharaja of Darbhanga is noted for having 'K.C.I.E.' or similar British honours?

(A) Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh.

(B) Jatpadatta.

(C) Gadhapandoli.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

१९६९. Who were the four sons of Sir Ganganath Jha mentioned?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Bhay (also known as Giridhari).

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Dr Amarnath Jha, Dr Bhavanatha Jha, Dr Bibhutinath Jha, and Dr Adityanatha Jha.

१९७०. The individual _____ is listed as the son of Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh in the lineage context.

(A) No direct sons are listed; he was succeeded by his brother Rameshwar Singh.

(B) Upadhyay Padamanki Ramapati.

(C) Phuri Jha, Dulardatta Jha, and Yogi Jha.

(D) Raja Vedanand Singh.

१९७१. What role did Dr Adityanatha play in the development of New Delhi?

(A) He was a 'Town Planner' for the city.

(B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Lokangad

१९७२. Who was the father of the brothers Kameshwar Singh and Vishweshwar Singh?

(A) Jageshwar, Nageshwar, and Kusheshwar.

(B) Rameshwar.

(C) Maharajadhiraja Rameshwar Singh.

(D) Raghunath Shiromani

१९७३. Which Maharaja is described as having the title 'Mithila-Lankara'?

(A) Madhurapati

(B) Shaka 1248 (equivalent to 1326 AD).

(C) B.A. (Hons)

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh (or the collective Darbhanga lineage).

१९७४. Which village origin is associated with the 'Khandavala' dynasty of Darbhanga?

(A) Durganand, Kripanand, Baidyanath, and Indranand.

(B) Dinmani.

(C) Khandavala.

(D) Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.

१९७५. Who was the son of Maharaja Maheshwar Singh who was known as 'Dharmakarmavatar'?

(A) Chaturbhuj.

(B) Kansnarayan.

(C) Panjikar

(D) Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh (or Rameshwar Singh in certain contexts).

१९७६. The genealogical map spans from the ancient era starting at 450 AD to the modern era ending in ____.

(A) 1912 to 1990 AD.

(B) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).

(C) 2009 AD

(D) Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

१९७७. The individual 'Dr Adityanatha' is noted for his role in modern Delhi and for being an ____ officer.

(A) Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).

(B) IAS

(C) Mahadev

(D) It is considered one of the best-preserved and most accurate Shakha Panjis from the 18th century.

१९७८. Which branch of learning is 'Vachaspati' traditionally associated with in these titles?

(A) Satyadev and Dwarikanath

(B) Murlidhar.

(C) Philosophy or Law (Shastra).

(D) Dheeraj Kumar and Raushan Kumar.

१९७९. Who was the prominent 'Mahamahopadhyaya' from the Sakaradhi lineage?

(A) Harshnath Jha.

(B) Kapil and Aneel.

(C) Maharaja Narendra Singh (contextually implied in the Madhav Singh lineage).

(D) Registrar or Genealogist.

१९८०. The Darbhanga royal family belongs to which specific Brahmin sub-group according to the text origin?

(A) Gadhar and Gadadhar are identified as sons of Gauri Pati.

(B) Shobhanath.

(C) Khandavala (a sub-group of Maithil Brahmins).

(D) Maharaja Shiva Singh.

१९८१. Raja Kirtyanand Singh Bahadur is identified in the text as being from which location?

(A) Vasudev, son of Durgadatta.

(B) King Harisimhadev.

(C) Champanagar (à¤šà¤®à¥ à¤ªà¤¾à¤¨à¤—à¤°).

(D) Yadunath.

१९८२. The Maithil Panji system covers a genealogical mapping period spanning from approximately ____ to ____.

(A) Krishnadev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ).

(B) Chandoga.

(C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

(D) It marks a historical point regarding the establishment of the Karnat dynasty's rule over Mithila.

१९८३. Who is recorded as the founder of C.M. College (Mithila Mahavidyalaya) in Darbhanga?

(A) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

(B) Yogendra.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Chittaman.

१९८४. In the Kujauli lineage, which individuals are grouped together as 'Madangopal', 'Maho Sant', and 'Gopala'?

(A) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.

(B) The sons of Rupnath's son, Shashidhar.

(C) Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.

(D) Bachi.

१९८५. Who is identified in the text as a professor in the Maithili Department of Calcutta University?

(A) Maharaja Shivdutta (Maho Raja Shivdutta).

(B) Harijiv, Madhav, Dinmani, Govind, Jaykrishna, Jahali, and Anand.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD).

(D) Babu Jiveshwar Singh.

१९८६. Which title is attributed to the poet Vidyapati in the Visphi lineage records?

(A) Kavikokil (Poet Cuckoo) and Raj Pandit.

(B) Kumar Kirti Singh.

(C) Sohagmadar and Palasi

(D) Kumud Kant.

१९८७. Vabh Shashidhari Singh is the son of which prominent Khandabala lineage figure?

(A) Padhadhar alias Nakatu, Karu, Shivu, Jeevi, and Bhavi.

(B) Vajasaneyis.

(C) The Maharaj of Surgan.

(D) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

१९८८. Who was the father of Vabh Giridhari Singh in the lineage of Maharaja Kirti Singh?

(A) Prashant Prasad (also known as Bunty).

(B) Kedarnath

(C) Vabh Kirti Singh.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१९८९. Who are the four sons of Vabh Girijanannd Singh mentioned in the text?

(A) He inadvertently married his first cousin (mother's sister's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

(B) Arvind and Parshuram.

(C) Rajiv Nandan, Sanjiv Nandan, Deepak Nandan, and Jyoti Nandan Singh.

(D) B.A. Hindi Visharad.

१९९०. Which academic discipline was taught by Maharaja Shivdutta at the university level?

(A) Britain.

(B) Raja Shri Narayan (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¶à¥ à¤°à¥€ à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£).

(C) Maithili.

(D) Shashikant, Satikant, and Lalitkant

१९९१. Who is recorded as the son of Vabh Chandradhari Singh and father of Vabh Shrutidhari Singh?

(A) Maharaj Kirtinarayan.

(B) Yogadhar

(C) Maharaja Narendra Singh (contextually implied in the Madhav Singh lineage).

(D) Vabh Shashidhari Singh.

१९९२. The title 'Maithilraj Kulbhushan' is given to which individual in the Punya Pati lineage?

(A) Pancha Dravid.

(B) Gauri Nath.

(C) Vabh Tulapati Singh.

(D) Narmadeshwar.

१९९३. The text identifies 'Vabh Upendra Singh' as the son of whom?

(A) Jagaddhar.

(B) Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

(C) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.

(D) Bhagwatnarayan.

१९९४. Which individual is the son of Vabh Hitendra Singh in the Durgadutta lineage?

(A) Ashish.

(B) Ladavan (Buddhikar) and Nonen.

(C) Vabh Jagdish Nandan Singh.

(D) Amarendra, Subhash, and Avadhesh.

१९९५. What is the relation between Vabh Chandradhari Singh and Vabh Ratandhari Singh?

(A) Indrajivan.

(B) He turned genealogical record-keeping into a state-regulated institution with appointed experts.

(C) Father and son.

(D) Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.

१९९६. Identify the father of Vabh Hitendra Singh and Vabh Amarendra Singh.

(A) Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

(B) Nand

(C) Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.

(D) Pashupati

१९९७. Who is the son of Vabh Adyadat Singh mentioned in the Khandabala records?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) Atchutmilal

(C) Vabh Vaidyanath Singh.

(D) Tantra Varttika.

१९९८. The title 'Ray Bahadur' is specifically applied to which figure from the Ekhira lineage?

(A) Ray Bahadur Shrinath.

(B) Bachchhaka

(C) Riddhi.

(D) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

१९९९. Which prominent college in Darbhanga bears the name of the founder Chandradhari Singh's initials?

(A) Bhuvneshwar, Jagdishwar, Kapileshwar, Kameshwar, Rameshwar, and Damodar

(B) C.M. College.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Modanand.

२०००. Who is identified as the father of Vabh Brajnandan Singh?

(A) Khandavala (a sub-group of Maithil Brahmins).

(B) The timeframe covers the period from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

(C) Vabh Vanshdhari Singh.

(D) Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.

२००१. Who was the son of Gunadhari Singh within the Vabhi lineage?

(A) 18 generations.

(B) Lotan

(C) Jananand.

(D) Madhav

२००२. The daughter of Maharaja Vishnu Singh was married to the son of _____ from the village of Daridra.

(A) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Gangadhar

(D) Ashok, Pramod, and Manoj.

२००३. Who was the father of the musician Kumar Shyamanand Singh?

(A) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.

(B) Balkishore.

(C) Anupama and Jayapama.

(D) Vinay Gopal.

२००४. List the four sons of Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh mentioned in the text.

(A) Bhagwatnarayan.

(B) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, and Yadunandan

(C) Shyamanand Singh, Gananand Singh, Vimalanand Singh, and Budhanand Singh.

(D) Supe and Gangadhar.

२००५. Who was the son of Vabhi Vidyanand Singh?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(B) President's Award-winning Headmaster (Rashtrapati Puraskar Pradhana Adhyapak).

(C) Premanandan Singh.

(D) Gangadhar.

२००६. Who was the father of the scholar Radhakant?

(A) Krishnapati.

(B) Vidyanath from the Valiyas lineage.

(C) Keshav.

(D) Madhav Singh

२००७. Identify the sons of Radhakant.

(A) Bagani to Srinagar Amaur.

(B) Manik and others.

(C) Devanand, Bhavanand, and Nityanand.

(D) Gopal, Jairaj, Kailu, and Babuji.

२००८. Who was the father of the daughter of Maharaja Narapati Singh mentioned in the text?

(A) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.

(B) Gurjara.

(C) Maharaja Narapati Singh.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high academic title for scholars.

२००९. Maharaja Narapati Singh's daughter was married into which family?

(A) Gauripati.

(B) The intense heat during this time effectively eliminates pests and preserves the ink.

(C) The 7th Century AD.

(D) The family of Bachai's son, Chaturbhuj, from the Naroun lineage.

२०१०. Who was the father of Kumar Radhanand Singh?

(A) Kumar Durganand Singh.

(B) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

(C) Pradeep.

(D) Maharaja Chhatra Singh.

२०११. Who was the father of Kumar Phalanand Singh?

(A) Kumar Yadavanand Singh.

(B) Rajmohan, Rammohan, and Manmohan.

(C) Kamdev, Jaldev, Chandradev, and Rurudev.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

२०१२. Who was the father of Kumar Thedhanand Singh?

(A) Nandlal

(B) Rajanand and Mayanand.

(C) Rajmohan, Rammohan, and Manmohan.

(D) Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

२०१३. The daughter of Vabhi Vedadhari Singh married Janardan from the _____ lineage.

(A) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.

(B) Muni

(C) Valiyas

(D) Shankardutta was the first appointee.

२०१४. Who was the father of the son of Vabhi Gunadhari Singh, Jananand?

(A) Gunadhari Singh.

(B) Raja Vedanand Singh.

(C) Madhukar

(D) Ganapati.

२०१५. Who was the father of the son of Maharaja Vishnu Singh?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Maharaja Vishnu Singh.

(D) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

२०१६. In the record, who is the son of Gopinath belonging to the 'Gadu' branch?

(A) Gopinath himself, son of Matinath.

(B) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha

(C) Mahagarik.

(D) The Early Medieval period.

२०१७. The 'Mithila Panji Prabandh' documents genealogical history spanning which years?

(A) Mohan.

(B) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi

(C) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Yajurveda

२०१८. Who was the son of Govinda in the Pali lineage?

(A) Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.

(B) Harmadi and Tufani.

(C) Dukhi; Bhikhi

(D) Suravadi.

२०१९. Who are the sons of Jayanand mentioned in the text?

(A) Rudradatta and Krishnadatta.

(B) B.A. and B.L.

(C) It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.

(D) Shankardatta (Kayastha) and Vijaydatta (Kshatriya).

२०२०. In the genealogical entries, the abbreviation 'M.M.U.' or 'M.M.' typically stands for _____.

(A) Madhusudana

(B) Baidyanath and Durgadatta.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

२०२१. In the Daridara lineage, who was the son of Gopinath?

(A) Adarsh.

(B) Vadi.

(C) Nand

(D) Raja Padmanand Singh.

२०२२. The individuals Shivaditya and Ruraditya are the sons of _____.

(A) Pradhan.

(B) Dwaditya.

(C) Madhyandina (Vajasaneyi).

(D) Pradyumna and Abhiram.

२०२३. The individual 'Rajararam' is the son of _____.

(A) Bhattachak.

(B) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).

(C) Sadanand

(D) Kamali.

२०२४. Who was the son of 'Jan' in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Prandhar, Chakrapani, and Shulapani.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Tejnath.

२०२५. The individual 'Gangadatta' is the son of _____.

(A) Kamalnayan.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Anant.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

२०२६. In the Baliyas lineage, 'Gangadhar' is the son of _____.

(A) Ramsundar.

(B) Hari.

(C) Durbhikh.

(D) Vijayadatta.

२०२७. Who is the son of 'Khatar' in the Pauli lineage?

(A) Sakaradhi.

(B) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.

(C) Yadunandan.

(D) Murari, Bhramar, and Banmali.

२०२८. In the Baliyas lineage, who was the son of 'Bhavadev'?

(A) Dharmeshwar.

(B) Bhavadev.

(C) Khadganath

(D) Chandranand (resident of Khamgada).

२०२९. Who were the sons of 'Pan Bhola'?

(A) Ratinath.

(B) Yugal Kishore, Shyam Kishore, and Chandra Kishore.

(C) Basukinath, Pashupati, Suman, and Buddhinath

(D) Govind and Yadava.

२०३०. In the Daridara lineage, who was the son of 'Taraghar'?

(A) Adyanand.

(B) Rajje.

(C) Gopalji (alias Krishnachandra), Yadavji, Vishwambhar, and Kedarnath

(D) Harshadatt

२०३१. Who is the son of 'Dharanidhar'?

(A) Gauripati and Ganganand (à¤—à¥Œà¤°à¥€à¤ªà¤¤à¤¤ à¤—à¤‚à¤—à¤¾à¤¨à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¾à¥‹à¤‚,).

(B) Yogadhar.

(C) Dayaditta.

(D) Rameshwar and Laxmikant

२०३२. Who is the son of 'Krishnadev' in the Panichobh lineage?

(A) Yogadhara, Haladhara, Kholdhara, and Jaladhara.

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Shambhunath, Premkumar, Amod Kumar, Subodh Kumar, and Kumod Kumar.

(D) Mohan.

२०३३. Who was the son of 'Yogadhar'?

(A) M.M.U. Tumbe Jha

(B) Taraghar.

(C) Manmohan.

(D) They adopted regional identities based on climate, language, and culture, leading to the 10 Brahmin divisions (Utkala, Maithil, etc.).

२०३४. Who is the son of 'Suphal'?

(A) Chudamani, Nilmani, Krishnamani, and Shrimani

(B) Raja.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

२०३५. The individual 'Totak' is the son of _____.

(A) Padmapani.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Adhyapak (Teacher).

२०३६. Who is the son of 'Vishwanath' in the Sarisab lineage?

(A) Ashish, Santosh, and Manish.

(B) Madhav.

(C) Valiyas

(D) Mantu.

२०३७. In the Kujauli lineage, who was the son of 'Madhurapat'?

(A) Mukund

(B) They are Bhai, Baburaiya, Khadganath, and Lala.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Panji.

२०३८. Who is the son of 'Sadanand'?

(A) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(B) Mathuresh.

(C) Vijayadatt.

(D) Vidyakar

२०३९. In the Mandar clan, who is the son of 'Madhusudan'?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Drishtinarayan Thakur.

(C) Dharni

(D) Chudamani.

२०४०. Who was the son of 'Ishan Nath' in the Phanadih lineage?

(A) Nandadev.

(B) Rupnath.

(C) Mahadev.

(D) Lalan

२०४१. Who was the son of 'Mochi' in the Sakaradhi lineage?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Shyam.

(C) Distinguished University Professor.

(D) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra

२०४२. In the Daridara lineage, who is the son of 'Subodh'?

(A) Indrananda and Vivekanand.

(B) Bhavadatta.

(C) Shankar

(D) Parwaha

२०४३. Who are the two sons of 'Hemnath'?

(A) Nayadev

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Jeevan.

(D) Raghunath and Gangadhar.

२०४४. Who are the five sons of Shriram mentioned in the Phinandih context?

(A) Ratneshwar.

(B) Ananto and Madan Gopal.

(C) Parmananda, Sadananda, Shravananda, Ghanshyam, and Devananda.

(D) Parmanand

२०४५. In the Budhwal lineage, who is the son of Bhairav?

(A) Madhav.

(B) Karthik, Madhav, Gaurikant, Nishikant, Shashikant, and Shankarkant

(C) Bagani to Srinagar Amaur.

(D) Anand, Gopal and Roopa.

२०४६. Who are the sons of Umapati in the Mandar records?

(A) Gadhar and Gadadhar are identified as sons of Gauri Pati.

(B) Digaun Jijiyal

(C) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

(D) Govinda.

२०४७. Who is the father of Ghanshyam in the Mandar lineage (son of Madhusudan)?

(A) Shankaradutta.

(B) Yadupati.

(C) Nilkanth.

(D) Nilangad.

२०४८. In the Sakauna records, who are the sons of Jagdish?

(A) The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila.

(B) Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar

(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter.

(D) Mohan, Kamdev, and Ramdev.

२०४९. Who is the father of Maduki in the Ravandabla lineage?

(A) Vadi.

(B) Kamalapati.

(C) Pali.

(D) Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath

२०५०. Who is the father of Chidaman and Bhavani in the Baheradhi records?

(A) Bhavani (son of Chidaman).

(B) Dinesh, Rajesh, and Vijendra

(C) Haridev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Vishnudev.

(D) Tirthmani.

२०५१. In the Sodarpur records, who is the father of Hari?

(A) Rai and Baheradhi.

(B) Madhu.

(C) Vadi.

(D) Damodar and Manohar.

२०५२. Who is the father of Manbodh and Diweswar in the Baliyas records?

(A) Rajendra.

(B) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(C) Beradhi.

(D) Gangadhar.

२०५३. In the Karmiya records, who is the son of Makan?

(A) The movement for a separate Mithila State.

(B) Maithil.

(C) Bavbadi.

(D) Gangadhar.

२०५४. Who are the sons of Gayaram in the Sakaradhi records?

(A) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.

(B) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Kariye and Amritnath.

२०५५. Who is the father of Chandradev in the Mandar records?

(A) Mansukh.

(B) Khadganath, Dayanath, Triveni Nath, and Badrinath

(C) Pyarelal, Shrutinath, and Padmanath.

(D) Gadadhar

२०५६. Who are the two sons of Lakshmidev in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Abhiram and Madhuram.

(B) Ramanand.

(C) Tirhuta (Maithili script).

(D) Lakshmeshwar Singh

२०५७. In the Madhubani records, who are the sons of Ramkrishna?

(A) Narayan Mahadev Jayadeva.

(B) Madhusudan and Lakshmipati.

(C) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).

(D) Khagdatt and Durgadatt.

२०५८. Who is the father of Kaviraj in the Ekihra records?

(A) Parasman.

(B) Mukunda.

(C) Madhurapati.

(D) Lattau.

२०५९. Who is the father of Madan in the Behata Basi Alay records?

(A) Dharmeshwar.

(B) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

(C) Shiru.

(D) Yogadhar, Haladhar, Kholdhar, and Jaldhar

२०६०. Who is the father of Harigovind in the Alay records?

(A) Vadi.

(B) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna

(C) Yadunandan.

(D) Janaki.

२०६१. What is the historical timeframe covered by the 'Genome Mapping - Maithilak Panji Prabandh' document?

(A) Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.

(B) The decision by King Harisimhadeva to standardise genealogical records under state-appointed Pandits.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

२०६२. Who is the son of Nandmohan according to the Khangad section?

(A) 35

(B) Mukund.

(C) Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾).

(D) Madhav

२०६३. Vishwanath's maternal grandfather is Rajnidatt from which village?

(A) Ram Bhadra

(B) Nilangad.

(C) Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of the Uchcha Vidyalaya.

(D) Sodarpur.

२०६४. Hanuman Ji is recorded as the father of Badrinath and _____.

(A) 1326 AD

(B) Bihar Pradesh Congress.

(C) Ganganath.

(D) Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.

२०६५. Who is the father of the sons Lolinb Raj, Jagannath, and Nityanand?

(A) Jagdish

(B) Suresh.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Kedarnath.

२०६६. Brajlal's son is recorded as _____.

(A) The Panji Prabandh records.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(C) Baunu.

(D) Ayush

२०६७. Raja Sri Nath is the father of Santosh, Sushil, and _____.

(A) To ensure the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddha) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Narasimha

(C) Narayan.

(D) Virtuous (Sadachari) and a social thinker (Samaj Chintak).

२०६८. Who is the father of Madhusudan?

(A) Shailesh.

(B) Krishnambar.

(C) Bharath and Muralidhar.

(D) Ishwaridatt.

२०६९. Bavuk is recorded as the father of Dharni and _____.

(A) Vijaydutt.

(B) Gurjara.

(C) Gangadash.

(D) Yaddu.

२०७०. Who is the son of Anath?

(A) Gonad.

(B) Kamlanand.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha.

(D) Mithila (Videha).

२०७१. Who are the three sons of Brajgopal?

(A) The Samavedi ceremony includes four specific rituals (Namkaran, Chuda-karan, Upnayan, Samavartan) as a single sequence.

(B) Gangaram, Radharam, and Revatiram.

(C) Raja Ishwari Datta.

(D) Maulai

२०७२. Who are the three sons of Hemdatt?

(A) Anand.

(B) Ghurghur, Chakradatt, and Mukhridatta.

(C) Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.

(D) Seven

२०७३. Hiranand is recorded as the father of which individual?

(A) Modanand.

(B) Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).

(C) Mahavir and Yaduvir.

(D) Ratnadeva.

२०७४. Who are the two sons of Modanand?

(A) Phaninand and Fakir.

(B) Headmaster (BA BT Pr.A).

(C) Chandrananda.

(D) Gangadash

२०७५. Aditya Gopal is the son of which individual?

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) Vindhya Mountains

(C) Vinay Gopal.

(D) Vidyottama.

२०७६. The genealogical system 'Panji Prabandha' documented in the source material covers a timeframe from ____ AD to 2009 AD.

(A) Shramardhar and Krishnadhar.

(B) Sadhukar and Ratnakar.

(C) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) 450

२०७७. Prof. Anand, a descendant of the Sodaripur lineage, served as the Head of Department at which institution?

(A) Bachi.

(B) Patna College.

(C) By drying them in the sun during the lion-sign of the sun (August- September) and avoiding oil/water.

(D) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.

२०७८. Prof. Anand held the position of Head of Department for Hindi, Maithili, and which other subject?

(A) Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar

(B) Economics.

(C) Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of India.

(D) Vachaspati, Umakant, and Vachaspati (repeated branches).

२०७९. Who was the father of Lalitdhar (also known as Adhit)?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Prof. Anand.

(C) Rajkamal Chaudhary.

(D) Mithila.

২০৫০. Kumar Ganganand Singh served as the Education Minister and held which academic administrative title?

(A) Devendra

(B) Balabhadra.

(C) Chitradhar.

(D) Vice Chancellor.

২০৫১. Raja Kamalanand Singh was distinguished by which literary title?

(A) Aniruddha.

(B) Sahitya Saroj.

(C) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Chitradhar.

২০৫২. Who was the father of Raja Kamalanand Singh?

(A) Raja Shri Nandan Singh.

(B) Gangadash

(C) Mahesh.

(D) 1307 AD

২০৫৩. Name the two sons of Raja Kamalanand Singh recorded in the text.

(A) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(B) Chakrapakhsh

(C) Kumar Kamalanand Singh and Kumar Kalikanand Singh.

(D) Umakant

২০৫৪. Raja Padmanand Singh was the father of which Kumar?

(A) Dineshwar Nath.

(B) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).

(C) Kumar Chandranand Singh.

(D) Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC).

২০৫৫. Who were the two sons of Raja Kalanand Singh?

(A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(B) Kumar Ramanand Singh and Kumar Krishnanand Singh.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Durgadatt and Vishnudatt

২০৫৬. Who was the father of M.M. Krishnadatt in the Budhwal branch?

(A) Hemangad.

(B) Jyotish Chandra and Dev Chandra.

(C) Mho Devaditya

(D) Devnath.

২০৫৭. Name the father of the five brothers Kashinath, Goloknath, Gokulnath, Poshnath, and Sadananda.

(A) Saka 1248 (approximately 1326 AD).

(B) Bhanjan and Sadashiv.

(C) Alok, Deepak, Shushankar and Ambuja.

(D) Anantanand (alias Shaktinath).

২০৮৮. Who was the father of Kumar Ruranath?

(A) The intense heat during this time effectively eliminates pests and preserves the ink.

(B) Raja Tanknath.

(C) To protect the historical 'Genome Map' of the community for future generations.

(D) Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions.

২০৮৯. Vilat was the father of which four sons?

(A) Rajjuk.

(B) Harivanshlal and Ratanlal

(C) Majhaura Karamha

(D) Ramanand, Balbhar, Yogananad, and Mokshanand.

২০৯০. Vachaspati was the father of which two sons?

(A) Jivesh and Rajesh.

(B) Jayadeva.

(C) Raja Shri Narayan (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¶à¥ à¤°à¥€ à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£).

(D) Vyaseshwar.

২০৯১. Who was the father of Yunath in the Digunth branch?

(A) Ratnakar (alias Hauka).

(B) Madhav.

(C) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.

(D) Haridev.

২০৯২. Khagdatt was the son of which individual?

(A) Jhajhingur (alias Taradatt).

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Jaykant

(D) Radhanath.

২০৯৩. Who were the two sons of Khagdatt?

(A) Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant.

(B) Gudar and Madan.

(C) Madhukant

(D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

২০৯৪. Raja Fateh Narayan Singh was the father of which Raja?

(A) Dipendra and Jitendra

(B) Raja Giridhar Narayan.

(C) Baldev and Satyadev.

(D) Cultural heritage.

২০৯৫. Who was the father of Yadav in the Darbhanga lineage?

(A) Madandatta

(B) The Karnat dynasty.

(C) Chitika.

(D) Laxminath.

२०९६. Identify the prominent scholar from the Mahishi (Isahpur Pali) branch who served as the Vice Chancellor of Allahabad University.

(A) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).

(B) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(C) Yajurveda

(D) Khushinath, Mahendranath, Raghunath and Ashoknath.

२०९७. What high academic title was held by Dr Sir Ganganath Jha as per section 73?

(A) Nilangad.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(C) Panji Balibhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhanti, and Chhabina

(D) Chhotkan.

२०९८. Who was the son of Dr Sir Ganganath Jha that achieved fame at Oxford University and also served as VC of Allahabad University?

(A) Balmukund and Banmali.

(B) M.M. Khagesh

(C) Dr Amarnath Jha.

(D) MA.

२०९९. Identify the military/administrative title associated with Dr Vibhutinath Jha in section 73.

(A) Krishnamaksha, Basudev, Jayadev, and Jagadish.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Madhav, Gangesh, and Lambodara.

(D) L. Colonel.

२१००. In section 53, the Kanhuli branch records 'Punyadatt' as being the son of _____.

(A) Bangtu lineage (Rajnath).

(B) Himatdatt.

(C) Dayanand.

(D) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.

२१०१. Which specific scholar in the Mani lineage is referred to as 'Shastrarth Martand'?

(A) Shivsunder, Nisunder, Harisunder, Kirtisunder, and Premsunder.

(B) The sons are Triveá¹‡i and Dharvadatta.

(C) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar

(D) Ganesh Jha (son of Sadashiv).

२१०२. What academic position did Dr Amarnath Jha hold at Oxford University?

(A) Harikant, Devanand, Shivchandra, Ganesh, and Chandra.

(B) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.

(C) Proof (Professor/Scholar).

(D) The Panji Prabandh records.

२१०३. The 'Pachhi' village is noted in section 63 as a location for which administrative family?

(A) Principal (Pracharya)

(B) Tirthanath and Nidhinath

(C) Babu Chandrapramit Singh of Khandabala.

(D) Jananand.

२१०४. In the context of the text, 'M.M.' is an abbreviation for the traditional title ____.

(A) Khadik Khoual

(B) Kameshwara.

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(D) Haradatta and Vapat.

२१०५. Who served as the Vice Chancellor of Allahabad University after Sir Ganganath Jha according to the Mahishi genealogy?

(A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(B) Narendramohan

(C) Dr Amarnath Jha.

(D) Haridhar and Yashodhar.

२१०६. According to section 60, 'Gaurinath' had four sons: Shankar, Damodar, Durgadhar, and ____.

(A) MA.

(B) Shrikrishna.

(C) Satyadev.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

२१०७. What was the administrative role of Dr Amarnath Jha at Allahabad University?

(A) Vice Chancellor (V.C.).

(B) Modanand Jha.

(C) Bhanudatta, Haradatta, Krishnadatta, and Rupadatta.

(D) Achyut.

२१०८. According to section 2.30, who is the son of Dr. Adityanath Sakaradhi?

(A) Vaiya Harshnath.

(B) The scholar Gunakar Jha was appointed for the Brahmin community.

(C) Sheshmani (also known as Puchu).

(D) Ramkrishna, Mohitkrishna, Bodhkrishna, Jaykrishna, Rajkrishna, and Manmohan

२१०९. According to section (77), who are the two sons of Mahi?

(A) Rajkumar, Naresh, and Phool

(B) Durgadatt and Bhavanidatt.

(C) Master of Arts (MA).

(D) Govardhan

२११०. Who are the two sons of Kanhai in the Mangalbani lineage?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Shramardhar and Krishnadhar.

(C) Vinay Gopal.

(D) Gangadhar and Shridhar.

२१११. According to section (77), who is the son of Krishnadhar (also known as Babuji)?

(A) Gangadhar.

(B) Vidyanand Jha

(C) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtriya.

(D) The Chhandogya ritual includes four samskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

२११२. Who are the five sons of Chandradhar (Durgadhar)?

(A) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

(B) Visho.

(C) Adyanand, Gopal, and Bhagwan Ji

(D) Lakshmidhar, Shridhar, Ramadhar, Manishdhar, and Giridhar.

२११३. Identify the four sons of Jyotishi Sonmani mentioned in section (78).

(A) The late 13th century (prior to Harisimhadeva's reign).

(B) Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.

(C) Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka.

(D) Dr Kalika Dutt Jha

२११४. In section (78), Balbhadra and Dayanath are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Haladhar.

(B) Saday

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(D) Tirthmani.

२११५. Who are the four sons of Raghudev (also called Yar) in the Hariaam branch?

(A) Drishtinarayan Thakur.

(B) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.

(C) Modanand, Kiratyanand, and Jagadanand.

(D) Pabauli.

२११६. Who is the son of Kanhai (Ramnatnath) according to the Balirajpur- Pahitole records?

(A) Vedic verses chanted while lighting the sacrificial fire.

(B) Narayandatt, Atmaram, Krishnaram, Shyamram, Ghanaram, and Manaram

(C) Kishornath.

(D) Yogi.

२११७. Who are the two sons of Gangadatt listed in section (79)?

(A) Because even learned scholars (like Pt. Harinath Upadhyaya) were mistakenly marrying within prohibited degrees due to lost records.

(B) It marked the beginning of digitising, transcribing, and editing the ancient Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.

(C) Mahinath and Shivnath.

(D) Gauridatt and Shivadatt.

२११८. Who are the four sons of Sevanath from the Balirajpur lineage?

(A) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

(B) Premnath, Balmukund, Mahavir, and Madhusudan.

(C) A widow ('Vartini Vidhwa').

(D) Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty.

२११९. Identify the two sons of Mahmopadhyaya Sachal (Bhavanidatt) in section (81).

(A) Khagdatt and Durgadatt.

(B) Vijaydatta.

(C) Padarth, Chintamani, and Katyananda.

(D) Alay Kul Prakash

२१२०. Who are the two sons of Devnath from the Balirajpur branch?

(A) Vaidyanath and Jagannath.

(B) Shivshankar and Jayshankar

(C) Lakshmikant, Jivanand, Mahanand and Sarvanand

(D) Chhandogyas have four steps (Name, Tonsure, Thread, Return), while Vajasaneyis have five (Tonsure, Thread, Vedarambh, Return).

२१२१. According to section (82), who are the two sons of Mishra Durgadatt?

(A) His rule lasted from 1700 to 1760 A.D.

(B) Tara Kant.

(C) Bhavanand and Devanand.

(D) Babu Loknath and Babu Murali (Girijanath).

२१२२. Who are the four sons of Bhola (Tulanath) as per section (84)?

(A) Kartik.

(B) Gangadhar

(C) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi) and the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda (Chhandogya).

(D) Lakshminath, Ram (Dihnath), Lakshman (Dimbhnath), and Bharat (Balbhadra).

२१२३. Identify the three sons of Lakshminath in the Balirajpur lineage.

(A) Raghunath, Mathuranath, and Kedarnath.

(B) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(C) Panji Shastra (genealogy)

(D) Raghunath

२१२४. Who are the two sons of Bharat (Balbhadra) mentioned in section (84)?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar

(B) Sarvanand.

(C) Tejnath and Kripanath.

(D) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.

२१२५. According to section (85), who are the three sons of Somnath (Chitan)?

(A) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(B) To serve as a protector of culture rather than merely seeking monetary gain.

(C) Kshatriyas

(D) Madan, Sadan, and Bodhnath.

२१२६. Identify the two sons of Mahmopadhyaya Mohan mentioned in section (85).

(A) Narsingh

(B) Dr Mahanand

(C) Ramnath, Jagannath, Gopinath, and Baidyanath

(D) Abhaynath and Siddhinath.

२१२७. Who are the three sons of Harshnath mentioned in section (85)?

(A) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Ganganath, Durganath, and Prajanath.

(D) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.

२१२८. Who are the three sons of Kumudnath (Pachchi) according to the Balirajpur records?

(A) Nokhelal and Chumman Lal

(B) Shri Mohan, Raj Mohan, and Chandra Mohan.

(C) Panini Grammar

(D) Sitanath, Brajnath, and Lilanath.

२१२९. Who are the two sons of Ugari Mishra listed in section (89)?

(A) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan

(B) Bhavadeva.

(C) Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.

(D) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

२१३०. According to section (89), who is the son of Kunjbihari?

(A) Saduropadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

(B) The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal.

(C) Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.

(D) Shrinarayan (or Harinarayan).

२१३१. Identify the two sons of Brajbihari Mishra mentioned in section (89).

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or handmade paper (Basaha).

(B) Dhaneshwar and Tameshwar.

(C) Tirthanand, Nageshwar, and Kameshwar.

(D) Shakha Panji.

२१३२. Identify the three sons of Giridhar listed in section (94).

(A) Damodar, Madanmohan, and Khadgadhar.

(B) Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records.

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Bechan and Rajiva.

२१३३. Who are the three sons of Giridhar mentioned as an alternative set in section (94)?

(A) Mahidhar, Satyadhar, and Kamaladhar.

(B) Durvana.

(C) Girindradev (also known as Dilip).

(D) Haladhar, Vamshidhar, and Shantidhar.

२१३४. Who is the son of Madanmohan Mishra listed in section (94)?

(A) Because it functions as a biological/genetic tracking system to prevent inbreeding.

(B) Narsingh.

(C) Dhoril.

(D) Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history).

२१३५. According to section (94), who is the son of Mahidhar?

(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjikar.

(B) Harivansh, Jagdish, Nandkishore, and Brajnath

(C) Bheshadhar.

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

२१३६. Who are the two sons of Bheshadhar listed in the Behat records?

(A) Mahavir and Kanhai.

(B) Rajeshwar

(C) Aniruddh (from Sakradhi).

(D) Maharaja Narapati Singh.

२१३७. Who are the five sons of Babu Halli (Haladhar) in section (95)?

(A) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.

(B) Radhanath and Dayanath.

(C) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma

(D) Phanidhar, Lakshmidhar, Chunni (Shridhar), Jyotishi Kalyanidhar, and Parshuram.

२१३८. Who was the father of Jagadvit M. Shyam in the Sodipur lineage?

(A) Ghanshyam, Bhagirath, and Bharath.

(B) Harshadatt

(C) Manbodh.

(D) Laxminath.

२१३९. In the context of the Panji genealogy, what does the abbreviation 'M.M.U.' signify?

(A) Due to the scarcity of palm leaves and the advent of modern writing materials, though old records remain on 'Tal-patra'.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high scholarly title.

(C) Chhandoga.

(D) Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.

२१४०. From which village did the scholar Dharmadatta originate, as mentioned in the Ruchauli Ujan records?

(A) Umanath

(B) The purity of the 'Jati' (caste/lineage) through births from valid, non-related parents.

(C) Pali.

(D) Gunakan Jha.

२१४१. The son of Ratnakar, who was a Mahopadhyaya in the Sodipur lineage, was named ____.

(A) Kaviraj.

(B) Raju and Giri.

(C) Jagalaxmi.

(D) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).

२१४२. From which village did Mahopadhyaya Dharmadatta's son, Khagesh, originate?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Khooni

(D) Pali.

२१४३. In the genealogical branch of Alay, who is identified as the son of Raja Shrinandan Singh?

(A) Harihi.

(B) By institutionalising the role of the Panjikar and creating written state-verified records.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Aniruddha.

२१४४. Which specific village is associated with the lineage of Bhavanidatta's son, Ishadatta?

(A) Khandavala.

(B) Chadan Sarisab.

(C) Bachruka.

(D) Kalikadatta.

२१४५. Who were the two sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Subodh (also known as Bhavanidatta)?

(A) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.

(B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

(C) Prof. Anand.

(D) Kamalapati.

२१४६. To which village does the lineage of Damodar, son of Bhavadatta, belong?

(A) Ishwardatta.

(B) The scholar Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay inadvertently married his own maternal cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

(C) Ekhara.

(D) Saka 1248

२१४७. In section 102, Rajaram's son, who was from the Mandi branch, was named ____.

(A) Dhananath.

(B) Giridhari and Chanan (Grandson)

(C) Krishnakanth and Shrikanth.

(D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

२१४८. In the Khandavala lineage, who was the father of Maharaj Kumar Bhaveshwar Singh?

(A) Radhanath

(B) Gureshwar Singh.

(C) Murlidhar.

(D) Mansukh.

२१४९. Which daughter of Vayakarana Pitambar was associated with the Sodipur lineage through Amritnath?

(A) Distinguished University Professor.

(B) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(C) Sadanand.

(D) Bhaskarnath.

२१५०. Who was the son of Raja Ramlochan mentioned in section 108?

(A) Kalikadutt

(B) Ratneshwar.

(C) Chandra Lochan (or Raja Durgaprasad).

(D) Jamua

२१५१. From which village did the grandson (Dauhitra) of Bhavanidatta, named Krishnadatta, originate?

(A) Ganeshadatta.

(B) Vardhamana.

(C) Sodarpur Ghusaut.

(D) Sodipur.

२१५२. Who was the son of Mahamahopadhyaya Subodh mentioned in the branch of Darihara?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

(B) Promodanand, Abhayanand, Sudarshan, and Vinay Kumar.

(C) Jagatmani

(D) Bhavanidatta.

२१५३. In the context of Panji Prabandh, the time period covered by the genome mapping is from 450 AD to ____.

(A) Kathi, Madhav, Keshav, and Narayan.

(B) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.

(C) 2009 AD.

(D) Lakshminath, Shridatt, Parshi, Bhavan, Hemnath, and Revatinath

२१५४. Who was the son of Raja Buddhinath in the Khandavala lineage (section 108)?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra-Varttika).

(B) 1859 AD (or 1249 Sal Fasli).

(C) Raja Chhatranath (or Raja Tanknath).

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

२१५५. Who was the son of Maharaj Maheshwar Singh in the Khandavala lineage?

(A) Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

(B) Maharajadhiraj Rameshwar Singh Bahadur.

(C) Mahesh.

(D) In 1326 AD (Shaka Era 1248).

२१५६. Who were the three sons of Raja Tanknath listed in the Durgaganj branch?

(A) Jagannath

(B) Kumar Karmanath, Kumar Sheshnath, and Kumar Rudranath.

(C) Shivdatta and Yogdatta

(D) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).

२१५७. Who was the son of Mahamahopadhyaya Madhusudan in the Tarauni lineage?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh

(B) Shrinarayan (or Harinarayan).

(C) Madhukar, Chandrakar, and Divyakar

(D) Padmanabh

२१५८. Which scholar is mentioned as the son of Bhavadatta in the Ekhara lineage?

(A) Devi Prasad and Anant.

(B) Kapil and Aneel.

(C) Raghunath.

(D) Damodar.

२१५९. Who was the son of Raja Durgaprasad in the Behat branch?

(A) Raja Buddhinath.

(B) The source references the historical migration of records toward Nepal libraries.

(C) Sanjay and Pankaj

(D) Excise Superintendent (Utpad\ Adhikshak)

२१६०. Who was the son of Raja Chhatranath mentioned in section 109?

(A) Nand

(B) Their father is Jamawahar.

(C) Kumar Baidyanath.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

२१६१. Who was the son of Mahamahopadhyaya Subodh from the Darihara branch?

(A) Haripur

(B) Bhavanidatta.

(C) Palm leaves (Tala-patra).

(D) Vyakaranacharya and MA

२१६२. In section 111, the son of Bhavanidatta named Krishnadatta was from the ____ lineage.

(A) Tirthadatta.

(B) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).

(C) Sodipur.

(D) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

२१६३. In the Panji genealogy, the village 'Pali' is associated with the lineage of ____.

(A) Dharmadatta.

(B) Maharani Hashalini.

(C) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

२१६४. Who was the son of Raja Buddhinath's daughter married into the Khandavala lineage?

(A) Ramsundar.

(B) Yadunath.

(C) Yoganath.

(D) Gauripati.

२१६५. In the Behat branch, who was the son of Radhanath and Shobhanath?

(A) Durgadatta.

(B) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.

(C) Gopal.

(D) Thethan

२१६६. Who were the two sons of Bhagwandatta in the Nariun lineage?

(A) He was a 18th-generation descendant of Gunakar Jha and a renowned Panjikar (Panji-Shastra Martanda).

(B) Amarnath, Vijaynath, and Ashwini

(C) Gayadatta.

(D) Kamladatta and Kalidatta.

२१६७. Who was the son of Raja Shrinandan Singh in the Alay branch of the Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Bhadrapada (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

(B) Vagi Tola.

(C) Harihi.

(D) Varna-Ratnakara

२१६८. According to the Jhanjharpur lineage, who are the two sons of Yoganand?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).

(B) Harikar.

(C) Ganesh

(D) Shivanand and Vidyanand.

२१६९. According to the Analpur records, who is the son of Teknath?

(A) Jatpadatta.

(B) Satyadev

(C) Madhusudan

(D) Mishra Harangi.

२१७०. Which Maharaja is associated with the lineage of Eknath in the Analpur section?

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Amarendra and Jitendra.

(C) Gaurav and Madhav

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२१७१. In the Gangaura branch, who are the sons of Krishnadatta?

(A) Tantra Vartika by Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Balbhadra.

(C) Chhathanath and Vidyanath.

(D) Sipahi Tola, Purnea.

२१७२. In the Dumra branch, Padmanath and Motinath are the sons of _____

(A) He ruled from 1550 to 1625 A.D.

(B) Mohan.

(C) Yashnath, Radhanath, and Golakhnath.

(D) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

२१७३. Who are the two sons of Padmanath in the Dumra lineage?

(A) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

(B) Balmukund and Banmali.

(C) Purandar, Upendra and Devendra.

(D) Kamladatta and Kalidatta.

२१७४. Who are the sons of Devkrishna mentioned in the Mahua Khoual records?

(A) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.

(B) Madhav

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(D) Madhusudan

२१७५. Who are the sons of Padmanath in the Lusamarwar lineage?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

(B) Durgadhar and Mohinath.

(C) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records.

२१७६. Who are the two sons of Bhavnath in the Simrawar lineage?

(A) Mahinath and Padmanath.

(B) A traditional genealogist who maintains and updates the lineage scrolls.

(C) Adarsh.

(D) Amarkant.

२१७७. Identify the sons of Vedic Chandradatta in the Parihat branch.

(A) Varna-Ratnakar by Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(B) Thethan (Shivdatta) and Markandeya (Phude).

(C) Haradatta and Vapat.

(D) Academic Administrator.

२१७८. Laxminath is identified as the son of which individual in the Sharadapur lineage?

(A) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.

(B) Dharanath.

(C) The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD.

(D) Kirtinath.

२१७९. Who are the two sons of Kamal Nath mentioned in the Parihat branch?

(A) Shashimohan, Rajmohan and Lalmohan.

(B) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).

(C) Diva Kant and Radha Kant.

(D) Madhav and Jadav.

२१८०. In the Parihat branch, who is the son of Damodar?

(A) Madhav.

(B) Padmanath.

(C) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

(D) Sarvanand

२१८१. Who are the two sons of Padmanath in the Ishahpur lineage?

(A) The genealogist is known as a Panjikar.

(B) Vijayadatt.

(C) Vijaydatta.

(D) Sundar and Balaji.

२१८२. In the genealogical records of Bhupnarayan, who are his two primary sons mentioned?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Durgadutt and Chintamani.

(C) Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

२१८३. In the records of Vidyanath's descendants, who are the two sons of Lochan?

(A) Vishnudatta.

(B) Sadashiv

(C) Ananto and Madan Gopal.

(D) The Late Medieval period.

২১৮৪. Harinarayan's two sons are recorded as Jayadharman and ____.

(A) Radhadharman.

(B) Maharajadhiraja Maheshwar Singh (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾à¤¤à§à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤®à¤¿à¥‡à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¿à¤‚ह).

(C) Prithvidhar and Rajdhar.

(D) The late 13th century (prior to Harisimhadeva's reign).

২১৮৫. In the lineage of Jayadharman, who is his son?

(A) Madai.

(B) Kamal Nayan.

(C) 72 (with 64 specifically described).

(D) Panjikar.

২১৮৬. Who is the son of Hirananda recorded in the Maivi branch?

(A) Vishwanath, Bateshnath, Karelal, and Yadunath.

(B) Modananda.

(C) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.

(D) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

২১৮৭. In the lineage of Gribananda, what is the name of his son who married into the family of Maharaja Madhav Singh?

(A) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev

(B) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.

(C) Chandrananda.

(D) Maharaja Narapati Singh.

২১৮৮. In the lineage of Dolananda, who are his two sons?

(A) Bodhkrishna

(B) Vishnudev (Kumar).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Dayananda and Vidyananda.

২১৮৯. Bhimananda's son is recorded as ____.

(A) Gyanand Singh.

(B) Sadananda.

(C) Hari Madhav

(D) Bhanukar (also known as Doman).

২১৯০. In the Gangoli lineage (154), who are the two sons of Rudradutt?

(A) Chhandog.

(B) Shivlal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).

(C) Pranav.

(D) Keshavnath.

২১৯১. Identify the three sons of Mukunda in the Shishausal branch.

(A) Madhusudan, Kameshwar (Umapati), and Phanipati.

(B) He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.

(C) Ravindranath and Devanarayan.

(D) Baldev, son of Satyadev.

२१९२. Who is the father of Sunil and Ashok in the Shishausal branch?

(A) Shyamnatha

(B) Haridhar and Yashodhar.

(C) Nandlal

(D) Kameshwar (Umapati).

२१९३. In the lineage of Haripati, who are his two sons?

(A) Jagaddhar.

(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(C) Balbhadra and Kashinath.

(D) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

२१९४. Who are the two sons of 'Mahu' Durgadhar mentioned in the Shishausal lineage?

(A) Nagesh and Vidyadhar.

(B) Umanath.

(C) Bhuvan Pradumn.

(D) Nepal

२१९५. In the Rajauragram branch (159), who are the two sons of Dasharatha?

(A) Ramchandra and Shrikrishna.

(B) Dipendra and Jitendra

(C) Madhyandina.

(D) Manikrishna

२१९६. Dasharatha also had a son named _____, who was from the Sodarpur branch.

(A) Kalanand and Tirthanand.

(B) It marks the earliest historical reference point tracked in some ancient Panji lineage management theories.

(C) Manmohan and Dandapani (Gudari).

(D) Bandhuka.

२१९७. Who is the father of Rati-pati and Tul-pati in the Rajauragram lineage?

(A) Kulapati.

(B) Badrinath

(C) Radhi Koiyar.

(D) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

२१९८. In the lineage of Gopal (Vabue), his son is recorded as _____.

(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) Lakshmana (Pradyumna).

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) The year Nanyadeva established his rule in Mithila.

२१९९. In the Rampur lineage, who is the father of Brajananda, Harshananda, Chandrananda, and Dharmananda?

(A) 1248 Saka (approximately 1326 AD).

(B) Devananda.

(C) Gauridatt

(D) 1360 AD

२२००. In Uptip 167, the scholar Jivanath is recorded as having which two sons?

(A) Diva Kant and Radha Kant.

(B) A professional genealogist or registrar responsible for maintaining and verifying family lineage records.

(C) Bhavadev and Gujar.

(D) Apuch Jha.

२२०१. In Uptip 169, which King is the daughter of Yugandhara recorded to have married?

(A) Saheb.

(B) Krishndev

(C) Baidyanath and Dayanath.

(D) Raja Vijay Govind Singh.

२२०२. The son of Totai (alias Taradatta), Vanshilal, is associated with a maternal link (Dau) to which village?

(A) Irauri.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Harishankar (Grammarian/Vaiyakarana).

(D) When the Sun is in Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

२२०३. According to Uptip 170, the daughter of Manohar is married into the family of which royal from Alaya?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Padmanabh.

(C) He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.

(D) Raja Lilanand Singh.

२२०४. Taranand Singh Jha's sons include Kalikanand, Shyamand, Jaganand, Dayanand, and which other individual?

(A) Vijayadatta.

(B) Adyanand.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta (in his work 'Tantra Varttika').

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

२२०५. The daughter of Vishnu Singh is recorded as being married to which royal in Surgan?

(A) Raja Rupnarayan.

(B) 35 (originally 34, with the addition of the Khadaure branch of the Phandah Mul).

(C) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).

(D) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara

२२०६. In Uptip 176, who are identified as the two sons of Jyotishi Bataha?

(A) Between Sripur and Sultanpur.

(B) Chhakauri and Haladhar.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) The 16 maternal and paternal points of origin used to check for prohibited degrees of relationship.

२२०७. Which royal title is associated with Madhav Singh in Uptip 177?

(A) Sunil, Anil and Hemna.

(B) Maharaja.

(C) Gunakar Jha.

(D) Vijayadatta.

२२०८. Maharaja Chhatra Singh is identified as the son of which previous Maharaja?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Indranand.

(C) Paramanand and Ghananand.

(D) Chhandog.

२२०९. Who are the two sons of Banke (alias Hemkant) recorded in the Irauri village records?

(A) Gaurikant, Gangadhar, and Vishwanath.

(B) B.P.S.

(C) Balbhadra and Balaram.

(D) Ramdular.

२२१०. In the records of the Matandari village (178), who is the father of Bacchi and Chhotku?

(A) Bagani to Srinagar Amaur.

(B) Neeraj

(C) Gangora

(D) Durgadatta.

२२११. Which village section follows 'Matandari' in Uptip 179?

(A) Kalikadatta.

(B) Madari Waliyas.

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) Pautra.

२२१२. In the Madari records, who are listed as the sons of Indrapati?

(A) Balbhadra

(B) Vishnupati.

(C) Ganapati, Bacche (alias Sandipati), Gauripati, Shipati, and Bhupati.

(D) Shivnath.

२२१३. The academic/scholarly title 'Maho' (Mahopadhyay) is prefixed to which son of Bhairavdatta?

(A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

(B) The month of Bhadra (mid-August to mid-September) when the sun is in Leo.

(C) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo), due to the intense heat.

(D) Bachi.

२२१४. Who is the son of Madan Mohan recorded from the village of Gangoli?

(A) Shailesh.

(B) Khaggu.

(C) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).

(D) Shyamnath

२२१५. In Uptip 186, the daughter of Shambhunath (alias Shobhanath) is recorded as being married into which village?

(A) One of the longest documented continuous human genealogical records in existence.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(C) Anshu

(D) Madar.

२२१६. The daughter of Ganganath is married into the family of which royal individual from Alaya?

(A) Raja Kritiyanand Singh.

(B) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (Simha Rashi), roughly 16 August to 15 September.

(C) Shankar, Mahadev, Bhase, and Dashe

(D) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.

२२१७. In Uptip 169, Kamoladatta is the daughter of whom?

(A) Ishwaridatt.

(B) Bahoran, Yadunandan, Jayanand and Harinandan.

(C) Phool.

(D) Bechan.

२२१८. According to entry 187, who is the father of Badri in the Punwaripath Suluhani lineage?

(A) Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.

(B) Maharaj Narendra Singh.

(C) Kulapati.

(D) Govinda.

२२१९. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Badri, as recorded in the first entry of the text.

(A) Sanjay and Rajesh

(B) Badu, the son of Prannath from Sakaradhi.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.

२२२०. The individual Khadagi, son of Jaladhar, belongs to which specific village lineage?

(A) Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.

(B) Narayan, Hrishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani

(C) Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.

(D) Maudar.

२२२१. In entry 187, who is recorded as the father of the brothers Chandranath and Lokanath?

(A) Brajnath

(B) Badu.

(C) MM Butesh

(D) Purushottam.

२२२२. Who is the father of the brothers Dinanath and Balli in the Niruadh Shivnath lineage?

(A) Lakshminarayan, Balbhar and Barinarayan

(B) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages.

(C) Shivnath.

(D) Baidyanath and Jyotishi Bateshnath

२२२३. Who is the 'Dau' of Parashuram's son, Pramod?

(A) Krishmaman.

(B) Gauridutt, the son of Tirthadutt from Sodarpur.

(C) Janardan, Jagdish, and Kripanand.

(D) It marks the formal registration and centralisation of Maithil genealogy under royal decree.

२२२४. Who is the 'Dau' of Harshanath, the son of Pushpanath?

(A) M.M.U. Tumbe Jha

(B) Umapati

(C) Badu, the son of Teknath from Karmaha.

(D) Rajendra and Dwijendra.

२२२५. Madhusudan's son, mentioned in the lineage of entry 190, is named _____.

(A) Dharmanath.

(B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

(C) Ramkrishna.

(D) Kaviraj.

२२२६. In entry 191, Jivan and Gadapani are identified as the sons of _____.

(A) Banka Umanath.

(B) Balbhadra.

(C) Rakesh.

(D) Shyamal Kishore.

२२२७. Janakinath's maternal grandfather is from which prominent lineage in Khandabala?

(A) Muktinath and Pradipnath

(B) Shivendu, a Bank Probationary Officer (PO).

(C) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.

(D) The Maharaja Madhav Singh lineage.

२२२८. Identify the sons of Faujdar Badrinath as listed in entry 193.

(A) Harasimhadeva.

(B) Samaveda (Kauthuma shakha) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

(C) It was a result of Mithila teachers refusing to allow the copying of 'Tattvachintamani', which led students to memorise it and relocate.

(D) Vishvanath, Raghunandan, and Akshayanath.

२२२९. In the genealogical records, Sitanand is identified as the son of _____.

(A) Brajanand.

(B) Anand

(C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).

(D) Kanhai.

२२३०. In the Sodarpur lineage (entry 193), who is the father of Sachidanand?

(A) Nilangad.

(B) Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) King Nanyadeva.

२२३१. The children of Kamalanath trace their maternal grandfather (Dau) to which individual from Sodarpur?

(A) Ramakant

(B) The Madhyandini Shakha.

(C) Maharaja Samar Singh.

(D) Baduji, the son of Thithar.

२२३२. According to entry 194, who is the father of Tankanath and Varadanand?

(A) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjikar Vidyanand Jha.

(B) Keshavnath.

(C) Antadi.

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

२२३३. In entry 197, Chatrapati's son Gopala identifies his 'Dau' (maternal line) as ____.

(A) M.M.U. Indrapati

(B) Munnu.

(C) Sadanand.

(D) Durgaditya from the Maudar village.

२२३४. In the lineage of Manohar, the maternal grandfather (Dau) is recorded as ____ from Khandabala.

(A) Shankardutta

(B) Madhav Singh.

(C) Three (Vinod, Santosh, and Sadanand).

(D) Kripashankar

२२३५. Identify the father of Ruchipati, Bholanath, and Eknath as listed in entry 203.

(A) 2009 AD

(B) Raghunath Shiromani.

(C) Gangadutt.

(D) Maithil Tol

२२३६. According to entry 205, Ugranath is a professor of which academic discipline?

(A) Raja Sarvanand.

(B) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.

(C) Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty.

(D) Sociology (Samajshastri).

२२३७. The 'Dau' of Shivnath and Sumatinath is identified as ____ from the Phandaha village.

(A) Dumaria High School.

(B) Kanhaiya Singh, Jhapat Singh, and Badal Singh.

(C) Ramanath and Devanath.

(D) Madhukanth, the son of Maungu.

२२३८. The excerpts identify 'Raja Lilaianand Singh' as the son of which King?

(A) During the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

(B) Matikant and Mayakant.

(C) Umanath

(D) Raja Vedanand Singh.

२२३९. Who is the father of the brothers Ramabhadra and Virabhadra in entry 206?

(A) Balabhadra.

(B) Gunakar Jha

(C) Narayandatt, Atmaram, Krishnaram, Shyamram, Ghanaram, and Manaram

(D) Vabua, Singheshwar, and Rajeshwar.

२२४०. Ramabhadra's maternal lineage (Dau) is traced to which person in the Pali village?

(A) BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person

(B) Jagatmani

(C) Kedarnath, the son of Purandar.

(D) Gunakar Jha.

२२४१. According to the Loam village records, who was the father of Raja Devanarayan?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently marrying his cousin due to lack of recorded lineage.

(B) Mukund.

(C) Ray Chandrarayan.

(D) He is referred to as 'Mahamahopadhyaya' and 'Tikakar' (Commentator).

२२४२. Who succeeded Raja Devanarayan as 'Ray Ramnarayan'?

(A) Raja Vijay Govind Singh.

(B) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.

(C) His son, Ray Ramnarayan.

(D) Sadanand and Jagannath.

२२४३. The title 'M.M.U.' found before names like Gangesh stands for _____.

(A) Professor and Registrar.

(B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.

(C) Shaligram.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

२२४४. Who was the son of Maharaja Madhav Singh mentioned in the genealogical transitions?

(A) Maharaj Chhatra Singh.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(C) Dhoril.

(D) Mithila (Videha).

२२४५. According to the lineage of Maharaja Chhatra Singh, who was his son that became 'Maharudra Singh'?

(A) Balik.

(B) Maharaj Rudra Singh.

(C) Pyare and Bhavu

(D) Gaur Soadarpur's lineage (Sut of Gosaing).

२२४६. Who was the father of Maharaja Lakshmishwar Singh and Maharaja Rameshwar Singh?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Kapil and Aneel.

(C) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

(D) Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.

२२४७. Identify the son of Maharaja Rameshwar Singh who held the title of 'Maharaj'.

(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadev

(C) Maharaj Kameshwar Singh.

(D) Chumman (Shaktinath)

२२४८. Who was the son of Maharaja Kameshwar Singh's brother, Babu Vishweshwar Singh?

(A) Babu Jiveshwar Singh.

(B) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.

(C) Baladatta and Gopal.

(D) Vyakarani Babulal.

२२४९. Which son of Raja Roopnarayan is listed as 'Eknarayan'?

(A) Jayraj Singh.

(B) Ray Eknarayan.

(C) Bhaskar and Pranit

(D) Bhavaditya and Jayaditya.

२२५०. Identify the two sons of Manmohan mentioned in the context of Maharaja Chhatra Singh.

(A) An advocate or lawyer.

(B) Govind, Krishnaji, and Shambhunath.

(C) Baldev and Jayadev.

(D) The sons are Ugreshwar and Shiveshwar.

२२५१. Who were the sons of Gadakar from the village of Lohna?

(A) Ruranand and Indranand

(B) Kameshwar (Umapati).

(C) Madhusudan.

(D) Chetkar and Achyutkar.

२२५२. What was the professional title of Dr Chetkar, son of Gadakar?

(A) Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.

(B) Bhadrapada (roughly Augustâ€“September) when the sun is in the Leo sign.

(C) Principal of B.N. College, Patna.

(D) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.

२२५३. In the Kanhali village records, who were the sons of Bhavadatta?

(A) Karna Kayasthas.

(B) Kumar Yadavanand Singh.

(C) Damodar and Manohar.

(D) Yadunath.

२२५४. Who were the sons of Damodar, son of Bhavadatta?

(A) Indrajivan.

(B) Manmohan and Dandapani (Gudari).

(C) Suryakant.

(D) Dayaditta.

२२५५. Identify the three sons of Dandapani.

(A) Ghurghur, Chakradatta, and Muktidatta.

(B) Baheradhi

(C) Chandradev.

(D) Tikanath's son is Phajinath.

२२५६. Who was the son of Rai Bahadur Shrinath from the Ruchouli lineage?

(A) Yagyanath (alias Jagannath).

(B) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.

(C) They are residents of Jamua.

(D) Sahebram, Brahmadutta, Hiraram and Bhaiyaram.

२२५७. Who was the son of Mukund Singh recorded in the Bhour lineage?

(A) Vabh Jagdish Nandan Singh.

(B) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).

(C) Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.

(D) Devaraj Singh.

२२५८. Name the sons of Devaraj Singh.

(A) Genome Mapping

(B) Jayraj, Brajraj, Riphuraj, Nagraj, and Vijayraj Singh.

(C) Tara Kant.

(D) Rai Nidhi.

२२५९. Who was the son of Jayraj Singh recorded in the Bhour lineage?

(A) Mahiraj Singh.

(B) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.

(C) Krishna Dev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ).

(D) Kshatriyas (specifically the Rajputs).

२२६०. Who was the son of Vishwanath Singh recorded in the Sakaradhi lineage?

(A) Muninath Singh.

(B) Sahityanand, Aditya, and Abhijeet.

(C) Lal.

(D) Tara Kant Jha.

२२६१. Who was the son of Gananath recorded in the Sakaradhi lineage?

(A) Dineshwar Nath.

(B) Amritlal, Choalal, Chitranath, and Shaktinath.

(C) Panjikar.

(D) Madhukant.

२२६२. According to the document, what time period does the Mithila Panji management (Genome Mapping) cover?

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Grihamani.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).

२२६३. Who is identified as the father of Udayan in the Sandahpur to Singhwara lineage?

(A) Bannu

(B) Gunakar.

(C) Jageshwar, Nageshwar, and Kusheshwar.

(D) Manish and Rajnish

२२६४. In the Shishupur lineage, who are the two sons of Bandhu?

(A) Kameshwar Singh

(B) Amritnath

(C) Madhurapati and Narapati.

(D) Adhyapak (Teacher)

२२६५. Who is the father of Banchh and Shivanandan in the Shishupur section?

(A) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.

(B) Visheshwar Mohan.

(C) Madhurapati.

(D) To draw a parallel between modern genetic tracking and the ancient Panji system's method of preserving lineage purity.

२२६६. Which Purnia-based individual is the subject of the subsection 'Banaili, Purnia'?

(A) Narayan, Vishwanath and Kedarnath.

(B) Lakshman and Chaturbhuj

(C) Mitranath Jha.

(D) Sitrinath.

२२६७. Who was the father of Dharnidhar and Panji Krishnadev?

(A) Panji Kamlapati.

(B) Shankaradatta.

(C) Seven

(D) Amit Mishra.

२२६८. In the Banaili records, who is the son of Buddhinath?

(A) Mitranath.

(B) Original or primary entry point of a lineage.

(C) Madhukar

(D) Dev.

२२६९. Who were the four children of Panji Jai Shiv in the Khangur branch?

(A) Maharaja.

(B) Gangadutt and Bhikshuk

(C) 1360 AD

(D) Balbhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhonti, and Chhabina.

२२७०. Who is the father of Chandramani in the Khangur (Sarisab) lineage?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Balbhadra.

(C) Gulab.

(D) It compares the ancient meticulous recording of DNA/lineage through Panjis to modern genetic mapping.

२२७१. Who is the father of the sons Madan Kant, Sadan Kant, and Mod Kant?

(A) Kashikant (also known as Mangu).

(B) Madhyandina.

(C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(D) Vadi.

२२७२. Who are the sons of Madan Kant in the Shishupur lineage?

(A) Nandishwar and Bhadreshwar.

(B) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.

(C) Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant.

(D) Kameshwar Thakur.

२२७३. Who is the father of Rajesh Kant in the Shishupur section?

(A) Fatnurik

(B) Mahesh.

(C) Jadhunath, Devnath, and Guruvar (alias Jaykrishna).

(D) Kumud Kant.

२२७४. Who is the father of Rajendra in the Shishupur lineage?

(A) Brahmanand, Kirtyanand, and Vivekanand

(B) Vedanand.

(C) Madhav, Amarnath, and Uditnath.

(D) Baidyanath and Dayanath.

२२७५. Who are the sons of Panji Chaturbhuj in the Pipalkwar lineage?

(A) Bangat

(B) He was a High School Headmaster with MA and BEd qualifications.

(C) Padmanand

(D) Ruchi, Raiya, and Shyam Raja.

२२७६. In the genealogy of Nagram (3.11), Urvidhar is the son of which Mahamahopadhyaya from Darihara?

(A) Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(B) Dharanidhar

(C) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).

(D) Gunakar Jha.

२२७७. Section 32 identifies Shishinath and Yadunath as the sons of which person?

(A) Ladoo

(B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

(C) Amritnath

(D) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD)

२२७८. In the Khangadu lineage (32), who is recorded as the son of Revati from Darihara?

(A) Bhavadeva.

(B) Residents of Purnia (Radhakant and Prof. Kalikant's lineage).

(C) During the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

(D) Babulal

२२७९. The Papihiya branch of the Khangadu lineage includes the sons Dayanath, Jayanath, and ____.

(A) Vasukinath

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Tantra Varttika by Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Bhadeli

२२८०. In section 35, Govind Ji and Madhavji are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Ashish.

(B) Varna-Ratnakara.

(C) Vaidyanath

(D) Hadirahi.

२२८१. According to section 36, Narayanji and Indu are the sons of which individual?

(A) 2009 AD.

(B) Raja Dullaro.

(C) Badrinath

(D) Sakradhi.

२२८२. Which professional title does Narayanji hold according to the records in section 36?

(A) Madhav and Padma.

(B) Adhyapak

(C) Brajnath

(D) Panjikar.

२२८३. In section 36, Gopal Ji and Krishna Chandra are listed as the sons of _____.

(A) Vishnudev (also known as Vishwanath).

(B) Radhanath

(C) Varna-Ratnakar by Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(D) Neeraj

२२८४. Which individual from Beheradi is identified as the father of Kanhaik in section 42?

(A) Narayandatta

(B) Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.

(C) Ramkrishna.

(D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

२२८५. Who is the father of Rudradev in the lineage described in section 46?

(A) Maharaja Samar Singh.

(B) Nena

(C) MA Madhav

(D) Janakinandan

२२८६. Section 48 identifies Sahab and Manbodh as the sons of _____.

(A) Raghunath

(B) Sadashiv

(C) Rajeev.

(D) Madhurapati

२२८७. According to section 51, Munin (alias Madhusudan) is the son of _____.

(A) Navasuni

(B) Protecting Panji manuscripts from water and oil.

(C) Vishnupati.

(D) Khadganath

२२८८. In section 51, Rudradatta is listed as the son of which person from Karmaha?

(A) Padmanabh

(B) Datta

(C) Distinguished University Professor.

(D) Chandradev.

२२८९. According to section 52, who is the father of the son Chitradhar?

(A) The gathering of scholars and King Harisimhadeva's decree to record all lineages.

(B) Rajkumar, Naresh, and Phool

(C) Yogadhar

(D) Dinmani.

२२९०. In the Sakuri lineage (54), Rajaram's son is identified as ____.

(A) Harpati

(B) Banaili.

(C) Gopal.

(D) The Oini (Oiniwar) dynasty.

२२९१. In the records of Gijari (58), Vedanand's sons include Ramanand, Shamanand, and ____.

(A) Sadanand

(B) Bateshnath (also Jateshnath, Shaktinath, and Shyamnath).

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Archaeologist (Puranatattvavid)

२२९२. According to section 62, Shantinath and Badrinath are the sons of ____.

(A) Jadhunath, Devnath, and Guruvar (alias Jaykrishna).

(B) Shubhankar.

(C) Niharanand and Ratnanand.

(D) Rudranath

२२९३. Who is the father of Kanhai, the Mahamahopadhyaya mentioned in section 65?

(A) Sociology (Samajshastri).

(B) Chitradhar

(C) Uma

(D) Gopal

२२९४. According to section 66, who is the father of Upendra from Sakaradi?

(A) Kedarnath

(B) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD).

(D) Alabhinandan

२२९५. According to section 67, Gangadhar is the son of which individual?

(A) Satyadev

(B) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi

(C) Vijayadatta.

(D) Vaishya Musha

२२९६. In section 67, Shrinandan and Yadunandan are listed as the sons of ____.

(A) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

(B) Gaurikant.

(C) Jagmohan

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

२२९७. The village associated with the 'Gijari' lineage in section 58 is ____.

(A) Durgadatta.

(B) Badhiyama

(C) Avadhesh Vats and Vineet Vats

(D) Arun, Tarun, and Shailendra.

२२९८. According to the heading of section 3.12, the Mithila Panji Prabandha covers the period from 450 AD to ____.

(A) Radhika

(B) 2009 AD

(C) Adya Padmua.

(D) Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.

२२९९. Which professional designation is given to the individual Gunanand in section 33?

(A) Rajanand, Sarvanand, Brahmanand, and Shankar.

(B) Dayanath, Prabhunath, and Shrinath.

(C) In the field of Physics.

(D) Sada-vatti

२३००. What is the total time span covered by the 'Genome Mapping' project mentioned in the source material?

(A) Bhattachak.

(B) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(D) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).

२३०१. In entry 70, who is the son of Nilambar as listed under the 'Badliyam' to 'Navani' transition?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Krishnambar.

(D) Shankardatt (Kayastha) and Vijaydatt (Kshatriya).

२३०२. In entry 72, who are the two sons of Jyotishi Ratinath?

(A) Amritnath.

(B) Ugranath.

(C) Mithila.

(D) Prabhu Nath and Yadu Nath.

२३०३. In entry 72, Upadhyay Yatindra Nath is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Ugra Nath.

(B) Lalita (Meena) and Navina

(C) Mahadev Jha (son of Anant Jha).

(D) Panji Balibhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhanti, and Chhabina

२३०४. Which individual's sons are listed as Ravindra Nath and Mahendra Nath in entry 72?

(A) Lochana.

(B) Brajmani (also known as Biruk).

(C) Upadhyay (Yatindra Nath).

(D) Mahavir

२३०५. In entry 73, Adinath is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Govindadatt.

(B) Gunakar Jha.

(C) 1326 AD

(D) Trilochan.

२३०६. Entry 74 describes the lineage from Badliyam to which village?

(A) Income Tax Officer.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Shishupur.

(D) Sakhua.

२३०७. According to entry 76, who is the son of Bhavdutt?

(A) Madhukar

(B) Yadunath.

(C) Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara.

(D) Rajjuk.

२३०८. In entry 77, the lineage transitions from Badliyam to which specific village?

(A) Anirudh, Kashinath, Devnath, Premnath and Srinath.

(B) Vidyapati.

(C) Tedhara.

(D) Sadanand.

२३०९. In entry 77, Khadganarayan is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).

(B) Pada Behat Khandawala

(C) Dhir.

(D) Shankaradutta.

२३१०. According to entry 81, who is the son of Motiram?

(A) Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.

(B) Kamladutt.

(C) Vidyadhar

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

२३११. In entry 82, Rajnandan Shastri and Parmanand are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) The gathering of scholars and King Harisimhadeva's decree to record all lineages.

(B) Director General of Police (Dr G.P.)

(C) Radhakant.

(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

२३१२. Who is the son of Shivchandra mentioned in the records of entry 82?

(A) Mahavir.

(B) Modanand, Kiratyanand, and Jagadanand.

(C) Pankaj Prasad.

(D) Chandrabhushan

२३१३. According to entry 87, who is the son of Sarvasva famous by the name 'Tatadu'?

(A) The blemish mark associated with the daughter named Sohago.

(B) Bhujanidh

(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(D) None.

२३१४. Who are the three sons of Gatiram listed in entry 88?

(A) Shivadatta.

(B) Jayraj, Brajraj, Riphuraj, Nagraj, and Vijayraj Singh.

(C) Anshu

(D) Rambhadra, Karunanarayan, and Madhuram.

२३१५. In entry 90, who are the two sons of the second 'Apar' Suto?

(A) Rajjuk.

(B) Krishnadutt and Bhavanidutt.

(C) Chitradhar.

(D) Shivdev.

२३१६. According to entry 91, who is the father of the 'Shatshastri' Mahamahopadhyaya Vachchak?

(A) Vikarna and Vasundhar.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Vyakarani Babulal.

(D) Madhukant

२३१७. In entry 93, which village lineage begins with the sons of Nitai?

(A) Babelal, Yadunath, Vishwanath, and Dashrath.

(B) Kashinath, Sitanath and Raghunath

(C) Bhadgam Jijawal.

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

२३१८. Who are the two sons of Nitai as mentioned in entry 93?

(A) Economics.

(B) Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.

(C) Hadi.

(D) Gunakar Jha

२३१९. According to entry 94, Balbhadra and Madhusudan are the sons of which individual?

(A) Keshav.

(B) Prashant Prasad (also known as Bunty).

(C) The genealogist is known as a Panjikar.

(D) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

२३२०. In entry 94, who are the four sons of Devidutt?

(A) Khelanand

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya

(C) Kamadeva.

(D) Jaydutt, Shivdutt, Teerthdutt, and Rudradutta.

२३२१. In entry 96, Gopikant and Ramakant are identified as the sons of which individual?

(A) Education Officer (Shiksha Adhikari).

(B) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk

(C) Rudradutt.

(D) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

२३२२. According to the text, what time period does the 'Genome Mapping' of the Panji Prabandha cover?

(A) Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

(B) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper (Basahapiti).

(D) Madhukarpatti Darhara

२३२३. Who is the son of Umapati from the Bhadgam branch mentioned as the father of Akhi?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Panji Kamlapati.

(C) Umapati (à¤‰à¤ à¤®à¤¾à¤ªà¤¤à¤) himself.

(D) Hira and Modnarayan.

२३२४. Which modern professional title is explicitly mentioned for Bindunath in the Kanhauli/Mangrauni branch?

(A) Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history).

(B) I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service).

(C) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).

(D) Sodarpur Ghusaut.

२३२५. Which scholar is referred to as 'Ayurvedacharya' in the Jamuni branch records?

(A) Balbhadra.

(B) Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Shobhanath.

२३२६. Who is listed as the son of Samar in the Jamuni branch?

(A) The Vindhyachal mountains.

(B) Gangadatt (or Baburaiyaka/Ekn/Narayandatt).

(C) Chandidatta (and Kalikadatta).

(D) Mishra Jagatmani.

२३२७. In the records, what title is used to describe Balbhadra's expertise in medicine?

(A) His sons are Kashinath, Nakchhedi, Shaktinath, Yadunath, Adinath, and Shivnath.

(B) Ratnapani and Padmapani.

(C) Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).

(D) He unknowingly married his cousin's daughter due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

२३२८. In the Bhadgam records, 'Choker' is associated with which specific location?

(A) Maharani Lakhima

(B) Hariballabh, Gopal, and Radheshyam.

(C) Ramnagar Khajuri.

(D) Govind and Yadava.

२३२९. Who is the father of the individual 'Akhi' in the Bhadgam branch?

(A) Yadunath.

(B) Gujjar (Gujarat).

(C) Avadhi.

(D) Umapati.

२३३०. Which village is associated with the 'Sakaradhi' family linked to Akhi's daughter?

(A) Rameshwar, Bhuvneshwar, Gangadutt, Durgadutt, and Dhirkant.

(B) Shri Raman and Raghunath.

(C) Rutsaut.

(D) Jane, Jage, Shivnath, Kulapati, and Harpati.

२३३१. In the 'Chihi' branch, who is the son of 'Gonin' mentioned?

(A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(B) Ratneshwar

(C) Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).

(D) Ranjan Prasad and Rinku.

२३३२. What is the ancestral village of 'Harishankar's' son 'Loknath' in the Bhadgam branch?

(A) Jatadhar, Shridhar, Devan, and Haldhar.

(B) Darihara.

(C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(D) Vijaydatta

२३३३. The 'Mahia' branch section 3.36 mentions 'Damodar' as the son of which 'Maho.' title holder?

(A) Dharni

(B) Jagadbhuj.

(C) Madhusudan and Lakshmipati.

(D) Narendramohan, Pranmohan, Surendramohan, and Virendramohan

२३३४. Who is the father of 'Kishore', 'Purandhar', and 'Sadanand' in the Mahia branch?

(A) Maharaj Chhatra Singh.

(B) Janardan, Vinod, and Kumod

(C) Govind.

(D) Mahai.

२३३५. Which individual from the Raiyam branch served as a Vice Chancellor at Allahabad University?

(A) Dr Umesh

(B) Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Modanand Jha.

२३३६. Who were the two sons of M.M. Jayadeva mentioned in the Raiyam records?

(A) Dr Umesh and Ramesh

(B) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.

(C) Vishnu Dev and Tuntun.

(D) Sadananda.

२३३७. List the three sons of Phul recorded in the Sarisab lineage.

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(B) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

(D) Gadadhar, Vidyadhar and Dayadhar

२३३८. Who were the sons of Gadadhar in the Sarisab lineage?

(A) Motilal, Sotilal, and Karulal.

(B) Harimohan, Krishnamohan, and Shrimohan

(C) Narayandatt, Madhurapati, Kalidatt, and Bhavanidatt

(D) Ramdatta, Shitaladatta and Shridhar

२३३९. Who is recorded as the son of Lala (Lalo) in the Nagaram branch?

(A) The 'Tantra-Varttika' by the 7th-century scholar Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.

(C) Gangadhar

(D) Jayadatta.

२३४०. Who was the son of Yadunandan in the Raiyam branch?

(A) Yadunandan.

(B) Mahavir

(C) Balabhadra.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Ramdev, Patidev, Krishnadev, and Lakshmidev.

२३४१. In the Khori branch, who was the father of Madhav?

(A) Sodipur.

(B) Taradatta

(C) Satyanarayan and Vyas Munidhar.

(D) Ramachandra Vagish.

२३४२. Name the sons of Lakshman in the Katka branch.

(A) Madhaik

(B) The sons are Harinandan, Lokai, and Yadubbh.

(C) Pritam and Jayadev

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

२३४३. In the Nagaram branch, who was the son of Prem?

(A) Vadan

(B) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

(C) Shridev Jha.

(D) Chaudhari Nidhi and Chaudhari Hemangad.

२३४४. In the Raiyam branch, who was the son of Brajbihari?

(A) Badu, the son of Prannath from Sakaradhi.

(B) Natthuk

(C) Adinath

(D) Panch Gaur.

२३४५. Name the son of Harinandan who had a son named Shambhunath.

(A) Trilochan

(B) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(C) King Rajendra Narayan and King Mahendra Narayan.

(D) He introduced 'Shakha Panji', which led to more rigid social stratifications and hierarchies within the community.

२३४६. In the Gaur branch, who was the son of Nanda Kumar?

(A) Gaurikant.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

(C) Lelhuk.

(D) Sadananda

२३४७. Which title is frequently used for eminent scholars like Jayadeva and Umesh in these records?

(A) Karnat dynasty

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)

(C) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, Harinandan and Shivnandan.

(D) Satyand and Krishnanand.

२३४८. In the Sarisab lineage, who was the father of Shridhar?

(A) Mantu.

(B) Mahai.

(C) Sadanand

(D) Gadadhar

२३४९. Who was the son of Taradatta recorded in the Khori lineage?

(A) Dinanath

(B) Madhav

(C) Dharanidhar

(D) MA and PhD.

२३५०. What specific timeframe is covered by the genealogical mapping in this text?

(A) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath

(B) Vasudev, son of Durgadatta.

(C) Nahayan

(D) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२३५१. Who are the four sons of Jayadev recorded in the Nagaram lineage?

(A) Madhukant, Nikant, and Surendrakant.

(B) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.

(C) Khadganath

(D) Revadanand.

२३५२. In the records for Vijayendra's lineage, which legal title is associated with the household of Radharaman Datta?

(A) Vajasaneyi

(B) Chief Justice of the High Court.

(C) Raju.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

२३५३. Who is the father of Lal, Madhav, and Shyamram in the Roharh section?

(A) Bhagwan, Jnan, Lalan, Ranjan, and Mohan (alias Avadesh)

(B) Devaditya, Jayaditya, and Hariharaditya.

(C) Pashupati.

(D) Garib

२३५४. Identify the father of the offspring Durgadatta, Uma, and Ram in the Roharh lineage.

(A) Tatisaut.

(B) Mishra Harangi.

(C) Satlakha

(D) Banaili.

२३५५. In the Roharh section, who is the son of Durgadatta?

(A) Pothia

(B) Madhusudan Shivanandan.

(C) Harivansh.

(D) Taranand.

२३५६. Who are the four offspring of Sadashiv mentioned at the start of the Sakuri section?

(A) Software Engineer

(B) Gunakan Jha.

(C) Manganu, Karu, Bhora, and Hari.

(D) Baidyanath and Jyotishi Bateshnath

२३५७. In the Sakuri records, who is the son of Bhavanand?

(A) Raja Dularsingh.

(B) Bhuvan Pradumn.

(C) Valiyas.

(D) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.

२३५८. Which prominent scholarly title is given to Krishnadatta, the son of Pradumna, in the Sakuri lineage?

(A) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.).

(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

(D) Khandwala.

२३५९. In the Phuldaha lineage, who is the father of the son named Gangadhar?

(A) Mahesh.

(B) Bharath and Muralidhar.

(C) Dharanath.

(D) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).

२३६०. In the context of the Haripur records, who are the children of Savurdutta?

(A) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.

(B) M.Sc.

(C) Mitranath Jha.

(D) Devesh and Rajesh.

२३६१. In the lineage of Bhavanidatta (Section 200), who is the son of Rajamani?

(A) Nahbharan.

(B) Harisimhadeva.

(C) Banaili Chanan Jha.

(D) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

२३६२. Who are the two sons of Harihar mentioned in the Jamdauli records?

(A) M.Sc.

(B) Khadgapani and Jayakrishna.

(C) Intelligence Department officer of the Central Government.

(D) Balbhadra and Balaram.

२३६३. In the Jamdauli lineage, who are the sons of Khadgapani?

(A) Ratnapani and Padmapani.

(B) Gunapati and Padumo.

(C) Nanyadeva.

(D) Rajeshwar

२३६४. In the Parhi lineage, who is the father of Vaiya. Chandradatta?

(A) Radhakant.

(B) Veniram.

(C) Niharanand and Ratnanand.

(D) Followers of the Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

२३६५. Who is the father of Jagadish and Satish Narayan in the Roharh records?

(A) Choudhary Nandankishore.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar

(C) Chhatradhari.

(D) The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal.

२३६६. In the Sakuri records, Bhavanand's son Krishnadatta holds the title of _____.

(A) Cultural heritage.

(B) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(C) Kumar Chandranand Singh.

(D) Buddhinath.

२३६७. In the Nagram branch records (section 3.61), who is identified as the son of Jagadbandhu?

(A) Horari.

(B) Dayashankar and Kalishankar

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Maulai

२३६८. Identify the son of Jivanath who is listed alongside Horari in the lineage of Jagadbandhu.

(A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(B) Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtriya.

(C) B.L. Vidyanand.

(D) Manankrishna.

२३६९. From which village did Kaladhar, the son of Dharmeshwar, originate?

(A) Mander.

(B) It marks the formal 'Panji Prabandh' event where existing lineages were recorded and codified.

(C) Bhangi and Mohan Lal.

(D) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.

२३७०. Totak is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).

(B) Padmapani.

(C) Nishobha.

(D) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

२३७१. Who were the two sons of Tirthaman mentioned in the genealogy?

(A) Rajesh, Rakesh, and Mukesh.

(B) Balbhadra and Dayanath.

(C) Jyotish Chandra and Dev Chandra.

(D) Lal.

२३७२. Amarnath and Durganath are listed as the sons of which individual?

(A) Balbhadra.

(B) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

(C) Nepal

(D) M.A., B.Ed.

२३७३. Shivadatt is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Ayachi (à¤…à¤¯à¤¾à¤¿à¥€).

(B) The first wife or daughter.

(C) Hariam

(D) Vadan.

२३७४. Hemangad and Bacharu are recorded as the sons of which figure?

(A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Lakshmikant.

(D) Rambhadra Singh.

२३७५. Dharmeshwar is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Buddhinath.

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadev of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Hemangad.

२३७६. Ummadatt is the son of which individual from the Baliyas origin?

(A) Gunakar and his son Pranadhar.

(B) Triloknath, Vijaynath, Phulendranath and Udaynath.

(C) Bacharu.

(D) Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.

२३७७. Who were the children of Ummadatt as listed in section 208?

(A) Kune and Vadan

(B) Kamladatt, Chenga (Gauridatt), and Shambhudatt.

(C) Krishnadev, Haridev, Bhavdev and Shivdev

(D) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

२३७८. Jaleshwar is identified as the son of which figure?

(A) Harikant, Devanand, Shivchandra, Ganesh, and Chandra.

(B) Rameshwar.

(C) They should be dried in the intense sun between 16 August and 15 September (when the sun is in Leo).

(D) Kamladatt.

२३७९. In section 209, who are the children of Lokai?

(A) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan

(B) He was a famous social worker and Mukhiya.

(C) Medieval Mithila.

(D) Kishori, Chhabin, Madan, and Raghunath.

२३८०. Vishwanath is recorded as the son of which figure?

(A) Unavailable (due to a conspiracy of suppression).

(B) Yaddu.

(C) Gadadhar and Govinda.

(D) Vadhwal.

२३८१. List two of the sons of Vishnupati mentioned in section 209.

(A) Banaili and Purnea

(B) Lalbehari, Bhushan, Gangadatt, Kala, Diheshwar, or Tarapati.

(C) Yajurveda

(D) Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.

२३८२. Jagaddhar and Kumar are the sons of which person?

(A) Bhagwatnarayan.

(B) Mukund, Bodhu, Chandrapati, and Mahinath

(C) Jagannath and Manoj.

(D) Padmapur

२३८३. Vrajmohan is the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Jagaddhar.

(B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Bavuni, Gangadhar, and Murarika

(D) A traditional genealogist who maintains and updates the lineage scrolls.

२३८४. Madhav and Churman are recorded as the sons of which figure?

(A) Protect the manuscript from water and oil.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Shivnandan.

(D) Babulal.

२३८५. Lakshminath, Jhingur, and Madhav are the sons of which figure?

(A) Shaktinath.

(B) Gunakar Jha

(C) Rajiv and Sanjeev.

(D) Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant

२३८६. Badrinath and Vijaynath are recorded as the sons of which individual?

(A) Economic Advisor.

(B) Panji.

(C) Jhingur.

(D) Vardhamana.

२३८७. In section 213, Kalikant and Digambar are the sons of whom?

(A) Madhav.

(B) It corresponds to Saka 1248.

(C) He held an MA degree.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

२३८८. Bachhelal and Yaddu are recorded as the sons of whom?

(A) Surapati and Godhaik.

(B) Vijayadutta.

(C) Krishmaman.

(D) Prandhar, Chakrapani, and Shulapani.

२३८९. Chandradev and Baiku are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Harinarayan, Nilambar, Harinandan, and Yadupati

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Sanand.

(D) Mansukh.

२३९०. Madhusudan and Yadunath are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Phool.

(B) Allahabad University.

(C) Ughand Jalay

(D) Mannulal.

२३९१. In section 216, Lalit is the son of which person from the Mahishi branch?

(A) Chengan and Jhantu

(B) 1248 Saka (approximately 1326 AD).

(C) Kumar Karmanath, Kumar Sheshnath, and Kumar Rudranath.

(D) Chandradev.

२३९२. Gopal and Madhukar are the sons of which individual?

(A) Vijay and Ajay.

(B) Dhan.

(C) Varna Ratnakar.

(D) Mahamahopadhyaya (a title for a great scholar).

२३९३. Jaldhar and Gangadhar are recorded as the sons of whom?

(A) Bhainsadiyar (Mahishi Budhwal).

(B) Lal.

(C) Madhusudan

(D) Juraun.

२३९४. Shitaladatt is the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Sanand.

(B) Anandakar.

(C) Madhav, Amarnath, and Uditnath.

(D) Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.

२३९५. Who were the children of Shitaladatt mentioned in section 217?

(A) Vajasaneyi

(B) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(C) Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.

(D) Jitendra, Amarendra, and Shailendra

२३९६. Chakradhar and Mahidhar are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Dukhan.

(C) The decision by King Harisimhadeva to standardise genealogical records under state-appointed Pandits.

(D) Sitanath, Brajnath, and Lilanath.

२३९७. Rajendra is recorded as the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Yogi.

(B) It was when Maharaja Harisimhadev formally organised the existing records into a state-supervised system.

(C) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja

(D) Rajendra and Amarendra

२३९८. In section 219, Durgadatt and Bhawanidatt are the sons of whom?

(A) Brahmanand, Kirtyanand, and Vivekanand

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Buddhinath and Kashinath.

(D) Mahi.

२३९९. Ravinath and Gangadhar are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Tejnath.

(B) Madan Mohan.

(C) Chief Advisor.

(D) Vijayadatta.

२४००. Badrinath is recorded as the son of which figure in the Khandwala origin?

(A) Dinmani.

(B) Abhinav Murari

(C) Advocate Janardan.

(D) Parasman.

२४०१. In section 223, Shrutidhar and Krishnadhar are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern).

(C) Kanhai.

(D) Shankaradatta.

२४०२. Chandradhar is recorded as the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Bavani.

(B) Gor and Nonek

(C) Vabh Kirti Singh.

(D) Gangadhar.

२४०३. Haladhar is recorded as the son of which figure?

(A) Varna-Ratnakar.

(B) Manoj Kumar and Saroj Kumar.

(C) Gumani.

(D) Mahanand and Kripanand.

२४०४. Mahadev and Vasudev are identified as the sons of which genealogical figure?

(A) Raja Kritiyanand Singh.

(B) Ayodhyanath.

(C) Nagesh and Vidyadhar.

(D) Vasudev.

२४०५. Brahmadatt and Dharmadatt are recorded as the sons of which person?

(A) Shobhanath.

(B) Gunakara Jha.

(C) It mentions 72 clans, with detailed descriptions for 64 of them.

(D) Hadirahi.

२४०६. Gopal and Jagmohan are identified as the sons of which figure?

(A) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.

(B) Gajanand and Sadanand.

(C) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.

(D) Brahmadatt.

२४०७. Vrajmohan and Mahavir are recorded as the sons of which person?

(A) Jagmohan.

(B) Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of India.

(C) Nokhelal.

(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२४०८. Adinath and Premnath are identified as the sons of which genealogical figure?

(A) Dayanath.

(B) Luchai (also known as Babunath)

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(D) Revatinath

२४०९. According to the lineage records for Hati to Vilakhwar (231), who are the three sons of Yaduray?

(A) Gulab.

(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjikar.

(C) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(D) Prayagdatta, Hanumandatta, and Bhagvandatta.

२४१०. In the lineage of Bandhuram (232), who is the son identified as Jhadrulaka?

(A) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Munimansukho.

(D) Bhairavadatta, Ratneshwar, and Saheba.

२४११. In the branch records for Samauli (238), who are the three children of Pradyumna?

(A) Babu Ramapati Singh.

(B) Varna-Ratnakara

(C) Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.

(D) Rajiv Lochan, Kamal, and Ghoghana.

२४१२. Who is identified as the son of Rajiv Lochan in section 238?

(A) Amarnath, Vishwanath, Indranath, and Kedarnath.

(B) 64 clans.

(C) Tailang (Andhra).

(D) Harihardatta.

२४१३. Identify the three sons of Harihardatta in the Samauli branch.

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) Rajmani, Sonmani, and Parasmani.

(C) Chulhai and Jhulanand

(D) Kamalapati.

२४१४. In section 238, who is the son of Sonmani?

(A) Hridaynath Madhavo.

(B) Lakshmidhar, Shridhar, Ramadhar, Manishdhar, and Giridhar.

(C) Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.

(D) Alabhinandan

२४१५. Who is the father of Thadu in the Samauli branch records (240)?

(A) Khaggu.

(B) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.

(C) Mho Devaditya

(D) Panji Dharanidhar and Panji Krishnadev

२४१६. Who is the father of Amritnath in the Samauli branch records (242)?

(A) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.

(B) Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.

(C) Chakka.

(D) Madhunandan.

२४१७. According to section 245, who are the two sons of Mannu?

(A) Avadhesh Vats and Vineet Vats

(B) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

(C) Bhavaditya and Jayaditya.

(D) Indrajivan.

२४१८. Who are the sons of Bhavaditya in the Samauli to Baghi branch?

(A) Vidyanand, Krityanand, Sudisht, Rajendra, Yogendra, and Vijendra

(B) Kartikeya

(C) Baunandan, Bhaiya, and Ishwaridatta.

(D) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).

२४१९. In the Balirajpur branch (248), who are the four sons of Bhavakrishna?

(A) Bhuvneshwar, Jagdishwar, Kapileshwar, Kameshwar, Rameshwar, and Damodar

(B) Gunakar.

(C) Prannath, Dayanath, Dullah, and Bali.

(D) Rameshwar and Laxmikant

२४२०. Who is the son of Rupnath in the Balirajpur lineage (248)?

(A) Bach and Nagarjadatta.

(B) Ramkrishna.

(C) Rangai.

(D) Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.

२४२१. Who is the son of Govind in the Balirajpur branch?

(A) Madhav Uma.

(B) Hakru

(C) Kheli

(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha

२४२२. Identify the son of Lal in section 250 of the Balirajpur branch.

(A) Hridaynath and Ishanath.

(B) They were the ruling dynasty that institutionalised the 'Panji- Prabandha' system.

(C) Ugranath.

(D) Gokulnath

२४२३. Who is the son of Ramanath in the Balirajpur to Ramnagar branch (251)?

(A) Tejnath and Kripanath.

(B) BhavÄ nidatta.

(C) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

(D) Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajan Patra)

२४२४. Identify the sons of Luche in the Balirajpur records (252).

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya.

(B) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.

(C) Ramji and Lakshman.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

२४२५. Identify the three children of Kauskidatta in section 252.

(A) Kedarnath, Raghunath, and Umanath.

(B) Gulbadan, Manmohan, and Museka.

(C) Kamladatt, Chenga (Gauridatt), and Shambhudatt.

(D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

२४२६. Who is the father of Naval Kishore Jha in section 253 (Balirajpur to Chopra)?

(A) Samaveda (Kauthuma shakha) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Jayakrishna.

(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

२४२७. In section 253, Pitambar is identified as the father of which Grammarian (Vaiyakaran)?

(A) Keshav and Gauri.

(B) Padmanabh.

(C) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath

(D) Gangadhar.

२४२८. In section 254, who is the father of Rameshwar, Madhusudan, and Mukund?

(A) Kalpanath.

(B) Manmohan.

(C) Haridhar and Yashodhar.

(D) Navakanta.

२४२९. In the lineage of Narsingh, which village is associated with Radhakant, Laxmikant, and Yadukant?

(A) They are associated with the village of Khaual through Babudatt.

(B) Father and son.

(C) Water, oil, and loose binding.

(D) Suryakar, Bhanukar, and Aditya.

२४३०. Who is identified as the son of Radhakant associated with the village of Soadarpar?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Utkala.

(C) Gangadhar is the son of Radhakant.

(D) Vedanand.

२४३१. According to the records, Loknath and Madan are the sons of which individual?

(A) They are the sons of Purushottam.

(B) Kripanand and Chandranand.

(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(D) Lotan.

२४३२. In the lineage of Narottam, who are identified as the children of Sadan?

(A) They are Sundar and Shyamji.

(B) Chandramohan.

(C) Babulal.

(D) Girijananda.

२४३३. In the lineage of Paurajik Achal, who are the sons of Tikanath?

(A) Seventy-two (with sixty-four described in detail).

(B) The genealogical records and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Vyakaranacharya.

(D) Tikanath's son is Phajinath.

२४३४. Who is the son of Vaidya Umesh in the Soadarpar lineage?

(A) Dharaditya and Kapileshwar.

(B) Chief Justice of the High Court.

(C) The sons are Ugreshwar and Shiveshwar.

(D) Water and oil.

२४३५. According to section 265, the village of Khadka is associated with which numerical identifier?

(A) It is associated with the identifier (933).

(B) Nilangad.

(C) Panji.

(D) Jibu.

२४३६. Who is the father of Madhusudan, Manohar, and Jagdish in section 277?

(A) Tantra Vartika by Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Their father is Jamawahar.

(C) Radhavallabh.

(D) Mukunda and Shankara.

२४३७. Dular is identified as the son of which individual in the Nitadhi branch?

(A) It was a result of Mithila teachers refusing to allow the copying of 'Tattvachintamani', which led students to memorise it and relocate.

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(C) Dular is the son of Nitadhi.

(D) Shivanand

२४३८. Who are the children of Madan mentioned in section 277?

(A) Jeevanath.

(B) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

(C) Padmapani.

(D) The children are Bachru, Hrishikesh, Heera, and Kalaka.

२४३९. In the lineage of Ugrnath, who are identified as his six sons?

(A) Four 'kosh' (approximately 12 kilometres).

(B) Radhakanth.

(C) His sons are Kashinath, Nakchhedi, Shaktinath, Yadunath, Adinath, and Shivnath.

(D) Narayan

२४४०. Who are the children of Ratnapati mentioned in the text?

(A) Genome Mapping

(B) Gangadhar

(C) They are Bhai, Baburaiya, Khadganath, and Lala.

(D) Dharnidhar

२४४१. According to the Nagar records (292), who are the two sons of Pan Gangadhar?

(A) Krishnavir.

(B) Satyadev and Dwarikanath

(C) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.

(D) Brahmadev.

२४४२. Who is identified as the father of Ramanand, Parmanand, Punyanand, and Vidyanand (293)?

(A) Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra

(B) Pan Shambhunath

(C) Kanhaiya

(D) Sixty-four (64).

२४४३. What is the specific professional title associated with Vidyanand in the Nagar branch (293)?

(A) Kumar Karmanath, Kumar Sheshnath, and Kumar Rudranath.

(B) Vakil (Lawyer)

(C) Keshav.

(D) Jayadeva.

२४४४. What professional designation is given to Shyamlalanand in the Nagar branch (294)?

(A) Chadan Sarisab.

(B) He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.

(C) Kamlakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadish.

(D) Pleader

२४४५. Who is the father of Pakshadhar in the Nagar records (294)?

(A) Akshadhar

(B) Barinath.

(C) Bhagalpur District.

(D) Vishnupati and Shivpati.

२४४६. Who are the sons of Madhav mentioned in the Chahi branch (297)?

(A) Haridev.

(B) Maharaja Samar Singh

(C) Sahadev and Gunjeswar

(D) Bihar Administrative Service (B.P.S.) officer.

२४४७. Who are the sons of Madhusudan in the Chahi records (297)?

(A) Banka Umanath.

(B) Nageshwar

(C) Damodar, Balbhar, and Munar

(D) Gunakar Jha.

२४४८. In the Chahi branch (300), who are the three sons of Gangadhar (Kunai)?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) Yaddu

(C) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, and Yadunandan

(D) Gunakar Jha

२४४९. Who are the sons of Anand mentioned in the Keilakh records (302)?

(A) Thethan

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Harivansh.

(D) Bavuni, Gangadhar, and Murarika

२४५०. Who are the sons of Yadunath in the Keilakh branch (302)?

(A) Neeraj and Kundan.

(B) Ruranand, Ugranand, and Kripanand

(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

(D) Dighve.

२४५१. In the Kakraul branch (304), who are the sons of Babulaal?

(A) Chetkar and Achyutkar.

(B) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, Bokan, and Luni

(C) Saka 1248.

(D) Durgadatta, Gauridatta, and Hridayeshwar.

२४५२. In the Satlakha branch (305), who are the sons of Kunwar?

(A) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).

(B) Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmipati, and Prajapati

(C) Lalitanath, Gopinath, Pushpanath, and Ratinath.

(D) Raja Sarvanand.

२४५३. Who is the father of Suresh and Bhavadhar in the Satlakha lineage (305)?

(A) The ancient Videha kingdom, now known as Mithila.

(B) Muni

(C) Virendra and Rajkumar.

(D) Krishnakant.

२४५४. In the Rashadh branch (307), who are the sons of Vakil Brajmohan?

(A) Shankaradutta

(B) Narendramohan, Pranmohan, Surendramohan, and Virendramohan

(C) Maharaja Deva Singh (implied by the Shiva Singh reference in the context of Mahipati Jha).

(D) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.

२४५५. Who is the father of Nripendramohan in the Rashadh branch (307)?

(A) Shulapani, Gadh, and Belounch

(B) The Videha dynasty.

(C) Narendramohan

(D) Madhusudana

२४५६. Who are the sons of Chitradhar in the Analpur-Karamaha branch (308)?

(A) Dinkar.

(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(C) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi

(D) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

२४५७. Who are the sons of Sadanand and Anand in the Analpur branch (310)?

(A) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.

(B) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).

(C) Masan and Jayanand

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

२४५८. In the Analpur branch (312), who are the sons of Jalpadatt?

(A) Nilambar, Achammat, Thakurdatt, and Jyotidatt

(B) Kumar Harsingh.

(C) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.

(D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२४५९. Who are the sons of Adinath in the Analpur records (312)?

(A) Kapileshwar, Sada Nand, and Chaturbhuj

(B) Vishwambhar.

(C) They are Sundar and Shyamji.

(D) Vijayadutta.

२४६०. Who is the father of Sanphul, Bhairavdatt, and Tulsidatt in the Analpur branch (314)?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Lala.

(C) Gangadatt

(D) Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

२४६१. According to section 316, who are the sons of Vishwanath?

(A) The Late Medieval period.

(B) Diwakar and Madhukar.

(C) Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath

(D) Jagannath, Ramanand, and Devanand

२४६२. In paragraph 318, Radhanath's sons include Tejnath, Shashinath, Dwarikanath, and ____.

(A) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

(B) Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.

(C) Somnath

(D) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

२४६३. Who are the sons of Dharanidhar mentioned in paragraph 318?

(A) Krishnapati.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Harivansh, Jagdish, Nandkishore, and Brajnath

(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently marrying his cousin due to lack of recorded lineage.

२४६४. Who is the father of Muktinath (also known as Masuhad) in the Tarauni branch (321)?

(A) Madhusudan.

(B) Rajiv (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¥€à¤µ).

(C) Balbhar

(D) Manbharan

२४६५. The lineage records for the Nagar family origins are part of which traditional genealogical system?

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

(B) The family of Panjikar Modanand Jha.

(C) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)

(D) Baidyanath.

२४६६. In the records for Tarouni, who is the father of Jagan, Jagannath, and Dharanath?

(A) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.

(B) Rajendra Jha

(C) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high academic title for scholars.

(D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२४६७. According to the Tarouni section (322), Gokalnath's daughter's son from Sadarpur is named _____.

(A) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

(B) Rajiv Ranjan.

(C) Vighneshwar (son of Rameshwar)

(D) Kalikant, Kirtyanand, Khelanand, Tejanand, and Rajanand.

२४६८. Who is the father of Dayanand and Mahapurush in the Tarouni genealogy?

(A) Rajendra Jha

(B) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

(C) Ruradhara, Kartidhar, and Chitradhara.

(D) Purushottam.

२४६९. In the Naduir section (328), Ummanand is the father of Mahipati and _____.

(A) Modanand Jha.

(B) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).

(C) Shubhapati

(D) Machil.

२४७०. Who is the father of Gaurikant in the Naduir lineage?

(A) Purandar Jha.

(B) Ummanand

(C) Narapati

(D) Khuail Simariad

२४७१. Aditya (also known as Dukhya) is the son of which individual in the Naduir section?

(A) Mahamahopadhyaya

(B) Sukhsera.

(C) The late medieval period (specifically around 1326 AD/Shaka 1248).

(D) Mahipati

२४७२. In the Naduir lineage, Abhaynath (alias Gopal) is the son of _____.

(A) Gunakar Jha.

(B) Aditya

(C) Saheb.

(D) The Tattvachintamani.

२४७३. Who are the sons of Jaynath in the Naduir section?

(A) Kedarnath and Taranath

(B) It corresponds to Saka 1248.

(C) Nevalal

(D) Sodarpur.

२४७४. What professional title is associated with Bhavanath, the son of Kedarnath in Naduir?

(A) Professor (Pro.)

(B) Famous Tabla player.

(C) Vakil (Advocate).

(D) Mahidhar, Satyadhar, and Kamaladhar.

२४७५. Who is the father of Hemkant in the Mandar branch of the Naduir lineage?

(A) Gaurikant

(B) Narayan.

(C) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.

(D) Mahamahopadhyay Haladhar.

२४७६. In the Naduir records, who is the father of Tejnatth?

(A) Nilangad.

(B) Maharaja Rudra Singh.

(C) Ankhi

(D) Sadananda.

२४७७. Who are the sons of Tejnatth in the Aduar section?

(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

(B) To ensure the physical longevity of the palm-leaf (Tala-patra) or paper records.

(C) Manhar and Jaynath

(D) Beluon

२४७८. In the Naduir section (329), Jivnath and Shambhunath are the sons of _____.

(A) Raghunath

(B) Bhagirath.

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Purushottam and Gadadhar (à¤ªà¥ à¤°à¥,à¤·à¥‹à¤¤à¥ à¤¤à¤® à¤—à¤¦à¤¾à¤°à¤°).

२४७९. Who is the father of Vishnudutta and Kishori in the Sarisab branch of Naduir?

(A) Prannath

(B) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

(C) Shridhar

(D) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.

२४८०. In the Naduir lineage (330), who is the father of Mukunda?

(A) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.

(B) Nandlal

(C) Deputy Secretary (Up-Sachiv)

(D) Vijayadatta.

२४८१. Who is the father of the 'Pradhanadhyapak' (Headmaster) Mohan Chandra (M.A.)?

(A) Scholars decided that lineage records should no longer be left to individual memory but must be officially recorded.

(B) Umapati

(C) Bandhuka.

(D) Devchandra

२४८२. In the Aduar section (332), who are the sons of Ramchandra?

(A) Gumani.

(B) Santosh

(C) The washerman community.

(D) Devchandra, Raghuchandra, Veerchandra, and Dayachandra

२४८३. In the Naduir section (333), Jivanand, Anant, and Ghananand are the sons of ____.

(A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Kheli

(D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

२४८४. Who are the sons of Bholi in the Aduar section?

(A) Ramkrishna, Mohitkrishna, Bodhkrishna, Jaykrishna, Rajkrishna, and Manmohan

(B) Sukhadi.

(C) Bavani.

(D) Ratideva, Udayakara, Mandana, Vidyananda, Raghupati, Vidhupati, Chandrapati, and Chintamani.

२४८५. In the Aduar lineage (334), who is the father of Indranath and Jagannath?

(A) Lotan

(B) Bodhkrishna

(C) Govind Jha.

(D) Yogadhar

२४८६. Who is the father of the brothers Baidyanath and Mrityunjayanath in Aduar?

(A) Madhukant

(B) Bodhkrishna

(C) A 'Doshala' (shawl) and titles like 'Panji-Shastra Martand'.

(D) Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.

२४८७. Who is the father of the brothers Ramjiv and Pitambar in the Behat records?

(A) Jeebu.

(B) Tejnath.

(C) King Harisimhadeva.

(D) Gangadash

२४८८. Who is the father of Jagaddhar in the Majhaura lineage?

(A) Ajaynath.

(B) Sahitya Saroj Raja Kamlanand Singh

(C) Software Engineer

(D) Teji

२४८९. Who are the sons of Andi in the Bathnay lineage?

(A) Sadachari, Naitik, Adhyapak (MA, LLB, BT)

(B) Pranav.

(C) Madhurapati, Sabhapati, Hantha, and Mahantha

(D) Chithari

२४९०. In the Aduar section (342), who is the father of the brothers Vivua, Dharmadutta, and Brahmadutta?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

(C) Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar

(D) Kalanand and Tirthanand.

२४९१. Who is the father of Gokalnath and Kishorenath in the Valayas branch of Aduar?

(A) Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).

(B) Bandhav

(C) Suryanand.

(D) Shambhu, Shekhar, and Shankarnath

२४९२. Who is the father of Shankaradutta in the Mahishi section?

(A) Itarkant.

(B) Jaydev, Krishnadev, Chandradev and Shyamdev.

(C) Durgadutta

(D) Shyam Sundar (also known as Manager).

२४९३. In the Mahishi lineage (345), who is the father of Chakkodi?

(A) Premkant

(B) Shankaradutta

(C) Nadrishwar.

(D) Radhakant and Nishikant.

२४९४. Who is the father of the brothers Halli (alias Haladhar) and Jalli (alias Jaladhar)?

(A) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them during the Sun's transit in Leo (August/September).

(B) Vijayadatta.

(C) Chakkodi

(D) Gunakar Jha

२४९५. According to section 3.135 of the Nagaram record, who is the son of Chakradhar?

(A) Gangadatt

(B) Brajanand.

(C) Modanand Jha.

(D) Awadh Bihari

२४९६. In the Nagaram lineage, which profession is associated with the daughter of Mani Ram?

(A) Vidyanand

(B) Dashavadhuta.

(C) Machil.

(D) She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family.

२४९७. Who served as the Auditor General of the Maharashtra Government according to the source?

(A) Radhanath

(B) Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty.

(C) Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).

(D) Avadhesh, Vijayesh, Rajesh and Ashutosh

२४९८. Shruyuginath is identified as an I.P.S. officer and held what specific position in Rajasthan?

(A) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha

(B) Director General of Police (Dr G.P.)

(C) Lakshmikanth, Nirmal, and Vashishtha.

(D) The contemporary rulers (à¤¶à¤¾à¤¸à¤•à¤• à¤µà¤•à¥ à¤° à¤¦à¥ƒà¤›à¤¿).

२४९९. In the lineage of Bhavunand Vandiayan, who are the sons of Gangadhar?

(A) Mahopadhyaya Ishan Nath.

(B) It is the date Maharaja Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji management system.

(C) Narayan, Hrishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani

(D) Vishwanath and Jonno.

२५००. The lineage record 'Gonom Map' spans which historical time period?

(A) Kouski Datt

(B) Nena

(C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

(D) Jagadanand and Janardan

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

१. **(D) Five generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

२. **(B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha, and Jaybar.

३. **(B) A record of deviations, 'defects', or breaches in social/caste norms within a lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record of deviations, 'defects', or breaches in social/caste norms within a lineage.

४. **(D) Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhava Singh (c. 1760 AD).

५. **(C) The non-Shrotriya Brahmins, including Yogya and Panjibaddha ranks.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The non-Shrotriya Brahmins, including Yogya and Panjibaddha ranks.

६. **(B) One hundred and fifty-three (153).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One hundred and fifty-three (153).

৬. **(A) Saduropadhyaya** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Saduropadhyaya

৮. **(D) It was added in later periods as a branch that attained high social status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It was added in later periods as a branch that attained high social status.

৯. **(C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

১০. **(C) Jaibar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

১১. **(A) Srotriya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya.

১২. **(B) Eight.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

১৩. **(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

১৪. **(C) Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Social or lineage blemishes/faults occurring in a family history.

১৫. **(D) The offspring are traditionally considered outcasts ('Chandala' status) and the family loses social standing.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are traditionally considered outcasts ('Chandala' status) and the family loses social standing.

১৬. **(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

১৭. **(A) Over 1000 years (approximately 30-40 generations).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Over 1000 years (approximately 30-40 generations).

১৮. **(A) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins (lower rank).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins (lower rank).

১৯. **(B) Their rank decreases (Adhogami).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Their rank decreases (Adhogami).

২০. **(A) A measure of social or ritual purity/status based on ancestry.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A measure of social or ritual purity/status based on ancestry.

২১. **(C) Srotriyas.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriyas.

২২. **(D) The highest rank of Brahmins who maintained strict lineage and conduct standards.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The highest rank of Brahmins who maintained strict lineage and conduct standards.

২৩. **(C) Brahmins whose lineages were formally recorded in the Panji books but were ranked below Srotriyas and Yogyas.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Brahmins whose lineages were formally recorded in the Panji books but were ranked below Srotriyas and Yogyas.

२४. (A) Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.

२५. (B) The status or category of a family within the Srotriya hierarchy based on marriage alliances. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The status or category of a family within the Srotriya hierarchy based on marriage alliances.

२६. (B) It is referred to as a branch (Shakha) that later attained the status of a Mool. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It is referred to as a branch (Shakha) that later attained the status of a Mool.

२७. (C) It refers to the classification of the Srotriya community into specific hierarchical 'classes'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the classification of the Srotriya community into specific hierarchical 'classes'.

२८. (B) A title given to a groom who marries into a specific high-status lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A title given to a groom who marries into a specific high-status lineage.

२९. (B) A downward movement in hierarchical status due to marriage into a lower-ranked family. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A downward movement in hierarchical status due to marriage into a lower-ranked family.

३०. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

३१. (D) Lineage flaws, defects, or instances where ancestral purity was compromised. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineage flaws, defects, or instances where ancestral purity was compromised.

३२. (A) Jaibar — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar

३३. (C) Social rank or status based on ancestral purity. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Social rank or status based on ancestral purity.

३४. (C) The status is downgraded (Adhogami). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The status is downgraded (Adhogami).

३५. (D) Dushana Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji.

३६. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

३७. (A) Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.

३८. (A) Lineage flaws, defects, or deviations from social/religious norms in a family history. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineage flaws, defects, or deviations from social/religious norms in a family history.

३९. (D) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste).

४०. (A) A system of social status or points based on ancestral pedigree. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A system of social status or points based on ancestral

pedigree.

४१. (D) A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A four-fold categorisation (Chauvala) of lineages based on their purity and status.

४२. (D) The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The records often mark the maternal side as 'Agyat' (unknown) or note the status of the child in society.

४३. (C) Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Their lineage was not originally recorded or maintained by official Panjikars.

४४. (C) The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The group or category of Brahmins outside the elite Shrotriya hierarchy.

४५. (A) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

४६. (C) 32 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32

४७. (C) 153 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153

४८. (B) A record of social or genealogical 'defects' or deviations within a lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record of social or genealogical 'defects' or deviations within a lineage.

४९. (C) The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from Aryan social status. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from Aryan social status.

५०. (C) Shrotriyas are the highest social tier, followed by Yogyas. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriyas are the highest social tier, followed by Yogyas.

५१. (D) A set of rules or social standing markers used to determine sub-hierarchies within the Shrotriya group. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A set of rules or social standing markers used to determine sub-hierarchies within the Shrotriya group.

५२. (C) Shrotriyas are termed 'Pubaripa' (Easterners) while others are 'Pachhbaripa' (Westerners). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriyas are termed 'Pubaripa' (Easterners) while others are 'Pachhbaripa' (Westerners).

५३. (D) Six generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.

५४. (C) A category for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registers. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A category for Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registers.

५५. (C) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha.

५६. (C) Jaibar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

५७. (B) 13 lineages (including Khadaure, Khauaad, and Sodarpuriye). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 13 lineages (including Khadaure, Khauaad, and Sodarpuriye).

५८. (A) The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcastes) from the Aryan dignity. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcastes) from the Aryan dignity.

५९. (C) The specific family status or 'honour' tracked within the Shrotriya branch of the Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific family status or 'honour' tracked within the Shrotriya branch of the Panji.

६०. (D) 32 Shrotriya Panjis. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 Shrotriya Panjis.

६१. (A) 153 Panjis. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153 Panjis.

६२. (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibaddha).

६३. (D) Shrotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.

६४. (D) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

६५. (D) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

६६. (A) 153. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153.

६७. (D) Laukik. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Laukik.

६८. (D) Pubaripaati. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pubaripaati.

६९. (A) Pachhbaripaati. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pachhbaripaati.

७०. (A) The downward movement of a family's social rank over generations due to marriage alliances. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The downward movement of a family's social rank over generations due to marriage alliances.

७१. (D) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

७२. (D) Six generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.

७३. (D) Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar.

७४. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

७५. (B) To record flaws or 'kshatran' (degradation of status) within a specific family lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws or 'kshatran' (degradation of status) within a specific family lineage.

७६. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

७७. (A) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

७८. (A) The specific social standing or 'status' of a family branch based on marriage alliances. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific social standing or 'status' of a family branch based on marriage alliances.

७९. (A) The second tier of Brahmins, below Shrotriyas but above the basic Panjibaddh group. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The second tier of Brahmins, below Shrotriyas but above the basic Panjibaddh group.

८०. (A) It has largely become extinct, though families still avoid marriage within the same village or maternal clan. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It has largely become extinct, though families still avoid marriage within the same village or maternal clan.

८१. (B) The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste) and the marriage is invalid. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring is traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcaste) and the marriage is invalid.

८२. (A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

८३. (A) They were classified as 'Jaibar'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were classified as 'Jaibar'.

८४. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

८५. (C) Definition: The specific social status or sub-category assigned to Shrotriya Brahmins based on their marriage alliances. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Definition: The specific social status or sub-category assigned to Shrotriya Brahmins based on their marriage alliances.

८६. (C) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

८७. (A) A marriage alliance or descent involving a person of the cobbler caste, noted as a genealogical fault. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A marriage alliance or descent involving a person of the cobbler caste, noted as a genealogical fault.

८८. (C) Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya category. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maithil Brahmins who are not in the Shrotriya category.

८९. (C) To ensure caste purity and social status for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To ensure caste purity and social status for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

९०. (D) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side and seven on the paternal side. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side and seven on the paternal side.

९१. (A) Six generations must be avoided on the paternal side. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations must be avoided on the paternal side.

९२. (D) They were classified as 'Jayabaar'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were classified as 'Jayabaar'.

९३. (A) To prevent the forgetting of ancestral traditions and to monitor the qualities or defects of lineages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To prevent the forgetting of ancestral traditions and to monitor the qualities or defects of lineages.

९४. (D) Yogya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Yogya.

९५. (A) Thirty-two Panjis. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two Panjis.

९६. (C) A record of defects or lapses that have occurred within a specific lineage over time. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A record of defects or lapses that have occurred within a specific lineage over time.

९७. (C) It refers to the specific branches or sub-categories within the Shrotriya group. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the specific branches or sub-categories within the Shrotriya group.

९८. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

९९. (A) They are those who lost their genealogical records or failed to maintain the 'Panji' status. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are those who lost their genealogical records or failed to maintain the 'Panji' status.

१००. (B) The marriage might be halted or the social status of the family in the Panji hierarchy might be lowered. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The marriage might be halted or the social status of the family in the Panji hierarchy might be lowered.

१०१. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१०२. (D) 32 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32

१०३. (B) 153 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153

१०४. (C) A high-ranking Pandit unknowingly married his first cousin, causing a social scandal. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A high-ranking Pandit unknowingly married his first cousin, causing a social scandal.

१०५. (C) A sub-division or category within the Shrotriya genealogical records. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A sub-division or category within the Shrotriya genealogical records.

१०६. (D) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

१०७. (D) Dushana Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana Panji.

१०८. (D) The child is considered 'Chandal' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The child is considered 'Chandal' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order.

१०९. (C) Not related within the prohibited degrees of blood (Sapinda). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Not related within the prohibited degrees of blood (Sapinda).

११०. (A) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

१११. (D) Panjibaddh/Yogya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh/Yogya.

११२. (B) The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Panji associated with the 'Shrotriya' category.

११३. (C) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

११४. (C) Jaibar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar.

११५. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

११६. (C) Bikaua (Kulinism) or excessive polygamy based on status. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Bikaua (Kulinism) or excessive polygamy based on status.

११७. (D) Officially included/registered in the Panji records. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Officially included/registered in the Panji records.

११८. (D) They are considered 'Jaibar' and may face difficulty in contracting marriages with Panjibaddh families. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are considered 'Jaibar' and may face difficulty in contracting marriages with Panjibaddh families.

११९. (D) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

१२०. (C) Yogya and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Yogya and Panjibaddh.

१२१. (D) Seven generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

१२२. (D) Six generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.

१२३. (A) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

१२४. (C) 153 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153

१२५. (A) A classification system used specifically for the Shrotriya subgroup's marriage groups. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A classification system used specifically for the Shrotriya subgroup's marriage groups.

१२६. (B) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar).

१२७. (B) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

१२८. (D) They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were historically considered 'Chandal' (socially outcaste).

१२९. (C) Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registration. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Brahmins who were not formally recorded in the initial Panji registration.

१३०. (A) Dushana (flaw or transgression). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushana (flaw or transgression).

१३१. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३२. (A) Panjibaddh — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh

१३३. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३४. (B) To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws, social expulsions, or 'impurities' in a lineage to prevent future prohibited marriages.

१३५. (D) Shrotriya — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya

१३६. (B) All non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: All non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya, Panjibaddh, etc.).

१३७. (A) 8 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 8

१३८. (D) Specific titles or social sub-categories used primarily in the Shrotriya Panji records. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Specific titles or social sub-categories used primarily in the Shrotriya Panji records.

१३९. (B) A marriage where the lineage or caste of the bride is unknown or undocumented. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A marriage where the lineage or caste of the bride is unknown or undocumented.

१४०. (C) Dooshan Panji — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dooshan Panji

१४१. (C) Lineages that were not formally 'Panjibaddh' or recorded in the primary Shrotriya/Yogya hierarchy. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages that were not formally 'Panjibaddh' or recorded in the primary Shrotriya/Yogya hierarchy.

१४२. (C) Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Srotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (or Jaywar).

१४३. (C) If their names and lineage are officially recorded in the Panji books. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: If their names and lineage are officially recorded in

the Panji books.

१४४. (A) It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the lowering of a family's status if they form marital alliances with lower-ranked lineages.

१४५. (D) It is the specific Panji record or tradition maintained by Srotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It is the specific Panji record or tradition maintained by Srotriya Brahmins.

१४६. (D) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

१४७. (D) Dushit (flawed or degraded). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushit (flawed or degraded).

१४८. (B) They were traditionally viewed as 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan à¤®à¤°à¥à¤¯ à¤¾à¤¦à¤¾ (dignity). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were traditionally viewed as 'Chandala' or social outcasts from the Aryan à¤®à¤°à¥à¤¯ à¤¾à¤¦à¤¾ (dignity).

१४९. (C) A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins in the Panji system. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A classification referring to non-Srotriya Brahmins in the Panji system.

१५०. (A) 185 (32 for Srotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 185 (32 for Srotriyas and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha).

१५१. (C) Jaywar — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaywar

१५२. (C) The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The introduction of 'Sakha Panji' and the hierarchical classification of Shrotriya and other sub-categories.

१५३. (C) Shrotriya; non-Shrotriya — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya; non-Shrotriya

१५४. (C) Thirty-two. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Thirty-two.

१५५. (B) The lineage status generally declines (Adhogami). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The lineage status generally declines (Adhogami).

१५६. (D) Marriage is prohibited within seven generations of ancestors. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Marriage is prohibited within seven generations of ancestors.

१५७. (B) Marriage is prohibited within five generations of ancestors. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Marriage is prohibited within five generations of ancestors.

१५८. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१५९. (B) Shrotriya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya.

१६०. (D) To record flaws or 'kshana' (deviations) in a lineage to warn future generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To record flaws or 'kshana' (deviations) in a lineage to warn future generations.

१६१. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१६२. (D) Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibadh). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Non-Shrotriya Brahmins (Yogya and Panjibadh).

१६३. (A) 8 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 8

१६४. (D) 185 (32 Shrotriya and 153 Yogya/Panjibadh). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 185 (32 Shrotriya and 153 Yogya/Panjibadh).

१६५. (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddh, and Jaywar.

१६६. (A) Those who are not formally registered within the Panji records. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those who are not formally registered within the Panji records.

१६७. (D) Eight categories. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight categories.

१६८. (B) Defects or violations of tradition within a lineage to prevent future errors. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Defects or violations of tradition within a lineage to prevent future errors.

१६९. (B) It introduced further sub-divisions and hierarchy, leading to social inequalities. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It introduced further sub-divisions and hierarchy, leading to social inequalities.

१७०. (C) The specific hierarchical status or 'Pan' assigned to a family within the Shrotriya community. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The specific hierarchical status or 'Pan' assigned to a family within the Shrotriya community.

१७१. (D) They predominantly belong to a single Gotra, Kashyapa. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They predominantly belong to a single Gotra, Kashyapa.

१७२. (A) Dushan Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji.

१७३. (A) The downward movement or loss of hierarchical status due to marriage into lower-ranked families. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The downward movement or loss of hierarchical status due to marriage into lower-ranked families.

१७४. (D) By checking the maternal side for five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: By checking the maternal side for five generations.

१७५. (B) A high-ranking status, often applied to the Shrotriya or noble lineages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A high-ranking status, often applied to the Shrotriya or noble lineages.

१७६. (C) Virtues (Guna) and defects (Dosha). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Virtues (Guna) and defects (Dosha).

१७७. (A) Shrotriyas are the highest-ranked, followed by Panjibaddh and Yogya. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriyas are the highest-ranked, followed by Panjibaddh and Yogya.

१७८. **(D) Panjibaddh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh.

१७९. **(A) They are referred to as 'Jaywar'.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are referred to as 'Jaywar'.

१८०. **(C) Seven generations must be avoided on the paternal side.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations must be avoided on the paternal side.

१८१. **(D) Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations must be avoided on the maternal side.

१८२. **(D) The child was socially categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social status.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The child was socially categorised as 'Chandal' and excluded from Aryan social status.

१८३. **(A) It records historical flaws or social 'blemishes' that occurred within a family lineage.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It records historical flaws or social 'blemishes' that occurred within a family lineage.

१८४. **(C) The Panji system among Kshatriyas has largely become extinct over time.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Panji system among Kshatriyas has largely become extinct over time.

१८५. **(D) It refers to the relative social 'weight' or ranking within the hierarchical system.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to the relative social 'weight' or ranking within the hierarchical system.

१८६. **(C) They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are the specific social branchings and rankings within the Shrotriya tier.

१८७. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१८८. **(A) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddha (also known as Jaibar).

१८९. **(C) Seven generations.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Seven generations.

१९०. **(C) Flaws or lapses in lineage purity within a specific family history.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Flaws or lapses in lineage purity within a specific family history.

१९१. **(C) Specific social status or 'honour' points that fluctuate based on marriage alliances.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Specific social status or 'honour' points that fluctuate based on marriage alliances.

१९२. **(B) 8** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 8

१९३. **(D) It is an branch of the Khana Mula that attained high status in later periods.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It is an branch of the Khana Mula that attained high status in later periods.

१९४. **(B) A high-ranking scholar (Pandit Harinath Upadhyay) accidentally married his own cousin due to lack of records.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by:

A high-ranking scholar (Pandit Harinath Upadhyay) accidentally married his own cousin due to lack of records.

१९५. (B) The genealogical category for Brahmins other than the Shrotriya class. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The genealogical category for Brahmins other than the Shrotriya class.

१९६. (B) 32 Panjis for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 32 Panjis for Shrotriya and 153 for Yogya/Panjibaddha.

१९७. (C) Shrotriya and Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya and Panjibaddha.

१९८. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

१९९. (D) Five generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Five generations.

२००. (B) Flaws or prohibited acts (faults) that might have occurred within the family history. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Flaws or prohibited acts (faults) that might have occurred within the family history.

२०१. (D) Panjibaddh — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh

२०२. (D) Shrotriya Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya Brahmins.

२०३. (C) The remaining non-Shrotriya Panjibaddh Brahmins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The remaining non-Shrotriya Panjibaddh Brahmins.

२०४. (D) They were traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from the Aryan social order. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They were traditionally considered 'Chandala' (outcast) and excluded from the Aryan social order.

२०५. (C) Eight. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Eight.

२०६. (B) Shrotriya — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya

२०७. (D) Panjibaddh — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panjibaddh

२०८. (D) Social defects, lapses in caste rules, or historical 'stigmas' within a lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Social defects, lapses in caste rules, or historical 'stigmas' within a lineage.

२०९. (C) The offspring are historically considered outcasts or 'Chandala'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The offspring are historically considered outcasts or 'Chandala'.

२१०. (A) They are recorded in the Dushan Panji to maintain genealogical honesty while allowing for eventual integration. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are recorded in the Dushan Panji to maintain genealogical honesty while allowing for eventual integration.

२११. (A) Chauwala — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chauwala

२१२. **(C) Pubari refers to the Shrotriya Brahmins, while Pachhwari refers to the lower tiers.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pubari refers to the Shrotriya Brahmins, while Pachhwari refers to the lower tiers.

२१३. **(C) Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jagadguru Mahamahopadhyaya.

२१४. **(B) Brajmohan Singh held the rank of D.I.G. (Police).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Brajmohan Singh held the rank of D.I.G. (Police).

२१५. **(C) Dr Bibhutinath Jha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dr Bibhutinath Jha.

२१६. **(A) Chairman of Dena Bank.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chairman of Dena Bank.

२१७. **(B) D.G.P. (Director General of Police).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: D.G.P. (Director General of Police).

२१८. **(D) Babu.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Babu.

२१९. **(D) Lt. Colonel Gunakar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lt. Colonel Gunakar.

२२०. **(A) I.P.S. (D.I.G.)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: I.P.S. (D.I.G.)

२२१. **(A) I.A.S.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: I.A.S.

२२२. **(D) Dauhitra, which refers to the subject's maternal grandson status or their mother's ancestral village.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dauhitra, which refers to the subject's maternal grandson status or their mother's ancestral village.

२२३. **(C) Raja Bahadur.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Raja Bahadur.

२२४. **(D) IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: IPS (Indian Police Service) officer.

२२५. **(A) Loam Surgan.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Loam Surgan.

२२६. **(D) Vinayanand.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Vinayanand.

२२७. **(A) Shrotriyavansh and Simarwar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriyavansh and Simarwar.

२२८. **(B) Bal Krishna.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Bal Krishna.

२२९. **(A) He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: He was an MA and served in the Administrative Service (Vi.Pra.Se).

२३०. **(D) CID Inspector.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: CID Inspector.

२३१. (B) DGP (Director General of Police). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: DGP (Director General of Police).

२३२. (B) Bokaro Steel. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Bokaro Steel.

२३३. (D) Retired or former Village Head. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Retired or former Village Head.

२३४. (D) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).

२३५. (C) Director General of Police (DGP). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Director General of Police (DGP).

२३६. (D) The President of India. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The President of India.

२३७. (D) Ayodhyanath (Mohan Ji). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ayodhyanath (Mohan Ji).

२३८. (A) It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It specifically chronicled only the high-ranking 'Satkulin' Brahmin lineages of that period.

२३९. (C) Ganeshmohan, also known as Bhanu. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ganeshmohan, also known as Bhanu.

२४०. (A) Lakshminandan — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lakshminandan

२४१. (C) University — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: University

२४२. (C) Ramanath, Umanath and Hridaynath. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ramanath, Umanath and Hridaynath.

२४३. (D) Sri Krishna, Ram Krishna, Kamdev, Shivdutta, Parashuram and Madan. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Sri Krishna, Ram Krishna, Kamdev, Shivdutta, Parashuram and Madan.

२४४. (A) Mahathain. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Mahathain.

२४५. (D) Anantaram. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Anantaram.

२४६. (C) Tribhuvan, Haribhajan, Damodar and Yadunandan. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Tribhuvan, Haribhajan, Damodar and Yadunandan.

२४७. (B) Narayandatta. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Narayandatta.

२४८. (B) Panchbadan. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Panchbadan.

२४९. (C) Ramdutta and Tulsiram. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ramdutta and Tulsiram.

२५०. **(A) Chandalal, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chandalal, Mathura, Palakdhari and Kapileshwar.

२५१. **(B) Pranesh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Pranesh.

२५२. **(A) General Manager (GM) at BSNL, Solapur.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: General Manager (GM) at BSNL, Solapur.

२५३. **(D) Mansukh, Hiran, and Horila.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Mansukh, Hiran, and Horila.

२५४. **(A) Engineer-in-Chief for the Government of Bihar.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Engineer-in-Chief for the Government of Bihar.

२५५. **(B) Bhavnath alias Kanhaiya.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Bhavnath alias Kanhaiya.

२५६. **(C) Baidyanath.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Baidyanath.

२५७. **(B) Dushan Panji (The Black Book)** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dushan Panji (The Black Book)

२५८. **(B) Devadasi.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Devadasi.

२५९. **(D) Rajak (Washerman).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Rajak (Washerman).

२६०. **(B) Sarisab.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Sarisab.

२६१. **(D) Devadasi** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Devadasi

२६२. **(D) Hariram.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Hariram.

२६३. **(B) Rajballabh.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Rajballabh.

२६४. **(C) Rajaki (Washerman).** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Rajaki (Washerman).

२६५. **(C) Yamugam.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Yamugam.

२६६. **(B) Karmha.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Karmha.

२६७. **(A) Khandvala Guldi.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Khandvala Guldi.

२६८. **(A) It is a genealogical record documenting specific lineages and matrimonial 'defects' or exceptions within the Maithil Brahmin community.** — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It is a genealogical record documenting specific lineages and matrimonial 'defects' or exceptions within the Maithil Brahmin community.

২৬৯. (B) Matruka Agyat (Maternal lineage unknown). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Matruka Agyat (Maternal lineage unknown).

২৭০. (C) Nidhi. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Nidhi.

২৭১. (C) Mahapatra. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Mahapatra.

২৭২. (B) Matruka Agyat. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Matruka Agyat.

২৭৩. (A) The Black Book — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Black Book

২৭৪. (C) Gajendra Thakur — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Gajendra Thakur

২৭৫. (C) A blemish or social/ritual fault within a lineage, typically resulting from an irregular marriage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A blemish or social/ritual fault within a lineage, typically resulting from an irregular marriage.

২৭৬. (D) Six generations (attaining purity in the sixth generation). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations (attaining purity in the sixth generation).

২৭৭. (C) Devdhar — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Devdhar

২৭৮. (D) A 'Yavani' (foreigner or Muslim woman), specifically named Daulat Jahan. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A 'Yavani' (foreigner or Muslim woman), specifically named Daulat Jahan.

২৭৯. (A) A slave or servant from the fisherman caste. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A slave or servant from the fisherman caste.

২৮০. (D) A girl who has fallen from her social or moral path/caste status. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A girl who has fallen from her social or moral path/caste status.

২৮১. (A) Gangesha (Gangesh Upadhyaya). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Gangesha (Gangesh Upadhyaya).

২৮২. (C) The Gop (cowherd) caste. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Gop (cowherd) caste.

২৮৩. (D) Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineage blemishes resulting from marriages or associations with the Koch royal family.

২৮৪. (D) Ananda. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ananda.

২৮৫. (C) Those recorded in the Panji Prabandha (specifically the lineage records of the Mithila region). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Those recorded in the Panji Prabandha (specifically the lineage records of the Mithila region).

২৮৬. (D) Fully purified ('Purnatah Shuddha'). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Fully purified ('Purnatah Shuddha').

२८७. (B) The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The author or editor of this compilation of the 'Dushana Panji'.

२८८. (C) To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To track and preserve the history of 'faults' or 'blemishes' in lineages to prevent ritually 'impure' marriages.

२८९. (B) It records the 'Ksharan' (erosion/decline) or defects that have occurred within a particular lineage. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It records the 'Ksharan' (erosion/decline) or defects that have occurred within a particular lineage.

२९०. (B) The Shrotriya sub-caste. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Shrotriya sub-caste.

२९१. (C) In British India it became a sub-caste, whereas in Nepal it remained a reference to a 'Vedic education stream'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: In British India it became a sub-caste, whereas in Nepal it remained a reference to a 'Vedic education stream'.

२९२. (D) 'Pitri parokshe panch varsh vyatite' (born five years after the passing of his father). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 'Pitri parokshe panch varsh vyatite' (born five years after the passing of his father).

२९३. (C) The 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community.

२९४. (C) Six generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.

२९५. (C) It refers to a person belonging to a 'different' or 'other' caste/community. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It refers to a person belonging to a 'different' or 'other' caste/community.

२९६. (A) The 'Tailik' (oil-presser) community. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The 'Tailik' (oil-presser) community.

२९७. (B) Medha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Medha.

२९८. (C) Events of social erosion or lineage 'defects' that became irrelevant as generations passed. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Events of social erosion or lineage 'defects' that became irrelevant as generations passed.

२९९. (C) He is accused of hiding the 'Dooshan Panji' and misleading other historians about Gangesha's origins. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: He is accused of hiding the 'Dooshan Panji' and misleading other historians about Gangesha's origins.

३००. (A) One of the seven types of Panji, though its specific contents are not detailed as extensively as 'Dooshan'. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: One of the seven types of Panji, though its specific contents are not detailed as extensively as 'Dooshan'.

३०१. (A) To ensure that future generations can be aware of and potentially avoid the 'bad consequences' of lineage erosion. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To ensure that future generations can be aware of and potentially avoid the 'bad consequences' of lineage erosion.

३०२. (A) 97 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 97

३०३. (B) Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Through 'upgradation orders' that were effectively proof of upgradation for cash.

३०४. (B) Devadasi. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Devadasi.

३०५. (C) Blackbook. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Blackbook.

३०६. (A) The Nepal part of Mithila. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Nepal part of Mithila.

३०७. (B) Table 11. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Table 11.

३०८. (A) Scholarship/Teacher. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Scholarship/Teacher.

३०९. (B) Rankmani (or Krishna). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Rankmani (or Krishna).

३१०. (C) Ranknath (or Hridaynath/Matinnath). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Ranknath (or Hridaynath/Matinnath).

३११. (C) Dooshan Panji — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Dooshan Panji

३१२. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh

३१३. (C) In Nepal, it still refers to a stream of Vedic education rather than a specific sub-caste. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: In Nepal, it still refers to a stream of Vedic education rather than a specific sub-caste.

३१४. (A) The Black Book — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Black Book

३१५. (B) Chhadan — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chhadan

३१६. (B) He was born five years after the passing of his father. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: He was born five years after the passing of his father.

३१७. (A) Charmkarini (tanner) — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Charmkarini (tanner)

३१८. (C) Six generations — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations

३१९. (C) Sarisav Mool — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Sarisav Mool

३२०. (B) The adverse effects (Dushparinam) of lineage degradation. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The adverse effects (Dushparinam) of lineage degradation.

३२१. (C) Upgradation — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Upgradation

३२२. (B) Rud (Rudra) — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Rud (Rudra)

३२३. (A) Depletion (or erosion) — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Depletion (or erosion)

३२४. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh

३२५. (B) Babunath, Ranknath, Hridaynath, Vaiyakaran, and Matinath — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Babunath, Ranknath, Hridaynath, Vaiyakaran, and Matinath

३२६. (A) Mool, Shakha, Gotra, Patra, Dooshan, Utredh, and Aswajanyapatra. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Mool, Shakha, Gotra, Patra, Dooshan, Utredh, and Aswajanyapatra.

३२७. (C) The Dooshan Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Dooshan Panji.

३२८. (B) To distinguish between the categories of Sochhat, Jog, and Panjibaddha. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: To distinguish between the categories of Sochhat, Jog, and Panjibaddha.

३२९. (A) 1800 CE. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 1800 CE.

३३०. (B) Nepal. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Nepal.

३३१. (A) Six generations. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Six generations.

३३२. (C) He was born five years after the passing of his father (Pitri Parokshe). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: He was born five years after the passing of his father (Pitri Parokshe).

३३३. (B) She belonged to the 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: She belonged to the 'Charmkarini' (tanner) community.

३३४. (C) Jagadguru and Paramguru. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jagadguru and Paramguru.

३३५. (C) It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It referred to a specific stream of Vedic education.

३३६. (A) Devadhar. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Devadhar.

३३७. (B) That the lineage, caste, or maternal details (Matrik) are unknown. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: That the lineage, caste, or maternal details (Matrik) are unknown.

३३८. (B) Cash (monetary payments). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Cash (monetary payments).

३३९. (D) Distinguished University Professor. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Distinguished University Professor.

३४०. (B) The Dooshan Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The Dooshan Panji.

३४१. (B) Rajak (Washerman). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Rajak (Washerman).

३४२. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

३४३. (C) Chand. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Chand.

३४४. (A) Utredh Panji. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Utredh Panji.

३४५. (A) BhaveÅ›var. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: BhaveÅ›var.

३४६. (D) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Shrotriya, Yogya, and Panjibaddh.

३४७. (A) Jaibar — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Jaibar

३४८. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

३४९. (C) A term used for Maithil Brahmins other than the Shrotriya category. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A term used for Maithil Brahmins other than the Shrotriya category.

३५०. (D) It tracks the specific status and lineages involved in Shrotriya social hierarchy. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It tracks the specific status and lineages involved in Shrotriya social hierarchy.

३५१. (B) They are recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' or 'Kshati' records, but over several generations, some were re-assimilated. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: They are recorded in the 'Dushan Panji' or 'Kshati' records, but over several generations, some were re-assimilated.

३५२. (C) The family status descends (Adhogami). — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: The family status descends (Adhogami).

३५३. (B) 153 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 153

३५४. (C) A registered Brahmin who is lower in status than a Shrotriya but higher than a basic Panjibaddh. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: A registered Brahmin who is lower in status than a Shrotriya but higher than a basic Panjibaddh.

३५५. (D) Lineages descending from temple dancers (Devadasis) were recorded to track social history and status changes. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Lineages descending from temple dancers (Devadasis) were recorded to track social history and status changes.

३५६. (A) It has largely become extinct/obsolete. — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: It has largely become extinct/obsolete.

३५७. (C) 8 — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: 8

३५८. (A) Step-maternal uncle. Deviation Records Notes — The question relates to rank, status, or recorded deviation in the Panji framework; the source point is represented by: Step-maternal uncle. Deviation Records Notes

३५९. (C) To maintain the 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To maintain the 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

३६०. (C) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).

३६१. (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

३६२. (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

३६३. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

३६४. (B) He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage.

३६५. (A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

३६६. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

३६७. (B) Vajasaneyi includes 'Ved-arambh' as a distinct sanskar, which is not counted separately in Chhandogya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi includes 'Ved-arambh' as a distinct sanskar, which is not counted separately in Chhandogya.

३६८. (C) A 'Doshala' (shawl) and titles like 'Panji-Shastra Martand'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A 'Doshala' (shawl) and titles like 'Panji-Shastra Martand'.

३६९. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

३७०. (B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

३७१. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

३७२. (D) Vijayadatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatt.

३७३. (D) Panjikar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

३७४. (B) The Madhyandina Shakha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina Shakha.

३७५. (B) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).

३७६. (D) A detailed family tree tracking descendants and their specific maternal lineages over several centuries. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A detailed family tree tracking descendants and their specific maternal lineages over several centuries.

३७७. (B) Roughly from 16 August to 15 September. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Roughly from 16 August to 15 September.

३७८. (D) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

३७९. (D) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjikar Vidyanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjikar Vidyanand Jha.

३८०. (C) The purity of the 'Jati' (caste/lineage) through births from valid, non-related parents. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The purity of the 'Jati' (caste/lineage) through births from valid, non-related parents.

३८१. (D) To ensure the survival of genealogical knowledge for future generations beyond just financial gain. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure the survival of genealogical knowledge for future generations beyond just financial gain.

३८२. (A) He inadvertently married his first cousin (mother's sister's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He inadvertently married his first cousin (mother's sister's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

३८३. (D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

३८४. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

३८५. (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

३८६. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

३८७. (C) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

३८८. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

३८९. (C) Palm leaves (Talpatra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talpatra).

३९०. (A) Panjikar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

३९१. (B) It marks the formal 'Panji Prabandh' event where existing lineages were recorded and codified. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal 'Panji Prabandh' event where existing lineages were recorded and codified.

३९२. (D) They are dried in the harsh sun when it is in the Leo sign (August- September) and kept away from oil and water. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are dried in the harsh sun when it is in the Leo sign (August- September) and kept away from oil and water.

३९३. (A) Jyotirishwar Thakur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jyotirishwar Thakur.

३९४. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

३९५. (D) Shaka 1248 (equivalent to 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248 (equivalent to 1326 AD).

३९६. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

३९७. (A) Shankaradutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradutta.

३९८. (D) Vijayadutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadutta.

३९९. (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

४००. (A) He unknowingly married a close relative (his sister's daughter's daughter). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married a close relative (his sister's daughter's daughter).

४०१. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

४०२. (D) Shakha Panji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shakha Panji.

४०३. (B) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhana). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhana).

४०४. (B) Registrar or Genealogist. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Registrar or Genealogist.

४०५. (B) Arundhati (Tara). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arundhati (Tara).

४०६. (B) The Panji Prabandh records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Panji Prabandh records.

४०७. (D) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or handmade paper (Basaha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talpatra) or handmade paper (Basaha).

४०८. (C) 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248).

४०९. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

४१०. (C) Sadupadhyaya Gunaakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadupadhyaya Gunaakar Jha.

४११. (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

४१२. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

४१३. (A) Mahamaho-upadhyaya Maharaja Mahesh Thakur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamaho-upadhyaya Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

४१४. (D) Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtriya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtriya.

४१५. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

४१६. (A) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.

४१७. (A) Vijayadatta and his descendants. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta and his descendants.

४१८. (B) Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century.

४१९. **(A) The King acted as the ultimate authority and protector of the Panji records and rules.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The King acted as the ultimate authority and protector of the Panji records and rules.

४२०. **(B) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.

४२१. **(B) It led to cultural variations in language, diet, and dress, leading to the classification of Brahmins by region (e.g., Maithil, Saraswat).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It led to cultural variations in language, diet, and dress, leading to the classification of Brahmins by region (e.g., Maithil, Saraswat).

४२२. **(A) A 20th-century scholar and Panjikar who received high academic titles for his mastery of lineage records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A 20th-century scholar and Panjikar who received high academic titles for his mastery of lineage records.

४२३. **(A) Madhyandina.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina.

४२४. **(A) Because it contains a continuous and detailed record of thousands of families over nearly 700 to 1,000 years.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because it contains a continuous and detailed record of thousands of families over nearly 700 to 1,000 years.

४२५. **(A) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

४२६. **(B) Maharaja Harisinghdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisinghdev.

४२७. **(C) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

४२८. **(B) He was the first Panjikar appointed by Maharaja Harisinghdev to manage Brahmin records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was the first Panjikar appointed by Maharaja Harisinghdev to manage Brahmin records.

४२९. **(C) Chhandogs have four rituals (Name, Tonsure, Upanayana, Samavartan), while Vajasaneyis add Vedrambh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandogs have four rituals (Name, Tonsure, Upanayana, Samavartan), while Vajasaneyis add Vedrambh.

४३०. **(A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

४३१. **(A) Panji Prabandh (genealogical record keeping).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Prabandh (genealogical record keeping).

४३२. **(D) To protect the historical 'Genome Map' of the community for future generations.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To protect the historical 'Genome Map' of the community for future generations.

४३३. **(B) The Panjikar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Panjikar.

४३४. **(A) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.

४३५. **(A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

४३६. (D) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttika'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttika'.

४३७. (B) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

४३८. (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

४३९. (C) Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups).

४४०. (A) Gunaikar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunaikar Jha.

४४१. (D) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

४४२. (A) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

४४३. (A) The introductory verses of the Panji records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The introductory verses of the Panji records.

४४४. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

४४५. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

४४६. (B) Aryabhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aryabhatta.

४४७. (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

४४८. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

४४९. (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina) and Samaveda (Kauthuma). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina) and Samaveda (Kauthuma).

४५०. (B) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

४५१. (C) Panjikar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

४५२. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

४५३. (A) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

४५४. (B) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

४५५. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

४५६. (D) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

४५७. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

४५८. (D) It marks the earliest ancestral starting point for the lineage data contained in the records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the earliest ancestral starting point for the lineage data contained in the records.

४५९. (D) Varna Ratnakar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna Ratnakar.

४६०. **(A) The commercialisation of the profession and charging excessive fees for services.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The commercialisation of the profession and charging excessive fees for services.

४६१. **(A) To ensure 'Jati Shuddhita' (caste purity) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure 'Jati Shuddhita' (caste purity) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४६२. **(B) Pancha Dravid.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Dravid.

४६३. **(D) Pancha Gaur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gaur.

४६४. **(A) The Madhyandina branch.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina branch.

४६५. **(A) The decision by King Harisimhadeva to standardise genealogical records under state-appointed Pandits.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The decision by King Harisimhadeva to standardise genealogical records under state-appointed Pandits.

४६६. **(D) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

४६७. **(C) Vijaydatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

४६८. **(C) The traditional script of Mithila in which Panji records were historically maintained.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The traditional script of Mithila in which Panji records were historically maintained.

४६९. **(C) Pancha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha.

४७०. **(B) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

४७१. **(A) Bhadrapada (approx. 16 August to 15 September).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadrapada (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

४७२. **(A) Varna-Ratnakar by Jyotirishwar Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna-Ratnakar by Jyotirishwar Thakur.

४७३. **(C) Modanand Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

४७४. **(A) Varna-Ratnakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna-Ratnakar.

४७५. **(D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४७६. **(B) Panch Gaur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch Gaur.

४७७. **(D) Vajasaneyi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

४७८. **(C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

४७९. **(B) He inadvertently married a girl who was his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He inadvertently married a girl who was his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).

४८०. **(A) Panjikar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

४८१. **(B) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

४८२. **(B) Shankaradatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradatta.

४८३. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

४८४. (D) He mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of collective lineage records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of collective lineage records.

४८५. (C) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo), due to the intense heat. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo), due to the intense heat.

४८६. (A) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).

४८७. (B) Maharashtriya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharashtriya.

४८८. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

४८९. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

४९०. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay accidentally married his first cousin due to a lack of recorded family history. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyay accidentally married his first cousin due to a lack of recorded family history.

४९१. (C) The Shaka Era (corresponding to 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Shaka Era (corresponding to 1326 AD).

४९२. (B) The Vindhyachal mountains. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhyachal mountains.

४९३. (B) The Gandhavariya Rajputs. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Gandhavariya Rajputs.

४९४. (B) Vajasaneyis. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyis.

४९५. (D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

४९६. (C) Water, oil, and loose binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water, oil, and loose binding.

४९७. (B) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

४९८. (C) The group of Brahmins traditionally residing in the western part of the region. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The group of Brahmins traditionally residing in the western part of the region.

४९९. (A) The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila.

५००. (D) The Madhyandini Shakha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandini Shakha.

५०१. (C) Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida.

५०२. (C) King Nanyadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Nanyadeva.

५०३. (A) To train disciples (shishyas) to ensure the Tirhuta script and genealogical knowledge do not go extinct. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To train disciples (shishyas) to ensure the Tirhuta script and genealogical knowledge do not go extinct.

५०४. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५०५. (D) 1248 Shaka (approximately 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1248 Shaka (approximately 1326 AD).

५०६. (A) The Madhyandina branch. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina branch.

५०७. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

५०८. (C) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

५०९. (B) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

५१०. (C) Maharaja Madhava Singh initiated the 'Sakha Panji' to further categorise lineages. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhava Singh initiated the 'Sakha Panji' to further categorise lineages.

५११. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

५१२. (A) The month when the Sun enters Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The month when the Sun enters Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

५१३. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५१४. (D) A specialised priest or scholar who verifies and maintains genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A specialised priest or scholar who verifies and maintains genealogical records.

५१५. (C) The family of Panjikar Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The family of Panjikar Modanand Jha.

५१६. (A) The creation of hierarchical sub-divisions and the formal 'Sakha' (branch) documentation. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The creation of hierarchical sub-divisions and the formal 'Sakha' (branch) documentation.

५१७. (C) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248) under the reign of King Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248) under the reign of King Harisimhadeva.

५१८. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५१९. (C) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

५२०. (C) Vidyapati Thakur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyapati Thakur.

५२१. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

५२२. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

५२३. (B) Genome Mapping — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genome Mapping

५२४. (D) It marks the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh by Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५२५. (C) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

५२६. (D) He was the first Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was the first Panjikar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community.

५२७. (A) The Late Medieval period. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Late Medieval period.

५२८. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५२९. (C) 10 groups (5 Pancha Gauda and 5 Pancha Dravida). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 10 groups (5 Pancha Gauda and 5 Pancha Dravida).

५३०. (C) Panjikar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar

५३१. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

५३२. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

५३३. (C) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

५३४. (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 August to 15 September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

५३५. (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

५३६. (C) Madhyandina (Vajasaneyi). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina (Vajasaneyi).

५३७. (A) Pancha Gauda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda.

५३८. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५३९. (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

५४०. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

५४१. (C) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

५४२. (C) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

५४३. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

५४४. (A) It marks the formal registration and inception of the Panji records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal registration and inception of the Panji records.

५४५. (C) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhan). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhan).

५४६. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

५४७. (C) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

५४८. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५४९. (A) The Panji Prabandh records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Panji Prabandh records.

५५०. (C) The five regional Brahmin groups of South India: Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The five regional Brahmin groups of South India: Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

५५१. (B) 450 — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450

५५२. (B) Madhyandina — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina

५५३. (B) Vajasaneyi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

५५४. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva

५५५. (B) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha

५५६. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh

५५७. (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

५५८. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

५५९. (A) Yajurvedic (Madhyandini branch) and Samavedic (Kauthum branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurvedic (Madhyandini branch) and Samavedic (Kauthum branch).

५६०. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

५६१. (D) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

५६२. (B) The text notes they began during his reign to manage increasing social divisions and hierarchies. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The text notes they began during his reign to manage increasing social divisions and hierarchies.

५६३. (D) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).

५६४. (C) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

५६५. (C) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

५६६. **(C) Palm leaves (Taal-Patra).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Taal-Patra).

५६७. **(D) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

५६८. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty initiated the system.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty initiated the system.

५६९. **(D) It was established in 1326 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was established in 1326 AD.

५७०. **(B) It corresponds to Saka 1248.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It corresponds to Saka 1248.

५७१. **(A) Vajasaneyi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

५७२. **(C) The genealogist is known as a Panjikar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The genealogist is known as a Panjikar.

५७३. **(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first to be entrusted.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first to be entrusted.

५७४. **(A) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

५७५. **(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.

५७६. **(A) It refers to documented collective family introductions mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It refers to documented collective family introductions mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta.

५७७. **(D) The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta is cited.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta is cited.

५७८. **(B) Shankardutta was the first appointee.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardutta was the first appointee.

५७९. **(C) Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.

५८०. **(C) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD or Shaka 1248).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD or Shaka 1248).

५८१. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५८२. **(D) Gunanakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunanakar Jha.

५८३. **(A) Shankardatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

५८४. **(C) He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to lack of recorded genealogical data.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to lack of recorded genealogical data.

५८५. **(C) The Pancha Gauda group.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Pancha Gauda group.

५८६. **(D) It is a branch-specific genealogical record introduced during the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is a branch-specific genealogical record introduced during the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh.

५८७. **(A) 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).

५८८. **(A) It marked the beginning of digitising, transcribing, and editing the ancient Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marked the beginning of digitising, transcribing, and editing the ancient Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.

५८९. **(D) 1326 AD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD

५९०. **(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva

५९१. **(B) Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda (Northern) and Pancha Dravida (Southern).

५९२. **(C) Madhyandina Shakha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina Shakha

५९३. **(B) Vajasaneyi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

५९४. **(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

५९५. **(A) Pandit Gunakar Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha

५९६. **(D) The 16 maternal and paternal points of origin used to check for prohibited degrees of relationship.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 16 maternal and paternal points of origin used to check for prohibited degrees of relationship.

५९७. **(B) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).

५९८. **(D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

५९९. **(B) Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.

६००. **(A) Bhadrapada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadrapada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.

६०१. **(C) Kshatriyas (specifically Rajputs like the Gandhavariya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kshatriyas (specifically Rajputs like the Gandhavariya).

६०२. **(B) Panji-Shastra Martanda** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji-Shastra Martanda

६०३. **(D) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamaha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamaha).

६०४. **(B) The maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

६०५. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty formalised the system. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty formalised the system.

६०६. (D) They are known as 'Vajasaneyi'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are known as 'Vajasaneyi'.

६०७. (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjikar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjikar.

६०८. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.

६०९. (A) They are written in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are written in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

६१०. (B) Kumarila Bhatta mentioned it in his work 'Tantra Vartika'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta mentioned it in his work 'Tantra Vartika'.

६११. (D) It is recommended when the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha rashi). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is recommended when the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha rashi).

६१२. (B) Vijayadatta was the first Panjikar for the Kshatriyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta was the first Panjikar for the Kshatriyas.

६१३. (C) It is equivalent to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is equivalent to 1326 AD.

६१४. (A) The ancient Videha kingdom, now known as Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The ancient Videha kingdom, now known as Mithila.

६१५. (D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

६१६. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६१७. (D) A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A formal certificate issued by a Panjikar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.

६१८. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

६१९. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).

६२०. (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between 16 August and 15 September. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between 16 August and 15 September.

६२१. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६२२. (D) Panjikars acting under the King's order, which led to further sub-divisions. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikars acting under the King's order, which led to further sub-divisions.

६२३. (D) Smritisar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Smritisar.

६२४. (C) Madhyandina — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina

६२५. (A) Prasad (honorarium). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prasad (honorarium).

६२६. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६२७. **(C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

६२८. **(A) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

६२९. **(B) Vijayadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

६३०. **(B) Vajasaneyi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

६३१. **(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

६३२. **(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६३३. **(B) Videha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Videha.

६३४. **(D) To ensure that people did not forget their paternal and maternal lineages.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure that people did not forget their paternal and maternal lineages.

६३५. **(D) Vijayadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

६३६. **(C) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD / Shaka 1248).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD / Shaka 1248).

६३७. **(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

६३८. **(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६३९. **(D) Panjikara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikara.

६४०. **(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६४१. **(B) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

६४२. **(B) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

६४३. **(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

६४४. **(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

६४५. **(A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Protect from water, oil, and loose binding.

६४६. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva himself (he is the protagonist/hero).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva himself (he is the protagonist/hero).

६४७. **(A) 72 clans (with 64 detailed).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 72 clans (with 64 detailed).

६४८. **(C) Managing the Panji records for the Kshatriya community.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Managing the Panji records for the Kshatriya community.

६४९. (A) Panji Shastra Martand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Shastra Martand.

६५०. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६५१. (C) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

६५२. (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

६५३. (A) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

६५४. (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

६५५. (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

६५६. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records.

६५७. (C) A branch genealogy record initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh in 1760 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A branch genealogy record initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh in 1760 AD.

६५८. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

६५९. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

६६०. (B) Madhyandina Shakha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina Shakha.

६६१. (B) Because it functions as a biological/genetic tracking system to prevent inbreeding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because it functions as a biological/genetic tracking system to prevent inbreeding.

६६२. (D) He was the patron who awarded the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' to expert genealogists. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was the patron who awarded the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' to expert genealogists.

६६३. (C) The medieval period (specifically around the 14th century AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The medieval period (specifically around the 14th century AD).

६६४. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

६६५. (D) Shaka 1248 (corresponding to 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248 (corresponding to 1326 AD).

६६६. (A) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandini Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

६६७. (A) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

६६८. **(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi, roughly from 16 August to 15 September.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi, roughly from 16 August to 15 September.

६६९. **(C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

६७०. **(C) Panjikar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

६७१. **(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

६७२. **(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently marrying his cousin due to lack of recorded lineage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently marrying his cousin due to lack of recorded lineage.

६७३. **(C) Panji Pachanand Devanand Jha (also known as Chhoti Jha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Pachanand Devanand Jha (also known as Chhoti Jha).

६७४. **(A) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.

६७५. **(A) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), or Loose binding (Sthula Bandhanat).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), or Loose binding (Sthula Bandhanat).

६७६. **(A) Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.

६७७. **(C) It provides the earliest textual mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It provides the earliest textual mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century.

६७८. **(D) It is written on palm leaves (Talpatra) and is one of the best-preserved early records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is written on palm leaves (Talpatra) and is one of the best-preserved early records.

६७९. **(A) Vidyanand Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand Jha.

६८०. **(B) 1326 AD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD

६८१. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva

६८२. **(A) Kshatriyas** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kshatriyas

६८३. **(D) Gunakar Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha

६८४. **(A) Shankardutta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardutta

६८५. **(B) Vajasaneyi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

६८६. **(C) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar)

६८७. **(B) Maharaja Madhava Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhava Singh

६८८. **(B) It marks the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.

६८९. **(A) Modanand Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha

६९०. **(D) Mithila** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithila

६९१. **(D) Modanand Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha

६९२. **(D) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

६९३. **(C) The Panji Prabandh records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Panji Prabandh records.

६९४. **(B) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.

६९५. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva

६९६. **(D) Saka 1248** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saka 1248

६९७. **(B) Vajasaneyi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

६९८. **(B) Gunakar Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha

६९९. **(D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).

७००. **(A) He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He mistakenly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh.

७०१. **(B) Water and Oil.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water and Oil.

७०२. **(D) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.

७०३. **(D) Panjikar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar

७०४. **(D) It marks the end date of the chronological period covered by the research (450 AD to 2009 AD).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the end date of the chronological period covered by the research (450 AD to 2009 AD).

७०५. **(B) The transliteration of Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The transliteration of Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.

७०६. **(D) Original or primary entry point of a lineage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Original or primary entry point of a lineage.

७०७. **(B) The late medieval period.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period.

७०८. **(D) Six** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Six

७०९. **(D) Vajasaneyi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

७१०. **(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

७११. **(C) 1326** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326

৩১২. **(B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

৩১৩. **(C) Vijay Dutt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijay Dutt.

৩১৪. **(B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

৩১৫. **(D) To ensure high-born families did not forget their ancestral traditions and to track virtues and flaws in lineages.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure high-born families did not forget their ancestral traditions and to track virtues and flaws in lineages.

৩১৬. **(A) The 7th Century AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 7th Century AD.

৩১৭. **(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

৩১৮. **(C) Karna Kayasthas.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karna Kayasthas.

৩১৯. **(C) Chandoga (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi) have slight variations in these rituals.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandoga (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedi) have slight variations in these rituals.

৩২০. **(A) Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.

৩২১. **(C) Sutari** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sutari

৩২২. **(D) It marks the arrival of King Nanyadeva and the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the arrival of King Nanyadeva and the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.

৩২৩. **(C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

৩২৪. **(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

৩২৫. **(C) Panji Shastra Martand (or Labdh-Dhout).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Shastra Martand (or Labdh-Dhout).

৩২৬. **(A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৩২৭. **(A) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

৩২৮. **(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhyachal mountain range.

৩২৯. **(B) Kumarila Bhatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

৩৩০. **(C) Madhyandina** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina

৩৩১. **(D) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.

৩৩২. **(C) The five southern Brahmin groups: Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtrian.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The five southern Brahmin groups: Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtrian.

৬৩৩. (C) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and more rigid social sub-divisions. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and more rigid social sub-divisions.

৬৩৪. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

৬৩৫. (A) The transition to the Late Medieval period (approx. 13th-14th century). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The transition to the Late Medieval period (approx. 13th-14th century).

৬৩৬. (C) Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harisimhadeva.

৬৩৭. (B) Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya.

৬৩৮. (D) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

৬৩৯. (D) Tantra Varttika. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tantra Varttika.

৬৪০. (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter.

৬৪১. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৬৪২. (B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

৬৪৩. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৬৪৪. (A) Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harisimhadeva.

৬৪৫. (C) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

৬৪৬. (C) Shankaradatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradatta.

৬৪৭. (C) Seventy-two (with sixty-four described in detail). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Seventy-two (with sixty-four described in detail).

৬৪৮. (D) Tailang (Andhra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tailang (Andhra).

৬৪৯. (A) It marks the start of the Panji Prabandh, a unique system of genealogical tracking. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the start of the Panji Prabandh, a unique system of genealogical tracking.

৬৫০. (A) Panji Shastra Martand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Shastra Martand.

৬৫১. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৬৫২. (A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

৬৫৩. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

৬৫৪. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

৬৫৫. (C) Shankaridatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaridatta.

৬৫৬. (D) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

৬৫৬. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৬৫৮. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

৬৫৯. (A) To protect the palm leaves from moisture and pests during the intense heat of that season. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To protect the palm leaves from moisture and pests during the intense heat of that season.

৬৬০. (A) The records were moved from private family possession to the custody of state-authorised Panjikars. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The records were moved from private family possession to the custody of state-authorised Panjikars.

৬৬১. (C) 72 clans (with 64 described in detail). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 72 clans (with 64 described in detail).

৬৬২. (A) Jyotirishwar Thakur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jyotirishwar Thakur.

৬৬৩. (D) The Early Medieval period. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Early Medieval period.

৬৬৪. (A) Samaveda (Kauthuma shakha) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Samaveda (Kauthuma shakha) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

৬৬৫. (C) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

৬৬৬. (C) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

৬৬৭. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৬৬৮. (A) Panjibadh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjibadh.

৬৬৯. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

৬৭০. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৬৭১. (A) 72 clans (though 64 are specifically described). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 72 clans (though 64 are specifically described).

৬৭২. (A) Paun Madhu Dev Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Paun Madhu Dev Jha.

৬৭৩. (D) To draw a parallel between modern genetic tracking and the ancient Panji system's method of preserving lineage purity. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To draw a parallel between modern genetic tracking and the ancient Panji system's method of preserving lineage purity.

৬৭৪. (C) Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha.

৬৭৫. (C) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.

৬৭৬. (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

৬৬৬. **(B) The Malla kings of Nepal (where Jyotirishwar and others served).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Malla kings of Nepal (where Jyotirishwar and others served).

৬৬৮. **(B) Vedarambha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vedarambha.

৬৬৯. **(C) After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.

৬৭০. **(D) Sir Ganganath Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sir Ganganath Jha.

৬৭১. **(D) To maintain the purity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To maintain the purity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.

৬৭২. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva

৬৭৩. **(A) Saka 1248** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saka 1248

৬৭৪. **(C) Gunakar Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha

৬৭৫. **(C) Vijaydatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta

৬৭৬. **(D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

৬৭৭. **(B) Water, oil, and loose binding.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water, oil, and loose binding.

৬৭৮. **(D) Maharaja Madhav Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh

৬৭৯. **(C) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadupadhyaya Gunakar Jha

৬৯০. **(A) Gunakar Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha

৬৯১. **(A) Vijaydatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta

৬৯২. **(D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৬৯৩. **(A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

৬৯৪. **(A) Samaveda** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Samaveda

৬৯৫. **(C) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

৬৯৬. **(C) Vijayadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatt.

৬৯৭. **(C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying a close relative due to lack of records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying a close relative due to lack of records.

৬৯৮. **(C) Mithilakshara (Tirhuta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithilakshara (Tirhuta).

৬৯৯. **(D) Kumarila Bhatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta

৮০০. **(D) The year Nanyadeva established his rule in Mithila.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The year Nanyadeva established his rule in Mithila.

८०१. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

८०२. (D) Yajurveda — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda

८०३. (B) It is the time recommended for drying and preserving the manuscripts in the sun. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the time recommended for drying and preserving the manuscripts in the sun.

८०४. (B) Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harisimhadeva.

८०५. (B) Samavedic has four rituals (Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upayana, Samavartana), while Yajurvedic adds Vedarmbha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Samavedic has four rituals (Namakaran, Chudakaran, Upayana, Samavartana), while Yajurvedic adds Vedarmbha.

८०६. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

८०७. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

८०८. (D) He unknowingly married a prohibited relative (maternal cousin) due to lack of genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married a prohibited relative (maternal cousin) due to lack of genealogical records.

८०९. (D) Panch-Gaur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch-Gaur.

८१०. (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

८११. (B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

८१२. (C) It marks the official start of the Panji system under Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the official start of the Panji system under Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

८१३. (C) Kumarila Bhatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatt.

८१४. (D) Vijayadatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatt.

८१५. (C) 14th Century (1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 14th Century (1326 AD).

८१६. (D) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

८१७. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

८१८. (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

८१९. (A) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttik'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

८२०. (A) The five northern divisions are 'Panch-Gaur' and the five southern divisions are 'Panch-Dravida'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The five northern divisions are 'Panch-Gaur' and the five southern divisions are 'Panch-Dravida'.

८२१. (A) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthum Shakha of the Samaveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandini Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthum Shakha

of the Samaveda.

৫২২. (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid-August to mid-September.

৫২৩. (A) Gangesh Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangesh Upadhyaya.

৫২৪. (A) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages.

৫২৫. (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

৫২৬. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

৫২৭. (A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

৫২৮. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

৫২৯. (C) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

৫৩০. (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

৫৩১. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৫৩২. (A) It led to the realisation that oral memory was insufficient and the formal Panji Prabandh was necessary. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It led to the realisation that oral memory was insufficient and the formal Panji Prabandh was necessary.

৫৩৩. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৫৩৪. (B) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).

৫৩৫. (D) Siddhant Patra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Siddhant Patra.

৫৩৬. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

৫৩৭. (B) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

৫৩৮. (A) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

৫৩৯. (B) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

৫৪০. (A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

৫৪১. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৫৪২. (A) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo/Simha), as the heat is intense enough to preserve the palm leaves. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo/Simha), as the

heat is intense enough to preserve the palm leaves.

৫৪৩. **(C) Moda Nand Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Moda Nand Jha.

৫৪৪. **(B) The classification of Brahmins based on their Vedic branch (Samaveda or Yajurveda).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The classification of Brahmins based on their Vedic branch (Samaveda or Yajurveda).

৫৪৫. **(D) Purushottam Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purushottam Jha.

৫৪৬. **(A) Raja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

৫৪৭. **(A) Saka 1248 (approximately 1326 AD).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saka 1248 (approximately 1326 AD).

৫৪৮. **(A) Vijayadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

৫৪৯. **(C) Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha-Gauda and Pancha-Dravida.

৫৫০. **(A) Vajasaneyi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

৫৫১. **(C) Kumarila Bhatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

৫৫২. **(C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৫৫৩. **(D) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (16 August to 15 September).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (16 August to 15 September).

৫৫৪. **(C) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.

৫৫৫. **(D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

৫৫৬. **(D) King Harisimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva.

৫৫৭. **(D) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

৫৫৮. **(A) Vijayadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

৫৫৯. **(B) Chandogya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandogya

৫৬০. **(D) Vajasaneyi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

৫৬১. **(C) Panjibaddah** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjibaddah

৫৬২. **(D) The Vindhya Mountains.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhya Mountains.

৫৬৩. **(B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৫৬৪. **(C) It marks the point up to which the modern merged Panji Prabandh analysis reaches.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the point up to which the modern merged Panji Prabandh analysis reaches.

৫৬৫. **(A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

৫৬৬. (C) Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records.

৫৬৭. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৫৬৮. (B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

৫৬৯. (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

৫৭০. (D) Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid.

৫৭১. (B) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

৫৭২. (A) Panjikar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

৫৭৩. (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to lack of lineage knowledge. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to lack of lineage knowledge.

৫৭৪. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

৫৭৫. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

৫৭৬. (A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them in the sun when it enters Leo. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Protect from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them in the sun when it enters Leo.

৫৭৭. (C) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

৫৭৮. (C) Palm leaves (Talpatra), homemade ink, and wooden covers (Kastha Vatta). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talpatra), homemade ink, and wooden covers (Kastha Vatta).

৫৭৯. (B) It is dried in the intense heat of the sun between roughly 16th August and 15th September. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is dried in the intense heat of the sun between roughly 16th August and 15th September.

৫৮০. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

৫৮১. (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

৫৮২. (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

৫৮৩. (B) Gunakara Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakara Jha.

৫৮৪. (A) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

৫৮৫. (B) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

৫৮৬. (D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

৮৮৬. (B) Palm leaves (Talapatra) and handmade ink. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talapatra) and handmade ink.

৮৮৮. (A) Because it tracks hereditary lineages and genetic ancestry over a 1,500-year period. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because it tracks hereditary lineages and genetic ancestry over a 1,500-year period.

৮৮৯. (B) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

৮৯০. (B) It is the traditional date for the large-scale formalisation of Panji records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the traditional date for the large-scale formalisation of Panji records.

৮৯১. (D) Tailang (Andhra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tailang (Andhra).

৮৯২. (C) Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions.

৮৯৩. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

৮৯৪. (D) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

৮৯৫. (B) Yajurvedic Brahmins follow the Madhyandina Shakha (Vajasaneyi), while Samavedic Brahmins follow the Kauthuma Shakha (Chandoga). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurvedic Brahmins follow the Madhyandina Shakha (Vajasaneyi), while Samavedic Brahmins follow the Kauthuma Shakha (Chandoga).

৮৯৬. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

৮৯৭. (B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

৮৯৮. (C) Sir Ganganath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sir Ganganath Jha.

৮৯৯. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

৯০০. (B) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

৯০১. (D) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in that script. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in that script.

৯০২. (D) Gujjar (Gujarat). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gujjar (Gujarat).

৯০৩. (A) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (mid-August to mid- September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (mid-August to mid- September).

৯০৪. (A) Seven generations. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Seven generations.

৯০৫. (B) It marks the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project for the ancient Panji records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project for the ancient Panji records.

৯০৬. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१०७. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१०८. (C) King Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva.

१०९. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

११०. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१११. (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shaka) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shaka). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shaka) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shaka).

११२. (A) Vajasaneyi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

११३. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical records.

११४. (B) It was an early form of collective family records kept to protect lineage integrity. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was an early form of collective family records kept to protect lineage integrity.

११५. (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhyachal mountain range.

११६. (C) The 14th century. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 14th century.

११७. (C) Shankardatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta

११८. (B) The intense heat (sunny days) used to dry and protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from moisture. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The intense heat (sunny days) used to dry and protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from moisture.

११९. (D) Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).

१२०. (C) Because it acts as a detailed hereditary database tracking genetic lineages over 1000 years. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because it acts as a detailed hereditary database tracking genetic lineages over 1000 years.

१२१. (B) The medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Shaka). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Shaka).

१२२. (A) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

१२३. (A) Panjikar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

१२४. (D) Gunaakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunaakar Jha.

१२५. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२६. (C) The tonsure or first hair-cutting ceremony. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The tonsure or first hair-cutting ceremony.

१२७. (C) The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

९२८. (A) Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (mid- August to mid-September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (mid-August to mid-September).

९२९. (B) The gathering of scholars and King Harisimhadeva's decree to record all lineages. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The gathering of scholars and King Harisimhadeva's decree to record all lineages.

९३०. (A) Mithila (Videha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithila (Videha).

९३१. (C) Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

९३२. (C) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

९३३. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

९३४. (D) The Madhyandina branch. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina branch.

९३५. (C) Pandit Gunaikar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunaikar Jha.

९३६. (C) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

९३७. (D) The records suggest it happened over time, but Rajputs still follow village-based exclusion (avoiding paternal/maternal villages). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The records suggest it happened over time, but Rajputs still follow village-based exclusion (avoiding paternal/maternal villages).

९३८. (B) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

९३९. (B) The month of Bhadra (mid-August to mid-September) when the sun is in Leo. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The month of Bhadra (mid-August to mid-September) when the sun is in Leo.

९४०. (C) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

९४१. (D) Chhandogas perform 4 specific sacraments, while Vajasaneyis perform 4 different ones including 'Vedarambha'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandogas perform 4 specific sacraments, while Vajasaneyis perform 4 different ones including 'Vedarambha'.

९४२. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

९४३. (B) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal establishment of the Panji genealogical records.

९४४. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

९४५. (A) Mithilakshar (Tirhuta). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithilakshar (Tirhuta).

९४६. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

९४७. (A) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

९४८. (B) The Shakha Panji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Shakha Panji.

९४९. (D) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.

९५०. (B) It was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' assembly where scholars decided to centralise and regulate genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' assembly where scholars decided to centralise and regulate genealogical records.

९५१. (B) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).

९५२. (B) Definition: The formal state department or office created to manage Panji records under royal authority. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Definition: The formal state department or office created to manage Panji records under royal authority.

९५३. (B) Yajurvedis include the 'Vedarmbh' (starting of Veda study) as a distinct fourth ritual step. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurvedis include the 'Vedarmbh' (starting of Veda study) as a distinct fourth ritual step.

९५४. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

९५५. (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

९५६. (C) He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

९५७. (A) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

९५८. (D) The practice was lost, leading them to simply avoid marrying into the same village to prevent prohibited unions. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The practice was lost, leading them to simply avoid marrying into the same village to prevent prohibited unions.

९५९. (C) It is the date the formal Panji system was established under state authority in Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the date the formal Panji system was established under state authority in Mithila.

९६०. (B) The Vindhya Mountains. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhya Mountains.

९६१. (C) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra-Varttik'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra-Varttik'.

९६२. (D) The systematic tracking of DNA/bloodlines through meticulous genealogical documentation over 1500 years. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The systematic tracking of DNA/bloodlines through meticulous genealogical documentation over 1500 years.

९६३. (B) To train students and avoid excessive commercialism/greed in their duties. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To train students and avoid excessive commercialism/greed in their duties.

९६४. (C) It is the time recommended to dry and preserve the palm-leaf Panji manuscripts in the sun. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the time recommended to dry and preserve the palm-leaf Panji

manuscripts in the sun.

९६५. (D) MM Halayudha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MM Halayudha.

९६६. (C) The poet Vidyapati Thakur (as per specific historical/social notations in certain Panjis). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The poet Vidyapati Thakur (as per specific historical/social notations in certain Panjis).

९६७. (A) Due to the scarcity of palm leaves and the advent of modern writing materials, though old records remain on 'Tal-patra'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Due to the scarcity of palm leaves and the advent of modern writing materials, though old records remain on 'Tal-patra'.

९६८. (B) To maintain the purity of lineage and caste for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To maintain the purity of lineage and caste for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

९६९. (B) Madhyandina — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina

९७०. (D) Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

९७१. (C) Videha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Videha

९७२. (B) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).

९७३. (B) King Harisimhadev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadev.

९७४. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

९७५. (B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

९७६. (D) Because the intense heat during this period helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture and decay. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because the intense heat during this period helps preserve the palm leaves from moisture and decay.

९७७. (B) Water, oil, and loose binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water, oil, and loose binding.

९७८. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

९७९. (D) Varna Ratnakar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna Ratnakar

९८०. (C) Panji Shastra Maartand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Shastra Maartand.

९८१. (B) Life force (Pranadhara). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Life force (Pranadhara).

९८२. (C) Five (Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Five (Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra).

९८३. (D) Palm leaves (Talpatra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talpatra).

९८४. (D) Father — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Father

९८५. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

९८६. (D) Sadu-upadhyaya Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadu-upadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

९८७. (C) It is considered one of the best-preserved and most accurate Shakha Panjis from the 18th century. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is considered one of the best-preserved and most accurate Shakha Panjis from the 18th century.

९८८. (B) Black (made from jungle herbs). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Black (made from jungle herbs).

९८९. (C) It is a high academic and religious title used to denote distinguished scholars in the genealogy. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is a high academic and religious title used to denote distinguished scholars in the genealogy.

९९०. (C) The Karnat Dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Karnat Dynasty.

९९१. (C) Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty.

९९२. (C) In 1326 AD (Shaka Era 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: In 1326 AD (Shaka Era 1248).

९९३. (A) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).

९९४. (D) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantravartika'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantravartika'.

९९५. (A) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

९९६. (C) Water, oil, and loose or weak binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water, oil, and loose or weak binding.

९९७. (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

९९८. (A) It mentions 72 clans, with detailed descriptions for 64 of them. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It mentions 72 clans, with detailed descriptions for 64 of them.

९९९. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१०००. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१००१. (D) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).

१००२. (A) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

१००३. (B) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१००४. (A) To prevent the loss of information regarding paternal and grand-paternal traditions across generations. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To prevent the loss of information regarding paternal

and grand-paternal traditions across generations.

१००५. (B) Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithila.

१००६. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१००७. (A) The late Medieval period, specifically in 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late Medieval period, specifically in 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

१००८. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१००९. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१०१०. (D) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

१०११. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१०१२. (D) Brahmins residing south of the Vindhyachal mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmins residing south of the Vindhyachal mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

१०१३. (C) The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandals' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The offspring are traditionally considered 'Chandals' and the family is excluded from the Aryan social order.

१०१४. (A) It marks the formal registration and centralisation of Maithil genealogy under royal decree. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal registration and centralisation of Maithil genealogy under royal decree.

१०१५. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१०१६. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.

१०१७. (C) By institutionalising the role of the Panjikar and creating written state-verified records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: By institutionalising the role of the Panjikar and creating written state-verified records.

१०१८. (A) A high-born lineage grouping that the Panji records aim to keep 'pure' through verification. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A high-born lineage grouping that the Panji records aim to keep 'pure' through verification.

१०१९. (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana (with variations in the fourth step). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana (with variations in the fourth step).

१०२०. (A) The Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Karnat dynasty.

१०२१. (B) It marks a historical point regarding the establishment of the Karnat dynasty's rule over Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks a historical point regarding the establishment of the Karnat dynasty's rule over Mithila.

१०२२. (D) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them during the Sun's transit in Leo (August/September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them during the Sun's transit in Leo (August/September).

१०२३. (C) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.

१०२४. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१०२५. (B) It refers to the detailed introduction of an individual's ancestry, covering seven generations and thirty-two distinct family lines. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It refers to the detailed introduction of an individual's ancestry, covering seven generations and thirty-two distinct family lines.

१०२६. (D) The scholar Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay inadvertently married his own maternal cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The scholar Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay inadvertently married his own maternal cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

१०२७. (C) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi) and the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda (Chhandogya). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda (Vajasaneyi) and the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda (Chhandogya).

१०२८. (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१०२९. (B) He introduced 'Shakha Panji', which led to more rigid social stratifications and hierarchies within the community. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He introduced 'Shakha Panji', which led to more rigid social stratifications and hierarchies within the community.

१०३०. (C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

१०३१. (D) A title or surname often derived from the family's scholarly achievements or administrative roles (e.g., Mishra, Jha, Thakur). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A title or surname often derived from the family's scholarly achievements or administrative roles (e.g., Mishra, Jha, Thakur).

१०३२. (B) It is the equivalent year of 1326 AD when Maharaja Harisimhadeva instituted the formal Panji system. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the equivalent year of 1326 AD when Maharaja Harisimhadeva instituted the formal Panji system.

१०३३. (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay).

१०३४. (D) To ensure state-regulated, unbiased verification of lineage that held legal and social authority. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure state-regulated, unbiased verification of lineage that held legal and social authority.

१०३५. (D) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१०३६. (D) It was established during the Early Medieval period. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was established during the Early Medieval period.

१०३७. (A) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Shukla Yajurvedi). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Shukla Yajurvedi).

१०३८. (A) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.

१०३९. (B) Vajasaneyi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

१०४०. (C) The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

१०४१. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records.

१०४२. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१०४३. (A) Saka 1248, which is 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saka 1248, which is 1326 AD.

१०४४. (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१०४५. (D) Kshatriyas (specifically the Rajputs). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kshatriyas (specifically the Rajputs).

१०४६. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१०४७. (D) Pandit Bhavanatha Mishra, known for not asking for anything (Ayaachi). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Bhavanatha Mishra, known for not asking for anything (Ayaachi).

१०४८. (B) Paat Panji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Paat Panji.

१०४९. (D) It equates the Panji lineage tracking to modern 'Genome Mapping' and 'Chromosomes'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It equates the Panji lineage tracking to modern 'Genome Mapping' and 'Chromosomes'.

१०५०. (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१०५१. (A) Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh.

१०५२. (A) Rayresh Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rayresh Upadhyaya.

१०५३. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१०५४. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१०५५. (A) It is the date the Panji management was officially established. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the date the Panji management was officially established.

१०५६. (A) Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha.

१०५७. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१०५८. (C) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१०५९. (C) To use the intense heat (Kardave raud) to prevent the manuscripts from decaying or being infested. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To use the intense heat (Kardave raud) to prevent the manuscripts from decaying or being infested.

१०६०. (A) Lack of updated documentation over time, leading them to rely on simple village-skipping rules. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lack of updated documentation over time, leading them to rely on simple village-skipping rules.

१०६१. (C) Harisimhadeva — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harisimhadeva

१०६२. (D) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१०६३. (C) The Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and the Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and the Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

१०६४. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१०६५. (D) Shankaradutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradutta.

१०६६. (D) Vijayadutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadutta.

१०६७. (A) It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It mentions 'Samuha-Lekhya', which were written genealogical records used to preserve lineage purity.

१०६८. (D) Varna-Ratnakar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna-Ratnakar.

१०६९. (C) Tirhuta (or Maithili Akshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (or Maithili Akshar).

१०७०. (D) By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when the Sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when the Sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi).

१०७१. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१०७२. (B) 18 generations. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 18 generations.

१०७३. (D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१०७४. (C) From 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: From 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

१०७५. (A) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha).

१०७६. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१०७७. (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१०७८. (A) Shankaradatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradatta.

१०७९. (D) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१०८०. (C) Sixty-four (64). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sixty-four (64).

१०८१. (A) A renowned Panjikar who received the title 'Panji Shastra Martand' from Maharaja Kameshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A renowned Panjikar who received the title 'Panji Shastra Martand' from Maharaja Kameshwar Singh.

१०८२. (B) Instructions to protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from water, oil, and loose binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Instructions to protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from water, oil, and loose binding.

१०८३. (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. 16 August to 15 September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

१०८४. (A) It marks the historical decision to formalise the Panji records under King Harisimhadeva (1326 A.D.). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the historical decision to formalise the Panji records under King Harisimhadeva (1326 A.D.).

१०८५. (B) It gradually became obsolete or lost, leading them to follow the practice of avoiding only the immediate 'Dada' and 'Matrika' villages. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It gradually became obsolete or lost, leading them to follow the practice of avoiding only the immediate 'Dada' and 'Matrika' villages.

१०८६. (D) The meticulous genealogical record-keeping of the Mithila Panji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The meticulous genealogical record-keeping of the Mithila Panji.

१०८७. (A) Maharashtriya — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharashtriya

१०८८. (D) It is associated with King Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is associated with King Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila.

१०८९. (B) The late medieval period. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period.

१०९०. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१०९१. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१०९२. (D) Vijaydatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatt.

१०९३. (C) Yajurveda, Madhyandina Shakha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda, Madhyandina Shakha.

१०९४. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१०९५. (B) He inadvertently married his own close relative due to a lack of recorded genealogy. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He inadvertently married his own close relative due to a lack of recorded genealogy.

१०९६. (D) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१०९७. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१०९८. (D) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD).

१०९९. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva

११००. (C) Gunakar Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha

१११०१. (D) Shankardatta (Kayasthas) and Vijayadatta (Kshatriyas). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta (Kayasthas) and Vijayadatta (Kshatriyas).

१११०२. (A) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

१११०३. (A) Pancha Gauda — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda

१११०४. (A) It was a pure 'Vamshavali' (genealogy) focused solely on birth and lineage verification. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was a pure 'Vamshavali' (genealogy) focused solely on birth and lineage verification.

१११०५. (A) Water (jala), oil (taila), and loose binding (shithila-bandhana). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water (jala), oil (taila), and loose binding (shithila-bandhana).

१११०६. (D) To document and preserve the history and mechanics of the Panji system from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To document and preserve the history and mechanics of the Panji system from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१११०७. (B) Yajurveda — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda

१११०८. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१११०९. (B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१११११०. (C) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१११११. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१११११२. (B) Vijayadutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadutta.

१११११३. (D) Palm leaves (Tala-patra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Tala-patra).

१११११४. (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१११११५. (A) When the Sun is in Leo (August/September), due to the intense dry heat. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in Leo (August/September), due to the intense dry heat.

१११११६. (D) He unknowingly married a woman who was genealogically ineligible (his own cousin's daughter). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married a woman who was genealogically ineligible (his own cousin's daughter).

१११११७. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

१११११८. (A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

१११११९. (D) Guna Kar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Guna Kar Jha.

१११२०. (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

१११२१. (D) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१११२२. (D) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१२३. (B) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

१२४. (C) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१२५. (D) Seventy-two (with 64 described in detail). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Seventy-two (with 64 described in detail).

१२६. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२७. (A) 1248 Saka (approximately 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1248 Saka (approximately 1326 AD).

१२८. (C) 35 (originally 34, with one added later). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 35 (originally 34, with one added later).

१२९. (A) A scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya, inadvertently married his own cousin due to the lack of written records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya, inadvertently married his own cousin due to the lack of written records.

१३०. (A) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

१३१. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१३२. (C) Madhyandina. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina.

१३३. (D) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१३४. (B) 72 clans (though 64 are primarily described). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 72 clans (though 64 are primarily described).

१३५. (C) He was a 18th-generation descendant of Gunakar Jha and a renowned Panjikar (Panji-Shastra Martanda). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a 18th-generation descendant of Gunakar Jha and a renowned Panjikar (Panji-Shastra Martanda).

१३६. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

१३७. (D) Vajasaneyi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

१३८. (A) Kumarila Bhatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta

१३९. (C) Gunakar Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha

१४०. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshara)

१४१. (D) Genome Mapping (due to its systematic tracking of hereditary traits and lineages). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genome Mapping (due to its systematic tracking of hereditary traits and lineages).

१४२. (A) Tala-patra (Palm leaves). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tala-patra (Palm leaves).

१४३. (D) King Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva.

१४४. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१४५. (D) He unknowingly married his cousin's daughter due to a lack of genealogical knowledge. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married his cousin's daughter due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

१११४६. (D) When the Sun is in Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September).

१११४७. (D) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१११४८. (D) Various learned lineages including Sodarpur, Mandar, and Khauade. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Various learned lineages including Sodarpur, Mandar, and Khauade.

१११४९. (D) Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, Maharashtra, and Karnata. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, Maharashtra, and Karnata.

१११५०. (A) Protect the manuscript from water and oil. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Protect the manuscript from water and oil.

१११५१. (C) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

१११५२. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१११५३. (B) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

१११५४. (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

१११५५. (D) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१११५६. (A) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१११५७. (B) Shakha Panji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shakha Panji.

१११५८. (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

१११५९. (A) Arundhati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arundhati.

१११६०. (D) They are dried in the sun when it enters the sign of Leo (Sinha Rashi). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are dried in the sun when it enters the sign of Leo (Sinha Rashi).

१११६१. (A) A modern metaphorical comparison to the ancient, precise genealogical tracking of the Panji system. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A modern metaphorical comparison to the ancient, precise genealogical tracking of the Panji system.

१११६२. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१११६३. (D) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

१११६४. (B) The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

१११६५. (A) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.

१११६६. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१११६७. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१११६८. (A) By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun during the month of Bhadra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun during the month of Bhadra.

१११६९. (D) Due to the loss of written records and shifts in social practices over time. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Due to the loss of written records and shifts in social practices over time.

१११७०. (C) They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace.

१११७१. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१११७२. (C) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

१११७३. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१११७४. (A) Shankardutt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardutt.

१११७५. (D) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१११७६. (A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

१११७७. (A) To protect the palm leaves (Talpatra) from moisture and pests using the intense heat. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To protect the palm leaves (Talpatra) from moisture and pests using the intense heat.

१११७८. (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jyotirishwar Thakur.

१११७९. (D) It marks the earliest historical reference point tracked in some ancient Panji lineage management theories. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the earliest historical reference point tracked in some ancient Panji lineage management theories.

१११८०. (C) To ensure that the noble traditions and the purity of the family were not forgotten. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure that the noble traditions and the purity of the family were not forgotten.

१११८१. (C) Tantra Vartika. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tantra Vartika.

१११८२. (A) It is the original script used for all traditional genealogical manuscripts, serving as their linguistic soul. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the original script used for all traditional genealogical manuscripts, serving as their linguistic soul.

१११८३. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१११८४. (D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१११८५. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१११८६. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१११८७. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

११८८. (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (paternal aunt's daughter). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (paternal aunt's daughter).

११८९. (B) Shakha (Branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shakha (Branch).

११९०. (B) Due to its systematic tracking of hereditary biological information over centuries. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Due to its systematic tracking of hereditary biological information over centuries.

११९१. (B) Loose binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Loose binding.

११९२. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

११९३. (B) To ensure the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddha) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddha) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

११९४. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

११९५. (A) Shankaradatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradatta.

११९६. (B) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

११९७. (B) Panjikars — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikars

११९८. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

११९९. (C) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१२००. (B) The late 13th century (prior to Harisimhadeva's reign). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late 13th century (prior to Harisimhadeva's reign).

१२०१. (D) It marks the formal institution of the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal institution of the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२०२. (A) Dravida (Tamil Nadu/Kerala area). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dravida (Tamil Nadu/Kerala area).

१२०३. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१२०४. (A) Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harisimhadeva.

१२०५. (D) Shakha Panji (Branch records). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shakha Panji (Branch records).

१२०६. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२०७. (D) Maithil. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithil.

१२०८. (C) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१२०९. (A) Chandoga. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandoga.

१२१०. (B) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The practice of maintaining collective family

records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.

१२११. (C) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

१२१२. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१२१३. (B) Tirhuta (Maithili script). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Maithili script).

१२१४. (C) It marks the formal establishment and recording of the 'Panji Prabandh'. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal establishment and recording of the 'Panji Prabandh'.

१२१५. (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१२१६. (A) Maithil. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithil.

१२१७. (B) To differentiate between families based on their changing social practices and marital choices. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To differentiate between families based on their changing social practices and marital choices.

१२१८. (D) The 'Tantra-Varttika' by the 7th-century scholar Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 'Tantra-Varttika' by the 7th-century scholar Kumarila Bhatta.

१२१९. (D) The source references the historical migration of records toward Nepal libraries. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The source references the historical migration of records toward Nepal libraries.

१२२०. (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

१२२१. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२२२. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१२२३. (B) Madhyandina. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina.

१२२४. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२२५. (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

१२२६. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२२७. (D) 1326 AD (1248 Saka). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (1248 Saka).

१२२८. (A) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

१२२९. (C) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

१२३०. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२३१. (A) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriya community. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriya community.

१२३२. (A) Panjikars — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikars

१२३३. (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

१२३४. (D) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.

१२३५. (C) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१२३६. (A) Palm leaves (Taal-patra) or Basaha-patra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Taal-patra) or Basaha-patra.

१२३७. (C) Oil (Tailat Raksha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Oil (Tailat Raksha).

१२३८. (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. mid-August to mid-September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

१२३९. (A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

१२४०. (B) 72 (with 64 described in 'Varna Ratnakara'). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 72 (with 64 described in 'Varna Ratnakara').

१२४१. (B) Pancha Gauda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda.

१२४२. (C) Videha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Videha.

१२४३. (B) King Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva.

१२४४. (B) Shaka 1248, which is 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248, which is 1326 AD.

१२४५. (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to the lack of written records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to the lack of written records.

१२४६. (D) They should be dried in the intense sun between 16 August and 15 September (when the sun is in Leo). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They should be dried in the intense sun between 16 August and 15 September (when the sun is in Leo).

१२४७. (A) Gunakan Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakan Jha.

१२४८. (A) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

१२४९. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२५०. (D) 64 clans. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 64 clans.

१२५१. (A) Mahesh Thakur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh Thakur.

१२५२. (A) The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal.

१२५३. (C) The medium-tier Muls, including Dighey and Panchobhe. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The medium-tier Muls, including Dighey and Panchobhe.

१२५४. (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

१२५५. (C) King Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva.

१२५६. (B) Followers of the Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Followers of the Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

१२५७. (D) Panji Shastra Martand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Shastra Martand.

१२५८. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२५९. (D) 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248).

१२६०. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२६१. (B) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravid (South). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravid (South).

१२६२. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१२६३. (D) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१२६४. (B) Gunakan Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakan Jha.

१२६५. (C) Shankaradatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradatta.

१२६६. (A) During the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: During the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh (around 1760 AD).

१२६७. (C) Tirhuta (Maithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Maithilakshar).

१२६८. (B) Genome Mapping (450 AD to 2009 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genome Mapping (450 AD to 2009 AD).

१२६९. (B) Panch Gaur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch Gaur.

१२७०. (C) The Panji Prabandh records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Panji Prabandh records.

१२७१. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२७२. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१२७३. (B) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

१२७४. (A) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

१२७५. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१२७६. (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.

१२७७. (D) Tantravarttika by Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tantravarttika by Kumarila Bhatta.

१२७८. (B) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

१२७९. (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

१२८०. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२८१. (C) It is the year (1326 AD) when the Panji Prabandh was formally established. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the year (1326 AD) when the Panji Prabandh was formally established.

१२८२. (B) Because the genealogical records are the only massive corpus of texts still traditionally written in this script. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because the genealogical records are the only massive corpus of texts still traditionally written in this script.

१२८३. (D) Rajput lineages (such as Gandhavariya). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajput lineages (such as Gandhavariya).

१२८४. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२८५. (B) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.

१२८६. (A) The intense heat during this time effectively eliminates pests and preserves the ink. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The intense heat during this time effectively eliminates pests and preserves the ink.

१२८७. (D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

१२८८. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२८९. (D) Madhyandina Shakha of Yajurveda and Kauthuma Shakha of Samaveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina Shakha of Yajurveda and Kauthuma Shakha of Samaveda.

१२९०. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१२९१. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२९२. (D) Kshatriyas (Rajputs). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

१२९३. (B) It marks the formal systematisation of the Panji records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal systematisation of the Panji records.

१२९४. (B) 2009 — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2009

१२९५. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१२९६. (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१२९७. (C) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१२९८. (D) It was created to maintain caste purity for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was created to maintain caste purity for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१२९९. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३००. (B) 1326 AD (Saka era 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka era 1248).

१३०१. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१३०२. (A) Chhandoga. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandoga.

१३०३. (B) Vajasaneyi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

१३०४. (C) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१३०५. (D) Shankardatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatt.

१३०६. (D) Vijayadatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatt.

१३०७. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१३०८. (B) This period provides the most intense heat required to preserve the palm leaves from pests and moisture. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: This period provides the most intense heat required to preserve the palm leaves from pests and moisture.

१३०९. (A) It is a branch-specific genealogy record introduced around the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh (1760 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is a branch-specific genealogy record introduced around the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh (1760 AD).

१३१०. (A) Chhandogas have four main sanskars (including Namakarana), while Vajasaneyis have four that include Vedarmbha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandogas have four main sanskars (including Namakarana), while Vajasaneyis have four that include Vedarmbha.

१३११. (D) It refers to the elite five-family council that initially helped govern Panji laws. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It refers to the elite five-family council that initially helped govern Panji laws.

१३१२. (A) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१३१३. (A) Palm leaves (Talpatra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talpatra).

१३१४. (C) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century (c. 1326 AD).

१३१५. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१३१६. (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१३१७. (B) Shaka 1248 (corresponding to 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248 (corresponding to 1326 AD).

१३१८. (A) Saduropadhyaya Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saduropadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

१३१९. (D) Shankardatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta

१३२०. (C) Vijayadatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta

१३२१. (B) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.

१३२२. (B) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१३२३. (C) To prepare and train students/disciples to ensure the continuity of genealogical expertise and record-keeping. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To prepare and train students/disciples to ensure the continuity of genealogical expertise and record-keeping.

१३२४. (A) Vedarambha (the start of Vedic study). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vedarambha (the start of Vedic study).

१३२५. (C) He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjikar Gunakar Jha.

१३२६. (B) Palm leaves (Talpatra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talpatra).

१३२७. (D) Nanyadeva — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nanyadeva

१३२८. (A) Seventy-two (72) clans, with sixty-four (64) specifically described. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Seventy-two (72) clans, with sixty-four (64) specifically described.

१३२९. (A) The Early Medieval period. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Early Medieval period.

१३३०. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३३१. (A) Saka 1248. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saka 1248.

१३३२. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१३३३. (D) Pancha Gauda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda.

१३३४. (C) It is an early written record of family lineages used to preserve caste purity. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is an early written record of family lineages used to preserve caste purity.

१३३५. (C) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१३३६. (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१३३७. (A) Varna Ratnakara. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna Ratnakara.

१३३८. (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

१३३९. (C) King Harisimhadev of the Karnat dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadev of the Karnat dynasty.

१३४०. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१३४१. (A) The scholar appointed by King Harisimhadev to lead the first formal collection of Brahmin genealogical data. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The scholar appointed by King Harisimhadev to lead the first formal collection of Brahmin genealogical data.

१३४२. (C) To frame the traditional Panji system as a pre-modern equivalent of genetic tracking. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To frame the traditional Panji system as a pre-modern equivalent of genetic tracking.

१३४३. (D) They are protected from water and oil, tied with thick bindings, and dried in the sun during the lion sign (August/September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are protected from water and oil, tied with thick bindings, and dried in the sun during the lion sign (August/September).

१३४४. (A) To serve as a protector of culture rather than merely seeking monetary gain. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To serve as a protector of culture rather than merely seeking monetary gain.

१३४५. (A) The five Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhyachal Mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailanga, Dravida and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The five Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhyachal Mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailanga, Dravida and Maharashtra.

१३४६. (D) Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history).

१३४७. (A) The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD.

१३४८. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

१३४९. (A) Protecting Panji manuscripts from water and oil. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Protecting Panji manuscripts from water and oil.

१३५०. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३५१. (D) Vajasaneyi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

१३५२. (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhyachal Mountains.

१३५३. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१३५४. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 AD).

१३५५. (D) 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD.

१३५६. (C) Talapatra (Palm leaves). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Talapatra (Palm leaves).

१३५७. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३५८. (D) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).

१३५९. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३६०. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१३६१. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३६२. (D) It is the date Maharaja Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji management system. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the date Maharaja Harisimhadeva formalised the Panji management system.

१३६३. (C) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१३६४. (B) By drying them in the sun during the lion-sign of the sun (August- September) and avoiding oil/water. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: By drying them in the sun during the lion-sign of the sun (August- September) and avoiding oil/water.

१३६५. (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१३६६. (A) The use of 'Samuha-Lekhya' to protect lineage and caste purity. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The use of 'Samuha-Lekhya' to protect lineage and caste purity.

१३६७. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३६८. (B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१३६९. (D) A professional genealogist or registrar responsible for maintaining and verifying family lineage records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A professional genealogist or registrar responsible for maintaining and verifying family lineage records.

१३७०. (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१३७१. (B) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१३७२. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१३७३. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१३७४. (B) Shankardatt (Kayastha) and Vijaydatt (Kshatriya). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatt (Kayastha) and Vijaydatt (Kshatriya).

१३७५. (C) Palm leaves (Talapatra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talapatra).

१३७६. (B) The metaphorical comparison of the Panji genealogical records to modern DNA mapping due to its scientific approach to hereditary tracking. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The metaphorical comparison of the Panji genealogical records to modern DNA mapping due to its scientific approach to hereditary tracking.

१३७७. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

१३७८. (C) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).

१३७९. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१३८०. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१३८१. (D) Shankaradatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradatta.

१३८२. (C) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१३८३. (B) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१३८४. (B) Maharaja Madhava Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhava Singh.

१३८५. (D) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१३८६. (D) Pancha Gauda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda.

१३८७. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१३८८. (B) They include 'VedÄ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They include 'VedÄ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana.

१३८९. (C) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

१३९०. (D) They adopted regional identities based on climate, language, and culture, leading to the 10 Brahmin divisions (Utkala, Maithil, etc.). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They adopted regional identities based on climate, language, and culture, leading to the 10 Brahmin divisions (Utkala, Maithil, etc.).

१३९१. (B) The Kshatriya (Rajput) community. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

१३९२. (B) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

१३९३. (B) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१३९४. (A) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern).

१३९५. (A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

१३९६. (C) The Videha dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Videha dynasty.

१३९७. (B) 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD.

१३९८. (D) 1248 Saka. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1248 Saka.

१३९९. (D) King Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva.

१४००. (B) Varna Ratnakar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna Ratnakar.

१४०१. (C) The month of Bhadra (when the Sun is in Leo). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The month of Bhadra (when the Sun is in Leo).

१४०२. (A) Water, oil, and loose binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water, oil, and loose binding.

१४०३. (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१४०४. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१४०५. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४०६. (D) Shankaradatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradatta.

१४०७. (D) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१४०८. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).

१४०९. (B) 450 — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450

१४१०. (C) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD).

१४११. (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१४१२. (B) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१४१३. (B) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system.

१४१४. (C) Maharashtra — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharashtra

१४१५. (A) 72 (with 64 specifically described). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 72 (with 64 specifically described).

१४१६. (C) Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo, roughly August-September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadrapada (when the Sun is in Leo, roughly August-September).

१४१७. (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१४१८. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४१९. (B) He inadvertently married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He inadvertently married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.

१४२०. (A) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

१४२१. (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१४२२. (D) The 16 specific ancestral lines (female branches) that must be checked for 'Sapiá¹‡á¸a' relationship. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 16 specific ancestral lines (female branches) that must be checked for 'Sapiá¹‡á¸a' relationship.

१४२३. (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१४२४. (C) Tantra Varttik by Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tantra Varttik by Kumarila Bhatta.

१४२५. (D) He made the keeping of records a state-appointed duty for specific scholarly families. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He made the keeping of records a state-appointed duty for specific scholarly families.

१४२६. (D) The Samavedi ceremony includes four specific rituals (Namkaran, Chuda-karan, Upnayan, Samavartan) as a single sequence. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Samavedi ceremony includes four specific rituals (Namkaran, Chuda-karan, Upnayan, Samavartan) as a single sequence.

१४२७. (D) It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD).

१४२८. (D) Utkala. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Utkala.

१४२९. (B) Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

१४३०. (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१४३१. (C) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१४३२. (A) Chhandog. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandog.

१४३३. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४३४. (B) Gunaakara Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunaakara Jha.

१४३५. (D) Tantra Vartika by Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tantra Vartika by Kumarila Bhatta.

१४३६. (B) It compares the ancient meticulous recording of DNA/lineage through Panjis to modern genetic mapping. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It compares the ancient meticulous recording of DNA/lineage through Panjis to modern genetic mapping.

१४३७. (D) Vijayadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta.

१४३८. (B) Seventy-two clans (though only 64 are described in detail). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Seventy-two clans (though only 64 are described in detail).

१४३९. (A) Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi.

१४४०. (A) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtriya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtriya.

१४४१. (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).

१४४२. (A) The Chhandogya ritual includes four samskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Chhandogya ritual includes four samskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.

१४४३. (C) Because the heat is most intense ('Karvi Dhaun') and effective for killing book-damaging insects. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because the heat is most intense ('Karvi Dhaun') and effective for killing book-damaging insects.

१४४४. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadev of the Karnata dynasty. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadev of the Karnata dynasty.

१४४५. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१४४६. (B) 35 — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 35

१४४७. (B) Varna Ratnakar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna Ratnakar.

१४४८. (C) The Madhyandini branch of the Shukla Yajur Veda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandini branch of the Shukla Yajur Veda.

१४४९. (A) 450 — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450

१४५०. (C) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१४५१. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१४५२. (B) The Vindhyachal mountains. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhyachal mountains.

१४५३. (C) The month when the Sun enters Leo (August-September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The month when the Sun enters Leo (August-September).

१४५४. (B) Vidyapati Thakur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyapati Thakur.

१४५५. (D) It marks the formal adoption of the Panji system by the Maithil community. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal adoption of the Panji system by the Maithil community.

१४५६. (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१४५७. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४५८. (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

१४५९. (C) Panjikars. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikars.

१४६०. (C) Shankardutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardutta.

१४६१. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१४६२. (C) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra-Varttika). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra-Varttika).

१४६३. (B) It marks the formal institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh by the state. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the formal institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh by the state.

१४६४. (A) Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

१४६५. (D) Modanand Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha.

१४६६. (C) Gurjara. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gurjara.

१४६७. (B) Vijayadutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadutta.

१४६८. (C) Maharaja Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).

१४६९. (A) The late medieval period (specifically around 1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period (specifically around 1326 AD).

१४७०. (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४७१. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१४७२. (C) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१४७३. (D) Shankardutt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardutt.

१४७४. (D) From water, oil, and loose binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: From water, oil, and loose binding.

१४७५. (D) Ramapati Upadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramapati Upadhyaya.

१४७६. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha.

१४७७. (B) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Saka). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Saka).

१४७८. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४७९. (B) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

१४८०. (D) Protect from water, protect from oil, and avoid loose or improper binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Protect from water, protect from oil, and avoid loose or improper binding.

१४८१. (D) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (Simha Rashi), roughly 16 August to 15 September. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: When the sun is in the sign of Leo (Simha Rashi), roughly 16 August to 15 September.

१४८२. (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१४८३. (D) Chhandogyas have four steps (Name, Tonsure, Thread, Return), while Vajasaneyis have five (Tonsure, Thread, Vedarambh, Return). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhandogyas have four steps (Name, Tonsure, Thread, Return), while Vajasaneyis have five (Tonsure, Thread, Vedarambh, Return).

१४८४. (C) Chandal — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandal

१४८५. (D) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh'

establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४८६. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४८७. (D) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१४८८. (B) Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical knowledge. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.

१४८९. (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina/Vajasaneyi) and Samaveda (Kauthuma/Chhandogya). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajurveda (Madhyandina/Vajasaneyi) and Samaveda (Kauthuma/Chhandogya).

१४९०. (D) Shankardatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatt.

१४९१. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१४९२. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१४९३. (A) Bhadrapada (roughly 16th August to 15th September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadrapada (roughly 16th August to 15th September).

१४९४. (D) Kshatriyas (specifically the Gandhavariya Rajputs). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kshatriyas (specifically the Gandhavariya Rajputs).

१४९५. (C) Genome mapping. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genome mapping.

१४९६. (D) Because the entire historical corpus of Panji records is written in this script, and losing it would make the records inaccessible. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because the entire historical corpus of Panji records is written in this script, and losing it would make the records inaccessible.

१४९७. (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१४९८. (C) 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD.

१४९९. (B) Ganaka Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganaka Gunakar Jha.

१५००. (B) Panch-Gaur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panch-Gaur.

१५०१. (D) Madhyandina Shakha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina Shakha.

१५०२. (B) Shankardutta (Kayastha) and Vijayadutta (Kshatriya). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardutta (Kayastha) and Vijayadutta (Kshatriya).

१५०३. (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

१५०४. (D) To protect them from water, oil, and loose binding. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To protect them from water, oil, and loose binding.

१५०५. (D) King Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Harisimhadeva.

१५०६. (B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

१५०७. (A) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१५०८. (B) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

१५०९. (D) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

१५१०. (D) Vijaydatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatta.

१५११. (B) Once a year when the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid-August to mid-September). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Once a year when the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. mid-August to mid-September).

१५१२. (A) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१५१३. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१५१४. (D) Differences in climate, language, diet, dress, and difficulty of travel between regions. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Differences in climate, language, diet, dress, and difficulty of travel between regions.

१५१५. (A) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.

१५१६. (C) It acted as the catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to implement the mandatory Panji system. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It acted as the catalyst for King Harisimhadeva to implement the mandatory Panji system.

१५१७. (D) To maintain the caste purity of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To maintain the caste purity of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.

१५१८. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१५१९. (A) Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.

१५२०. (B) Vajasaneyi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi.

१५२१. (B) Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.

१५२२. (B) Vijaydutt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydutt.

१५२३. (B) The heat is intense enough to preserve the manuscripts from moisture and pests. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The heat is intense enough to preserve the manuscripts from moisture and pests.

१५२४. (D) Scholars decided that lineage records should no longer be left to individual memory but must be officially recorded. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Scholars decided that lineage records should no longer be left to individual memory but must be officially recorded.

१५२५. (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१५२६. (D) 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1326 AD.

१५२७. (B) It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248.

१५२८. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva is the King credited with its initiation. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva is the King credited with its initiation.

१५२९. (A) The scholar Gunakar Jha was appointed for the Brahmin community. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The scholar Gunakar Jha was appointed for the Brahmin community.

१५३०. (C) Shankardatta was appointed to manage the Kayastha records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta was appointed to manage the Kayastha records.

१५३१. (C) Vijayadatta was assigned the management of the Kshatriya records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta was assigned the management of the Kshatriya records.

१५३२. (D) The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages.

१५३३. (C) Panjikar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikar.

१५३४. (B) The period from mid-August to mid-September (when the sun is in Leo) is preferred for drying. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The period from mid-August to mid-September (when the sun is in Leo) is preferred for drying.

१५३५. (C) The Vindhyachal mountain range. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Vindhyachal mountain range.

१५३६. (B) Vedic verses chanted while lighting the sacrificial fire. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vedic verses chanted while lighting the sacrificial fire.

१५३७. (A) Oil is listed as a primary threat to the longevity and legibility of the physical manuscripts. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Oil is listed as a primary threat to the longevity and legibility of the physical manuscripts.

१५३८. (D) They served as auxiliary or summary notebooks for Panjikars to quickly reference lineages. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They served as auxiliary or summary notebooks for Panjikars to quickly reference lineages.

१५३९. (D) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.

१५४०. (D) Harisimhadeva — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harisimhadeva

१५४१. (D) Samaveda (Kauthuma branch) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Samaveda (Kauthuma branch) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

१५४२. (C) Maharaja Madhava Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhava Singh.

१५४३. (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१५४४. (D) Shankaradutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradutta.

१५४५. (A) Vijayadutta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadutta.

१५४६. (D) Pancha Gauda — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pancha Gauda

१५४७. (C) To ensure the physical longevity of the palm-leaf (Tala-patra) or paper records. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To ensure the physical longevity of the palm-leaf (Tala-patra) or paper

records.

१५४८. (D) Bhadrapada (roughly Augustâ€“September) when the sun is in the Leo sign. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadrapada (roughly Augustâ€“September) when the sun is in the Leo sign.

१५४९. (D) The five southern Brahmin groups: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravida, and Maharashtra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The five southern Brahmin groups: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

१५५०. (A) It is the date of the formal 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical regulation). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the date of the formal 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical regulation).

१५५१. (D) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.

१५५२. (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१५५३. (A) Samaveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Samaveda.

१५५४. (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Gunakar Jha.

१५५५. (C) Shankardatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta.

१५५६. (D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

१५५७. (B) Tantra Varttika by Kumarila Bhatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tantra Varttika by Kumarila Bhatta.

१५५८. (C) Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.

१५५९. (A) He was appointed as the first Panjikar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was appointed as the first Panjikar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

१५६०. (A) Karnata — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnata

१५६१. (A) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper (Basahapiti). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper (Basahapiti).

१५६२. (A) Water and oil. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water and oil.

१५६३. (B) Genome mapping or Genetic tracking. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genome mapping or Genetic tracking.

१५६४. (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadeva

१५६५. (C) Gunakar Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha

१५६६. (A) Vajasaneyi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vajasaneyi

१५६७. (B) 450 AD — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD

१५६८. (B) Vindhya Mountains — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vindhya Mountains

१५६९. (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)

१५७०. (B) Vijayadatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayadatta

१५७१. (C) Kumarila Bhatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta

१५७२. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya (a title for a great scholar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya (a title for a great scholar).

१५७३. (D) Ayachi (à¤…à¤¯à¤¾à¤à¥€). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ayachi (à¤…à¤¯à¤¾à¤à¥€).

१५७४. (C) Genealogical records and genome mapping of the people of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genealogical records and genome mapping of the people of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१५७५. (C) Ratnakar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratnakar.

१५७६. (D) Haridhar and Yashodhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridhar and Yashodhar.

१५७७. (D) Mahagarik. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahagarik.

१५७८. (C) Ganeshwar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganeshwar.

१५७९. (D) Dev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dev.

१५८०. (B) Bhandawar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhandawar.

१५८१. (A) Shanti Vigrahik Haridhar, Vidyadhar, and Devadhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shanti Vigrahik Haridhar, Vidyadhar, and Devadhar.

१५८२. (B) Raghu, Madhav, and Chandradhara. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghu, Madhav, and Chandradhara.

१५८३. (A) Manu, Punyakar, Diwakar, and Gunakar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manu, Punyakar, Diwakar, and Gunakar.

१५८४. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Bhagiratha (also known as Megh). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Bhagiratha (also known as Megh).

१५८५. (D) Kshitish-sharma and Vashishthadev-sharma. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kshitish-sharma and Vashishthadev-sharma.

१५८६. (D) Dhal-siyam. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhal-siyam.

१५८७. (A) Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara.

१५८८. (C) Dharaditya and Kapileshwar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharaditya and Kapileshwar.

१५८९. (C) Somasharma. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Somasharma.

१५९०. (A) Ratneshwar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratneshwar.

१५९१. (C) Bhogishwar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhogishwar.

१५९२. (C) Dhritikar, Gunakar, Someshwar, Ratnakar, Bhimeshwar, Gurueshwar, and Jaj-jeshwar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhritikar, Gunakar, Someshwar, Ratnakar, Bhimeshwar, Gurueshwar, and Jaj-jeshwar.

१५९३. **(D) Mahamahopadhyaya Ramdev, Patidev, Krishnadev, and Lakshmidev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Ramdev, Patidev, Krishnadev, and Lakshmidev.

१५९४. **(B) Madhavnath and Raghunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhavnath and Raghunath.

१५९५. **(A) Shankar, Madhukar, Tatikar, and Matikar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar, Madhukar, Tatikar, and Matikar.

१५९६. **(C) Keshav and Gauri.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshav and Gauri.

१५९७. **(B) Pabauli.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pabauli.

१५९८. **(D) Tribhuvan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tribhuvan.

१५९९. **(D) Raju.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raju.

१६००. **(B) Nandishwar and Bhadreshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandishwar and Bhadreshwar.

१६०१. **(D) Raju and Giri.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raju and Giri.

१६०२. **(C) Jive and Jando.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jive and Jando.

१६०३. **(B) Sadhukar and Ratnakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadhukar and Ratnakar.

१६०४. **(D) Ayari Dube.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ayari Dube.

१६०५. **(A) Gadadhar and Govinda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadadhar and Govinda.

१६०६. **(D) Shankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar.

१६०७. **(D) Gadadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadadhar.

१६०८. **(D) Bhavshamp.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavshamp.

१६०९. **(A) Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.

१६१०. **(C) Madai, Vikram, and Ram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madai, Vikram, and Ram.

१६११. **(A) Pradhan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pradhan.

१६१२. **(D) Ganapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganapati.

१६१३. **(D) Aniruddha, Ananta, and Achyuta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aniruddha, Ananta, and Achyuta.

१६१४. **(A) Rudra and Sarveshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudra and Sarveshwar.

१६१५. **(D) None.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: None.

१६१६. **(B) Baidyanath and Durgadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath and Durgadatta.

१६१७. **(D) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)

१६१८. **(A) Vasudeva** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudeva

१६१९. (C) Rajuka — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajuka

१६२०. (B) Madhava — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhava

१६२१. (B) Umapati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umapati

१६२२. (D) Raghu — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghu

१६२३. (C) Sadhu — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadhu

१६२४. (C) Gangadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar

१६२५. (C) Madhava — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhava

१६२६. (D) Prabhuka — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prabhuka

१६२७. (A) Ramabhadra — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramabhadra

१६२८. (B) Madhusudana — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudana

१६२९. (C) Ramakant — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramakant

१६३०. (B) Ganesh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh

१६३१. (A) Beluon — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Beluon

१६३२. (C) Ramadeva — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramadeva

१६३३. (B) From 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१६३४. (A) The Maithila Panji Prabandh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Maithila Panji Prabandh.

१६३५. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya

१६३६. (B) Kavindra Padankit. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kavindra Padankit.

१६३७. (A) Devanand, Bhavanand, and Nityanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devanand, Bhavanand, and Nityanand.

१६३८. (D) Vishnudatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnudatta.

१६३९. (A) Valiyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Valiyas.

१६४०. (D) Radhika — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhika

१६४१. (C) Khalis. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khalis.

१६४२. (B) Rudrapati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudrapati.

१६४३. (C) Nishobha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nishobha.

१६४४. (A) Guresuta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Guresuta.

१६४५. (C) Padum. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padum.

१६४६. (A) Vishnupati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnupati.

१६४७. (D) Yadunath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.

१६४८. (C) Gauripati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauripati.

१६४९. (A) Indrapati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indrapati

१६५०. (B) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya).

१६५१. (B) Valiyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Valiyas.

१६५२. (A) Purushottam. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purushottam.

१६५३. (A) Yadunath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.

१६५४. (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१६५५. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high academic title for scholars. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya, a high academic title for scholars.

१६५६. (B) Gadaadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadaadhar

१६५७. (C) Vishnupati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnupati.

१६५८. (A) Purushottam. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purushottam.

१६५९. (A) Narasimha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narasimha.

१६६०. (D) Phanandah. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Phanandah.

१६६१. (D) Mahadevramdev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadevramdev.

१६६२. (D) Raghuni Aditya Chaturbhuja. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghuni Aditya Chaturbhuja.

१६६३. (D) Shiva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shiva.

१६६४. (C) Sadannand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadannand.

१६६५. (B) Krishnadev, Vasudev, and Raghudev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev, Vasudev, and Raghudev.

१६६६. (B) Satlakha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satlakha.

१६६७. (C) Valiya — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Valiya

१६६८. (D) Shridhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shridhar.

१६६९. (A) Vidyapati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyapati.

१६७०. (D) Lakshminath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminath

१६७१. (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१६७२. (A) Shivadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivadatta.

१६७३. (D) Kamadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamadeva.

१६७४. (D) Indrapati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indrapati.

१६७५. (B) Ruradhara, Kartidhar, and Chitradhara. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruradhara, Kartidhar, and Chitradhara.

१६७६. (A) Bhavanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavanath.

१६७७. (D) Keshav. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshav.

१६७८. (B) Ratnadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratnadeva.

१६७९. (A) Mahadeva. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadeva.

१६८०. (C) **Mahamahopadhyaya Upadhyaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Upadhyaya.

१६८१. (D) **Bavani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bavani.

१६८२. (C) **Mahamahopadhyaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

१६८३. (D) **Maharaja Madhav Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१६८४. (C) **Maharaja Chhatra Singh Bahadur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Chhatra Singh Bahadur.

१६८५. (D) **The official registrar who maintains and verifies these genealogical records for the community.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The official registrar who maintains and verifies these genealogical records for the community.

१६८६. (D) **Vireswar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vireswar.

१६८७. (B) **One of the longest documented continuous human genealogical records in existence.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: One of the longest documented continuous human genealogical records in existence.

१६८८. (A) **Maharaja Kumar Basudev Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Kumar Basudev Singh.

१६८९. (C) **Astrology and Astronomy (Jyotish Shastra).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Astrology and Astronomy (Jyotish Shastra).

१६९०. (D) **Bhikhu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhikhu.

१६९१. (B) **Ganapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganapati.

१६९२. (B) **Hemangad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hemangad.

१६९३. (A) **Ramachandra Vagish.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramachandra Vagish.

१६९४. (B) **Ramakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramakant.

१६९५. (D) **Durgadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadatt.

१६९६. (B) **Raja Bhagirath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Bhagirath.

१६९७. (C) **Rai Raghudev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rai Raghudev.

१६९८. (D) **Madhusudan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan.

१६९९. (B) **Lakshmipat.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmipat.

१७००. (D) **Jadhunath, Devnath, and Guruvar (alias Jaykrishna).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jadhunath, Devnath, and Guruvar (alias Jaykrishna).

१७०१. (A) **Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.

१७०२. (C) **Jaladhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaladhar.

१७०३. (A) **Mauj and Durgadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mauj and Durgadatt.

१७०४. (C) **Jaladhar, Haldhar, and Shridhara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaladhar, Haldhar, and Shridhara.

१७०५. (B) **Amritnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amritnath.

१७०६. (A) **Babu Ramapati Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babu Ramapati Singh.

१७०७. (C) **Babu Prajapati Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babu Prajapati Singh.

१७०८. (B) **Maharaj Narapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Narapati.

१७०९. (C) **Maharaj Raghu Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Raghu Singh.

१७१०. (D) **Narayan Mahadev Jayadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan Mahadev Jayadeva.

१७११. (C) **Mahesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh.

१७१२. (D) **Narayandatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayandatt.

१७१३. (A) **Padma Pati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padma Pati.

१७१४. (D) **Ramanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanand.

१७१५. (C) **King Ramchandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Ramchandra.

१७१६. (C) **King Ramchandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Ramchandra.

१७१७. (B) **Maharaj Kirtinarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Kirtinarayan.

१७१८. (B) **Maharaj Ruranarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Ruranarayan.

१७१९. (D) **Maharaj Lakshminarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Lakshminarayan.

१७२०. (D) **Maharaj Rupnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Rupnarayan.

१७२१. (A) **Sodarpur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodarpur.

१७२२. (A) **Shubhankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shubhankar.

१७२३. (C) **Mahopadhyaya Bharaviya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahopadhyaya Bharaviya.

१७२४. (C) **Mahopadhyaya Ishan Nath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahopadhyaya Ishan Nath.

१७२५. (D) **Durvana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durvana.

१७२६. (C) **Bhavadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadeva.

१७२७. (C) **Hadi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hadi.

१७२८. (A) **Gopala.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopala.

१७२९. **(C) Madhusudana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudana.

१७३०. **(C) Lakshminatha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminatha.

१७३१. **(A) Batesha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Batesha.

१७३२. **(B) Bhairava.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhairava.

१७३३. **(D) Dashavadhuta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dashavadhuta.

१७३४. **(B) Purkhu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purkhu.

१७३५. **(D) Bhagiratha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagiratha.

१७३६. **(A) Khaual.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khaual.

१७३७. **(B) Sakradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakradhi.

१७३८. **(C) Saday** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saday

१७३९. **(C) Harihar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harihar.

१७४०. **(A) Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.

१७४१. **(C) Takbal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Takbal.

१७४२. **(A) Mandar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mandar.

१७४३. **(C) Kangai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kangai.

१७४४. **(D) M.M. Gopal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M. Gopal.

१७४५. **(C) Ramakrishna, Shrikrishna, and Jayakrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramakrishna, Shrikrishna, and Jayakrishna.

१७४६. **(B) Mahai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahai.

१७४७. **(B) Mahamahopadhyaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

१७४८. **(B) Mahadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadeva.

१७४९. **(C) Karamha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karamha.

१७५०. **(A) The Maharaj of Surgan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Maharaj of Surgan.

१७५१. **(B) Bhavadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadeva.

१७५२. **(C) Jasai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jasai.

१७५३. **(C) Mathura.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mathura.

१७५४. **(B) Beheradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Beheradhi.

१७५५. **(B) Ramadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramadeva.

१७५६. **(C) Anant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anant.

१७५७. **(A) Lohna Sakradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lohna Sakradhi.

१७५८. **(B) Jayakrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayakrishna.

१७५९. **(C) Purushottam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purushottam.

१७६०. **(A) Lakshmipat and Harijiva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmipat and Harijiva.

१७६१. (D) Vaidik Vishwambhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidik Vishwambhar.

१७६२. (C) Raja Sarvanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Sarvanand.

१७६३. (C) Kali Karna. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kali Karna.

१७६४. (A) Raja Padyanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Padyanand Singh.

१७६५. (B) Raja Sarvanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Sarvanand.

१७६६. (A) He was the father-in-law of Maheshdatt's son. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was the father-in-law of Maheshdatt's son.

१७६७. (A) Raja Dularsingh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Dularsingh.

१७६८. (D) Koiyar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Koiyar.

१७६९. (D) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१७७०. (C) Padmapati, Pranapati, Lakshmipati, and Shripataya are recorded as the sons of Harikesh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmapati, Pranapati, Lakshmipati, and Shripataya are recorded as the sons of Harikesh.

१७७१. (D) Devadhar and Muralidhar are listed as the sons of Kamalapani. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devadhar and Muralidhar are listed as the sons of Kamalapani.

१७७२. (D) Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev.

१७७३. (D) He is referred to as 'Mahamahopadhyaya' and 'Tikakar' (Commentator). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is referred to as 'Mahamahopadhyaya' and 'Tikakar' (Commentator).

१७७४. (B) Kashinath and Shurangkar are recorded as the sons of Yadunath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashinath and Shurangkar are recorded as the sons of Yadunath.

१७७५. (A) Katai is the village linked to the lineage of Shivadas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Katai is the village linked to the lineage of Shivadas.

१७७६. (D) Ramadev is listed as the son of Gadhai. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramadev is listed as the son of Gadhai.

१७७७. (B) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.

१७७८. (A) Amarik is the son of Madhusudan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amarik is the son of Madhusudan.

१७७९. (B) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.

१७८०. (C) Lekhadatta is the son of Chandidatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lekhadatta is the son of Chandidatta.

१७८१. (A) Madhusudan is the son of Shivadev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan is the son of Shivadev.

१७८२. (B) Gadhar and Gadadhar are identified as sons of Gauri Pati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadhar and Gadadhar are identified as sons of Gauri Pati.

१७८३. (D) Padmanath and Vishwanath are the sons of Modnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanath and Vishwanath are the sons of Modnath.

१७८४. (B) Janardan is the son of Jaladhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janardan is the son of Jaladhar.

१७८५. (A) Padmanabh Singh is the son of Mohan Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanabh Singh is the son of Mohan Singh.

१७८६. (B) Umadatta is the son of Bachru. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umadatta is the son of Bachru.

१७८७. (A) Kamaladatta is the son of Umadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamaladatta is the son of Umadatta.

१७८८. (C) To document the genealogical mapping and lineage of Brahmin families from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To document the genealogical mapping and lineage of Brahmin families from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१७८९. (C) Krishnadev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ).

१७९०. (C) Krishna Dev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishna Dev (à¤•à¥ƒà¤·à¥ à¤£à¤¦à¥‡à¤µ).

१७९१. (B) Rajiv (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¥€à¤µ). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¥€à¤µ).

१७९२. (D) Gada (à¤—à¤¾à¤¦à¤¾). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gada (à¤—à¤¾à¤¦à¤¾).

१७९३. (D) Roopnath (à¤°à¥,à¤ªà¤¨à¤¾à¥). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Roopnath (à¤°à¥,à¤ªà¤¨à¤¾à¥).

१७९४. (C) Bhikhubhan (à¤-à¤°à¥ à¤–à¤-à¤•à¤,). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhikhubhan (à¤-à¤°à¥ à¤–à¤-à¤•à¤,).

१७९५. (B) Sadashiv (à¤¸à¤¦à¤¾à¤-à¤¶à¤µ). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadashiv (à¤¸à¤¦à¤¾à¤-à¤¶à¤µ).

१७९६. (D) Maharaj Sridhar Narayan (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤¶à¥à¤°à¥€à¤§à¤° à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Sridhar Narayan (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤¶à¥à¤°à¥€à¤§à¤° à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£).

१७९७. (D) Maharaj Tejghar Narayan (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤¤à¥‡à¤œà¤˜à¤° à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Tejghar Narayan (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤¤à¥‡à¤œà¤˜à¤° à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£).

१७९८. (B) Gauripati and Ganganand (à¤—à¥Œà¤°à¥€à¤ªà¤¤à¤¤ à¤—à¤‚à¤—à¤¾à¤¨à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¾à¥‹à¤,). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauripati and Ganganand (à¤—à¥Œà¤°à¥€à¤ªà¤¤à¤¤ à¤—à¤‚à¤—à¤¾à¤¨à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¾à¥‹à¤,).

१७९९. (B) Mohinika (à¤®à¥‹à¤¹à¤¿à¤¨à¥€à¤•). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mohinika (à¤®à¥‹à¤¹à¤¿à¤¨à¥€à¤•).

१८००. (D) Maharajadhiraja Maheshwar Singh (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾à¤¤à¤§à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤®à¤¿à¥‡à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¿à¤). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja Maheshwar Singh (à¤®à¤¿à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾à¤¤à¤§à¤°à¤¾à¤œ à¤®à¤¿à¥‡à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¿à¤).

१८०१. (D) Raja Shri Narayan (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¶à¥ à¤°à¥€ à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Shri Narayan (à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¶à¥ à¤°à¥€ à¤¨à¤¾à¤°à¤¾à¤¯à¤£).

१८०२. (C) Purushottam and Gadadhar (à¤ªà¥ à¤°à¥‚à¤·à¥‹à¤¤à¤® à¤—à¤¦à¤¾à¤§à¤°). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purushottam and Gadadhar (à¤ªà¥ à¤°à¥‚à¤·à¥‹à¤¤à¤® à¤—à¤¦à¤¾à¤§à¤°).

१८०३. (D) Chandra Lochan and Raja Durga Prasad (à¤šà¤¨à¥ à¤° à¤²à¥‹à¤šà¤¨ à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¦à¥ à¤—à¤¾à¥, à¤ªà¥à¤°à¤¸à¤¾à¤¦à¥Œ). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandra Lochan and Raja Durga Prasad (à¤šà¤¨à¥ à¤° à¤²à¥‹à¤šà¤¨ à¤°à¤¾à¤œà¤¾ à¤¦à¥ à¤—à¤¾à¥, à¤ªà¥à¤°à¤¸à¤¾à¤¦à¥Œ).

१८०४. (D) Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Shesnath (à¤•à¥ à¤®à¤¾à¤° à¤¶à¥‡à¤·à¤¨à¤¾à¥à¤¾).

१८०५. (B) Anand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anand

१८०६. (B) Gadanpani — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadanpani

१८०७. (C) Sadanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand

१८०८. (D) Praptinath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Praptinath

१८०९. (B) Muni — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Muni

१८१०. (D) Maharaj Ruru Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Ruru Singh

१८११. (C) Hari Madhav — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hari Madhav

१८१२. (D) Baldev, Gopal and Balbhadra — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baldev, Gopal and Balbhadra

१८१३. (C) Varaja — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varaja

१८१४. (D) Radhanath and Shobhanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath and Shobhanath

१८१५. (D) Lakshmeshwar Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmeshwar Singh

१८१६. (C) Maharaj Maheshwar Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Maheshwar Singh

१८१७. (A) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath

१८१८. (D) Bhagirath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagirath

१८१९. (B) Khadgi, Gangadhar and Shridhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadgi, Gangadhar and Shridhar

१८२०. (A) Purnanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purnanand

१८२१. (D) Sundarnath and Vishwanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sundarnath and Vishwanath

१८२२. (C) Vavi Prajapati Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vavi Prajapati Singh

१८२३. (A) Vavi Brajnandan Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vavi Brajnandan Singh

१८२४. (D) Gangadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar

१८२५. (D) Garib — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Garib

१८२६. (C) Vanshidhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vanshidhar

१८२७. (C) Badhan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badhan

१८२८. (D) Amaruk — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amaruk

१८२९. (A) Madhaik — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhaik

१८३०. (D) Krishnadev, Haridev, Bhavdev and Shivdev — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev, Haridev, Bhavdev and Shivdev

१८३१. (C) Mukund — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund

१८३२. (B) Mahesh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh

१८३३. (C) Kune and Vadan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kune and Vadan

१८३४. (A) Yogi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogi

१८३५. (B) Yadunath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath

१८३६. (C) Pashupati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pashupati

१८३७. (B) Jadu — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jadu

१८३८. (D) Vaidyanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidyanath

१८३९. (D) Dharmadatta, Cheta, Hansdatta and Hridaydatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmadatta, Cheta, Hansdatta and Hridaydatta

१८४०. (C) Padmanabh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanabh

१८४१. (C) Devkrishna — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devkrishna

१८४२. (D) Raghunandan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunandan

१८४३. (B) Revatinath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Revatinath

१८४४. (C) Jalpadatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jalpadatta

१८४५. (A) Devraj Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devraj Singh

१८४६. (D) Jayraj Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayraj Singh

१८४७. (A) Kari — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kari

१८४८. (A) Raja Ruranand Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Ruranand Singh

१८४९. (C) Kumar Keshavanand Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Keshavanand Singh

१८५०. (B) Sahitya Saroj Raja Kamlanand Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahitya Saroj Raja Kamlanand Singh

१८५१. (D) Khadganath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadganath

१८५२. (B) Adinath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adinath

१८५३. (A) Kashinath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashinath

१८५४. (C) **Madhusudan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan

१८५५. (B) **Madhu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhu

१८५६. (B) **Hiru** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hiru

१८५७. (A) **Balbhadra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra

१८५८. (B) **Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh

१८५९. (B) **Madandatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madandatta

१८६०. (A) **Madhusudan and Ratnanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan and Ratnanath

१८६१. (B) **Yadunandan Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunandan Singh

१८६२. (A) **Khagadatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khagadatta

१८६३. (D) **Gudarsadan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gudarsadan

१८६४. (A) **Oihan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Oihan

१८६५. (D) **Krishnadatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadatta

१८६६. (C) **Mahadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev

१८६७. (A) **Govardhan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govardhan

१८६८. (C) **Hariam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hariam

१८६९. (A) **Madan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madan

१८७०. (A) **Nilkanth** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nilkanth

१८७१. (A) **Digho** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Digho

१८७२. (A) **Parmanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parmanand

१८७३. (A) **Ishwaridutt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ishwaridutt

१८७४. (A) **Karmiyan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karmiyan

१८७५. (C) **Madhusudan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan

१८७६. (D) **Aniruddha, Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar, and Baijbhaka** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aniruddha, Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar, and Baijbhaka

१८७७. (C) **Sakaradhi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakaradhi

१८७८. (C) **Gangadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar

१८७९. (A) **Valiyas** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Valiyas

१८८०. (C) **MM Mahesh Thakur** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MM Mahesh Thakur

१८८१. (C) **Madhav** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav

१८८२. (D) **Hariam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hariam

१८८३. (D) **Lakshman and Chaturbhuj** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshman and Chaturbhuj

१८८४. (C) **Mandar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mandar

৮৮৫. **(D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

৮৮৬. **(B) Yadupati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadupati.

৮৮৭. **(C) Mahendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahendra.

৮৮৮. **(A) Devraj Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devraj Singh.

৮৮৯. **(C) Madan Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madan Mohan.

৮৯০. **(D) Madan Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madan Mohan.

৮৯১. **(B) Achyut.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Achyut.

৮৯২. **(A) Ratnapani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratnapani.

৮৯৩. **(A) Gauri Nath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauri Nath.

৮৯৪. **(B) Brajnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajnath.

৮৯৫. **(C) Mahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev.

৮৯৬. **(C) Madai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madai.

৮৯৭. **(A) Khadgapani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadgapani.

৮৯৮. **(B) Ratidev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratidev.

৮৯৯. **(A) Kashi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashi.

৯০০. **(B) Balik.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balik.

৯০১. **(A) Gayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gayan.

৯০২. **(D) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.

৯০৩. **(B) Bacha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bacha.

৯০৪. **(B) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.

৯০৫. **(C) Mahamahopadhyaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

৯০৬. **(B) Nilangad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nilangad.

৯০৭. **(C) Nilangad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nilangad.

৯০৮. **(C) The timeframe covers the period from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The timeframe covers the period from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

৯০৯. **(A) Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.

৯১০. **(D) Brajmohan Singh is the son of Trilochana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajmohan Singh is the son of Trilochana.

৯১১. **(D) The sons are Bhim, Purushottam, and Yadupati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The sons are Bhim, Purushottam, and Yadupati.

৯১২. **(C) The son is Munindra Narayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The son is Munindra Narayan.

৯১৩. **(C) It is associated with Krishnadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is associated with Krishnadeva.

१११४. **(A) The sons are Triveá¹‡i and Dharvadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The sons are Triveá¹‡i and Dharvadatta.

१११५. **(B) It is linked to Anirudh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is linked to Anirudh.

१११६. **(A) The sons are Harinandan, Lokai, and Yadubbh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The sons are Harinandan, Lokai, and Yadubbh.

१११७. **(B) The son is Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The son is Gangadhar.

१११८. **(D) The genealogical records and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins from 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The genealogical records and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१११९. **(C) Beradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Beradhi.

११२०. **(D) Pandua.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandua.

११२१. **(B) Pali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pali.

११२२. **(B) Vadhwal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vadhwal.

११२३. **(A) Badha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badha.

११२४. **(B) Vadhwal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vadhwal.

११२५. **(B) Roshan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Roshan.

११२६. **(A) Sakaradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakaradhi.

११२७. **(C) Uchiti.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Uchiti.

११२८. **(A) Jayadatta and Mansukh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayadatta and Mansukh.

११२९. **(A) Dhoril.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhoril.

११३०. **(B) Dhoril.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhoril.

११३१. **(C) Sakaradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakaradhi.

११३२. **(C) Durgadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadatta.

११३३. **(C) Ravesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ravesh.

११३४. **(B) Ram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ram.

११३५. **(C) Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.

११३६. **(C) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

११३७. **(B) It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.

११३८. **(D) He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.

११३९. **(D) Dr Adityanatha (IAS)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Adityanatha (IAS)

१९४०. (C) Maharajadhiraja Lakshmeshwar Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja Lakshmeshwar Singh

१९४१. (C) Kameshwar Singh and Vishweshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar Singh and Vishweshwar Singh.

१९४२. (D) He served as the Vice-Chancellor. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He served as the Vice-Chancellor.

१९४३. (B) The Indian Administrative Service (IAS). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

१९४४. (A) Madhav Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav Singh

१९४५. (A) Maharajadhiraja Bahadur — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja Bahadur

१९४६. (B) Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage).

१९४७. (C) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Maheshwar Singh

१९४८. (B) Allahabad University. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Allahabad University.

१९४९. (A) D. Litt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: D. Litt.

१९५०. (B) They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh).

१९५१. (C) Dr Adityanatha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Adityanatha.

१९५२. (A) Maharaja Rudra Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Rudra Singh.

१९५३. (C) Maharaja Chhatra Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Chhatra Singh.

१९५४. (C) Maithili (written in Devanagari script). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithili (written in Devanagari script).

१९५५. (A) Great scholar or eminent teacher of traditional learning. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Great scholar or eminent teacher of traditional learning.

१९५६. (C) Lakshmeshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmeshwar Singh.

१९५७. (A) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.

१९५८. (D) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

१९५९. (C) Dr Amarnath Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Amarnath Jha

१९६०. (C) Indian Administrative Service (IAS). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

१९६१. (A) Maharaja Rudra Singh's descendants. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Rudra Singh's descendants.

१९६२. (B) Dr Bibhutinath (or Dr Adityanatha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Bibhutinath (or Dr Adityanatha).

१९६३. (D) Maharaja Narendra Singh (contextually implied in the Madhav Singh lineage). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Narendra Singh (contextually implied in the Madhav Singh lineage).

१९६४. (A) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

१९६५. (D) Vyakaran (Grammarian) Harshnath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vyakaran (Grammarian) Harshnath Jha.

१९६६. (A) Sir Ganganath Jha himself (or his close academic descendants like Dr Amarnath Jha). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sir Ganganath Jha himself (or his close academic descendants like Dr Amarnath Jha).

१९६७. (B) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

१९६८. (A) Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh.

१९६९. (D) Dr Amarnath Jha, Dr Bhavanatha Jha, Dr Bibhutinath Jha, and Dr Adityanatha Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Amarnath Jha, Dr Bhavanatha Jha, Dr Bibhutinath Jha, and Dr Adityanatha Jha.

१९७०. (A) No direct sons are listed; he was succeeded by his brother Rameshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: No direct sons are listed; he was succeeded by his brother Rameshwar Singh.

१९७१. (A) He was a 'Town Planner' for the city. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a 'Town Planner' for the city.

१९७२. (C) Maharajadhiraja Rameshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja Rameshwar Singh.

१९७३. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh (or the collective Darbhanga lineage). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh (or the collective Darbhanga lineage).

१९७४. (C) Khandavala. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khandavala.

१९७५. (D) Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh (or Rameshwar Singh in certain contexts). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh (or Rameshwar Singh in certain contexts).

१९७६. (C) 2009 AD — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2009 AD

१९७७. (B) IAS — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: IAS

१९७८. (C) Philosophy or Law (Shastra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Philosophy or Law (Shastra).

१९७९. (A) Harshnath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harshnath Jha.

१९८०. (C) Khandavala (a sub-group of Maithil Brahmins). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khandavala (a sub-group of Maithil Brahmins).

१९८१. (C) Champanagar (à¤šà¤®à¥ à¤ªà¤¾à¤¨à¤—à¤°). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Champanagar (à¤šà¤®à¥ à¤ªà¤¾à¤¨à¤—à¤°).

१९८२. (C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

१९८३. (A) Vabh Chandradhari Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

१९८४. (B) The sons of Rupnath's son, Shashidhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The sons of Rupnath's son, Shashidhar.

१९८५. (A) Maharaja Shivdutta (Maho Raja Shivdutta). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Shivdutta (Maho Raja Shivdutta).

१९८६. (A) Kavikokil (Poet Cuckoo) and Raj Pandit. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kavikokil (Poet Cuckoo) and Raj Pandit.

१९८७. (D) Vabh Chandradhari Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

१९८८. (C) Vabh Kirti Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Kirti Singh.

१९८९. (C) Rajiv Nandan, Sanjiv Nandan, Deepak Nandan, and Jyoti Nandan Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv Nandan, Sanjiv Nandan, Deepak Nandan, and Jyoti Nandan Singh.

१९९०. (C) Maithili. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithili.

१९९१. (D) Vabh Shashidhari Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Shashidhari Singh.

१९९२. (C) Vabh Tulapati Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Tulapati Singh.

१९९३. (B) Vabh Durgadutta Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

१९९४. (C) Vabh Jagdish Nandan Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Jagdish Nandan Singh.

१९९५. (C) Father and son. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Father and son.

१९९६. (A) Vabh Durgadutta Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

१९९७. (C) Vabh Vaidyanath Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Vaidyanath Singh.

१९९८. (A) Ray Bahadur Shrinath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ray Bahadur Shrinath.

१९९९. (B) C.M. College. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: C.M. College.

२०००. (C) Vabh Vanshdhari Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabh Vanshdhari Singh.

२००१. (C) Jananand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jananand.

२००२. (C) Gangadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar

२००३. (A) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.

२००४. (C) Shyamanand Singh, Gananand Singh, Vimalanand Singh, and Budhanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamanand Singh, Gananand Singh, Vimalanand Singh, and Budhanand Singh.

२००५. (C) Premanandan Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Premanandan Singh.

२००६. (B) Vidyanath from the Valiyas lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanath from the Valiyas lineage.

२००७. (B) Manik and others. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manik and others.

२००८. (C) Maharaja Narapati Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Narapati Singh.

२००९. (D) The family of Bachai's son, Chaturbhuj, from the Naroun lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The family of Bachai's son, Chaturbhuj, from the Naroun lineage.

२०१०. (A) Kumar Durganand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Durganand Singh.

२०११. (A) Kumar Yadavanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Yadavanand Singh.

२०१२. (D) Kumar Madhavanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

२०१३. (C) Valiyas — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Valiyas

२०१४. (A) Gunadhari Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunadhari Singh.

२०१५. (C) Maharaja Vishnu Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Vishnu Singh.

२०१६. (A) Gopinath himself, son of Matinath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopinath himself, son of Matinath.

२०१७. (C) From 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२०१८. (D) Suravadi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suravadi.

२०१९. (A) Rudradatta and Krishnadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudradatta and Krishnadatta.

२०२०. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

२०२१. (B) Vadi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vadi.

२०२२. (B) Dwaditya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dwaditya.

२०२३. (D) Kamali. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamali.

२०२४. (A) Yadunath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.

२०२५. (A) Kamalnayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamalnayan.

२०२६. **(B) Hari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hari.

२०२७. **(C) Yadunandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunandan.

२०२८. **(B) Bhavadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadev.

२०२९. **(D) Govind and Yadava.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govind and Yadava.

२०३०. **(B) Rajje.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajje.

२०३१. **(B) Yogadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogadhar.

२०३२. **(D) Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mohan.

२०३३. **(B) Taraghar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Taraghar.

२०३४. **(B) Raja.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja.

२०३५. **(A) Padmapani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmapani.

२०३६. **(B) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.

२०३७. **(D) Panji.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji.

२०३८. **(B) Mathuresh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mathuresh.

२०३९. **(D) Chudamani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chudamani.

२०४०. **(B) Rupnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rupnath.

२०४१. **(B) Shyam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyam.

२०४२. **(B) Bhavadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadatta.

२०४३. **(D) Raghunath and Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath and Gangadhar.

२०४४. **(C) Parmananda, Sadananda, Shravananda, Ghanshyam, and Devananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parmananda, Sadananda, Shravananda, Ghanshyam, and Devananda.

२०४५. **(A) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.

२०४६. **(C) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

२०४७. **(C) Nilkanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nilkanth.

२०४८. **(D) Mohan, Kamdev, and Ramdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mohan, Kamdev, and Ramdev.

२०४९. **(B) Kamalapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamalapati.

२०५०. **(A) Bhavani (son of Chidaman).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavani (son of Chidaman).

२०५१. **(B) Madhu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhu.

२०५२. **(D) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.

२०५३. **(C) Bavbadi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bavbadi.

२०५४. **(D) Kariye and Amritnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kariye and Amritnath.

२०५५. **(A) Mansukh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mansukh.

२०५६. (A) Abhiram and Madhuram. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Abhiram and Madhuram.

२०५७. (B) Madhusudan and Lakshmipati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan and Lakshmipati.

२०५८. (B) Mukunda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukunda.

२०५९. (C) Shiru. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shiru.

२०६०. (A) Vadi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vadi.

२०६१. (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२०६२. (B) Mukund. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund.

२०६३. (D) Sodarpur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodarpur.

२०६४. (C) Ganganath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganganath.

२०६५. (D) Kedarnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath.

२०६६. (C) Baunu. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baunu.

२०६७. (C) Narayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan.

२०६८. (D) Ishwaridatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ishwaridatt.

२०६९. (C) Gangadash. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadash.

२०७०. (A) Gonad. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gonad.

२०७१. (B) Gangaram, Radharam, and Revatiram. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangaram, Radharam, and Revatiram.

२०७२. (B) Ghurghur, Chakradatt, and Mukhridatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ghurghur, Chakradatt, and Mukhridatta.

२०७३. (A) Modanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand.

२०७४. (A) Phaninand and Fakir. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Phaninand and Fakir.

२०७५. (C) Vinay Gopal. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinay Gopal.

२०७६. (D) 450 — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450

२०७७. (B) Patna College. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Patna College.

२०७८. (B) Economics. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Economics.

२०७९. (B) Prof. Anand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prof. Anand.

२०८०. (D) Vice Chancellor. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vice Chancellor.

२०८१. (B) Sahitya Saroj. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahitya Saroj.

२०८२. (A) Raja Shri Nandan Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Shri Nandan Singh.

२०८३. (C) Kumar Kamalanand Singh and Kumar Kalikanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Kamalanand Singh and Kumar Kalikanand Singh.

२०८४. (C) Kumar Chandranand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Chandranand Singh.

२०८५. (B) Kumar Ramanand Singh and Kumar Krishnanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Ramanand Singh and Kumar Krishnanand Singh.

२०८६. (D) Devnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devnath.

२०८७. (D) Anantanand (alias Shaktinath). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anantanand (alias Shaktinath).

२०८८. (B) Raja Tanknath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Tanknath.

२०८९. (D) Ramanand, Balbhar, Yogananad, and Mokshanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanand, Balbhar, Yogananad, and Mokshanand.

२०९०. (A) Jivesh and Rajesh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jivesh and Rajesh.

२०९१. (B) Madhav. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.

२०९२. (A) Jhajhingur (alias Taradatt). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhajhingur (alias Taradatt).

२०९३. (B) Gudar and Madan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gudar and Madan.

२०९४. (B) Raja Giridhar Narayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Giridhar Narayan.

२०९५. (D) Laxminath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Laxminath.

२०९६. (B) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

२०९७. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

२०९८. (C) Dr Amarnath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Amarnath Jha.

२०९९. (D) L. Colonel. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: L. Colonel.

२१००. (B) Himatdatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Himatdatt.

२१०१. (D) Ganesh Jha (son of Sadashiv). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh Jha (son of Sadashiv).

२१०२. (C) Proof (Professor/Scholar). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Proof (Professor/Scholar).

२१०३. (C) Babu Chandrapramit Singh of Khandabala. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babu Chandrapramit Singh of Khandabala.

२१०४. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

२१०५. (C) Dr Amarnath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Amarnath Jha.

२१०६. (B) Shrikrishna. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrikrishna.

२१०७. (A) Vice Chancellor (V.C.). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vice Chancellor (V.C.).

२१०८. (A) Vaiya Harshnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaiya Harshnath.

२१०९. (B) Durgadatt and Bhavanidatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadatt and Bhavanidatt.

२११०. (B) Shramardhar and Krishnadhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shramardhar and Krishnadhar.

२१११. (A) Gangadhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.

२११२. (D) Lakshmidhar, Shridhar, Ramadhar, Manishdhar, and Giridhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmidhar, Shridhar, Ramadhar, Manishdhar, and Giridhar.

२११३. (C) Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka.

२११४. (D) Tirthmani. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirthmani.

२११५. (B) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.

२११६. (C) Kishornath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kishornath.

२११७. (C) Mahinath and Shivnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahinath and Shivnath.

२११८. (B) Premnath, Balmukund, Mahavir, and Madhusudan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Premnath, Balmukund, Mahavir, and Madhusudan.

२११९. (A) Khagdatt and Durgadatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khagdatt and Durgadatt.

२१२०. (A) Vaidyanath and Jagannath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidyanath and Jagannath.

२१२१. (D) Babu Loknath and Babu Murali (Girijanath). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babu Loknath and Babu Murali (Girijanath).

२१२२. (D) Lakshminath, Ram (Dihnath), Lakshman (Dimbhnath), and Bharat (Balbhadra). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminath, Ram (Dihnath), Lakshman (Dimbhnath), and Bharat (Balbhadra).

२१२३. (A) Raghunath, Mathuranath, and Kedarnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath, Mathuranath, and Kedarnath.

२१२४. (C) Tejnath and Kripanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tejnath and Kripanath.

२१२५. (D) Madan, Sadan, and Bodhnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madan, Sadan, and Bodhnath.

२१२६. (D) Abhaynath and Siddhinath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Abhaynath and Siddhinath.

२१२७. (C) Ganganath, Durganath, and Prajanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganganath, Durganath, and Prajanath.

२१२८. (D) Sitanath, Brajnath, and Lilanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sitanath, Brajnath, and Lilanath.

२१२९. **(C) Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.

२१३०. **(C) Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.

२१३१. **(B) Dhaneshwar and Tameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhaneshwar and Tameshwar.

२१३२. **(A) Damodar, Madanmohan, and Khadgadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Damodar, Madanmohan, and Khadgadhar.

२१३३. **(A) Mahidhar, Satyadhar, and Kamaladhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahidhar, Satyadhar, and Kamaladhar.

२१३४. **(B) Narsingh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narsingh.

२१३५. **(C) Bheshadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bheshadhar.

२१३६. **(A) Mahavir and Kanhai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahavir and Kanhai.

२१३७. **(D) Phanidhar, Lakshmidhar, Chunni (Shridhar), Jyotishi Kalyanidhar, and Parshuram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Phanidhar, Lakshmidhar, Chunni (Shridhar), Jyotishi Kalyanidhar, and Parshuram.

२१३८. **(C) Manbodh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manbodh.

२१३९. **(B) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high scholarly title.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya, a high scholarly title.

२१४०. **(C) Pali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pali.

२१४१. **(C) Jagalaxmi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagalaxmi.

२१४२. **(D) Pali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pali.

२१४३. **(A) Harihi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harihi.

२१४४. **(A) Khandavala.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khandavala.

२१४५. **(A) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.

२१४६. **(C) Ekhara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ekhara.

२१४७. **(A) Dhananath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhananath.

२१४८. **(B) Gureshwar Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gureshwar Singh.

२१४९. **(C) Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand.

२१५०. **(C) Chandra Lochan (or Raja Durgaprasad).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandra Lochan (or Raja Durgaprasad).

२१५१. **(D) Sodipur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodipur.

२१५२. **(D) Bhavanidatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavanidatta.

२१५३. **(C) 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2009 AD.

२१५४. **(C) Raja Chhatranath (or Raja Tanknath).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Chhatranath (or Raja Tanknath).

२१५५. (B) Maharajadhiraj Rameshwar Singh Bahadur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraj Rameshwar Singh Bahadur.

२१५६. (B) Kumar Karmanath, Kumar Sheshnath, and Kumar Rudranath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Karmanath, Kumar Sheshnath, and Kumar Rudranath.

२१५७. (B) Shrinarayan (or Harinarayan). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrinarayan (or Harinarayan).

२१५८. (D) Damodar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Damodar.

२१५९. (A) Raja Buddhinath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Buddhinath.

२१६०. (C) Kumar Baidyanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Baidyanath.

२१६१. (B) Bhavanidatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavanidatta.

२१६२. (C) Sodipur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodipur.

२१६३. (A) Dharmadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmadatta.

२१६४. (C) Yoganath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yoganath.

२१६५. (C) Gopal. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal.

२१६६. (D) Kamladatta and Kalidatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamladatta and Kalidatta.

२१६७. (C) Harihi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harihi.

२१६८. (D) Shivanand and Vidyanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivanand and Vidyanand.

२१६९. (A) Jatpadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jatpadatta.

२१७०. (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२१७१. (C) Chhathanath and Vidyanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhathanath and Vidyanath.

२१७२. (B) Mohan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mohan.

२१७३. (B) Balmukund and Banmali. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balmukund and Banmali.

२१७४. (A) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.

२१७५. (B) Durgadhar and Mohinath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadhar and Mohinath.

२१७६. (A) Mahinath and Padmanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahinath and Padmanath.

२१७७. (B) Thethan (Shivdatta) and Markandeya (Phude). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Thethan (Shivdatta) and Markandeya (Phude).

२१७८. (B) Dharanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharanath.

२१७९. (C) Diva Kant and Radha Kant. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Diva Kant and Radha Kant.

२१८०. (B) Padmanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanath.

२१८१. (D) Sundar and Balaji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sundar and Balaji.

२१८२. (B) Durgadutt and Chintamani. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadutt and Chintamani.

२१८३. (C) Ananto and Madan Gopal. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ananto and Madan Gopal.

२१८४. (A) Radhadharman. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhadharman.

२१८५. (B) Kamal Nayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamal Nayan.

२१८६. (B) Modananda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modananda.

२१८७. (C) Chandrananda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandrananda.

२१८८. (D) Dayananda and Vidyananda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayananda and Vidyananda.

२१८९. (B) Sadananda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadananda.

२१९०. (B) Shivlal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivlal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).

२१९१. (A) Madhusudan, Kameshwar (Umapati), and Phanipati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan, Kameshwar (Umapati), and Phanipati.

२१९२. (D) Kameshwar (Umapati). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar (Umapati).

२१९३. (C) Balbhadra and Kashinath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra and Kashinath.

२१९४. (A) Nagesh and Vidyadhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nagesh and Vidyadhar.

२१९५. (A) Ramchandra and Shrikrishna. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramchandra and Shrikrishna.

२१९६. (D) Bandhuka. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bandhuka.

२१९७. (A) Kulapati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kulapati.

२१९८. (B) Lakshmana (Pradyumna). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmana (Pradyumna).

२१९९. (B) Devananda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devananda.

२२००. (C) Bhavadev and Gujar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadev and Gujar.

२२०१. (D) Raja Vijay Govind Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Vijay Govind Singh.

२२०२. (A) Irauri. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Irauri.

२२०३. (D) Raja Lilanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Lilanand Singh.

२२०४. (B) Adyanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adyanand.

२२०५. (A) Raja Rupnarayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Rupnarayan.

२२०६. (B) Chhakauri and Haladhar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhakauri and Haladhar.

२२०७. (B) Maharaja. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja.

२२०८. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२२०९. (C) Balbhadra and Balaram. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra and Balaram.

२२१०. (D) Durgadatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadatta.

२२११. (B) Madari Waliyas. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madari Waliyas.

२२१२. (C) Ganapati, Bacche (alias Sandipati), Gauripati, Shipati, and Bhupati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganapati, Bacche (alias Sandipati), Gauripati, Shipati, and Bhupati.

२२१३. (D) Bachi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachi.

२२१४. (A) Shailesh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shailesh.

२२१५. (D) Madar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madar.

२२१६. (A) Raja Kritiyanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Kritiyanand Singh.

२२१७. (D) Bechan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bechan.

२२१८. (D) Govinda. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govinda.

२२१९. (B) Badu, the son of Prannath from Sakaradhi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badu, the son of Prannath from Sakaradhi.

२२२०. (D) Maudar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maudar.

२२२१. (B) Badu. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badu.

२२२२. (C) Shivnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivnath.

२२२३. (B) Gauridutt, the son of Tirthadutt from Sodarpur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauridutt, the son of Tirthadutt from Sodarpur.

२२२४. (C) Badu, the son of Teknath from Karmaha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badu, the son of Teknath from Karmaha.

२२२५. (A) Dharmanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmanath.

२२२६. (A) Banka Umanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banka Umanath.

२२२७. (D) The Maharaja Madhav Singh lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Maharaja Madhav Singh lineage.

२२२८. (D) Vishvanath, Raghunandan, and Akshayanath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishvanath, Raghunandan, and Akshayanath.

२२२९. (A) Brajanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajanand.

२२३०. (B) Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath.

२२३१. (D) Baduji, the son of Thithar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baduji, the son of Thithar.

२२३२. (B) Keshavnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshavnath.

२२३३. (D) Durgaditya from the Maudar village. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgaditya from the Maudar village.

२२३४. (B) Madhav Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav Singh.

२२३५. (C) Gangadutt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadutt.

२२३६. (D) Sociology (Samajshastri). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sociology (Samajshastri).

२२३७. (D) Madhukanth, the son of Maungu. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukanth, the son of Maungu.

२२३८. (D) Raja Vedanand Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Vedanand Singh.

२२३९. (A) Balabhadra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balabhadra.

२२४०. (C) Kedarnath, the son of Purandar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath, the son of Purandar.

२२४१. (C) Ray Chandrarayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ray Chandrarayan.

२२४२. (C) His son, Ray Ramnarayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: His son, Ray Ramnarayan.

२२४३. (D) Mahamahopadhyaya. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

२२४४. (A) Maharaj Chhatra Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Chhatra Singh.

२२४५. (B) Maharaj Rudra Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Rudra Singh.

२२४६. (C) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

२२४७. (C) Maharaj Kameshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Kameshwar Singh.

२२४८. (A) Babu Jiveshwar Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babu Jiveshwar Singh.

२२४९. (B) Ray Eknarayan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ray Eknarayan.

२२५०. (C) Baldev and Jayadev. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baldev and Jayadev.

२२५१. (D) Chetkar and Achyutkar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chetkar and Achyutkar.

२२५२. (C) Principal of B.N. College, Patna. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal of B.N. College, Patna.

२२५३. (C) Damodar and Manohar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Damodar and Manohar.

२२५४. (B) Manmohan and Dandapani (Gudari). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manmohan and Dandapani (Gudari).

२२५५. (A) Ghurghur, Chakradatta, and Muktidatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ghurghur, Chakradatta, and Muktidatta.

२२५६. (A) Yagyanath (alias Jagannath). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yagyanath (alias Jagannath).

२२५७. (D) Devaraj Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devaraj Singh.

२२५८. (B) Jayraj, Brajraj, Riphuraj, Nagraj, and Vijayraj Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayraj, Brajraj, Riphuraj, Nagraj, and Vijayraj Singh.

२२५९. (A) Mahiraj Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahiraj Singh.

२२६०. (A) Muninath Singh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Muninath Singh.

२२६१. (A) Dineshwar Nath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dineshwar Nath.

२२६२. (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२२६३. (B) Gunakar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar.

२२६४. (C) Madhurapati and Narapati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhurapati and Narapati.

२२६५. (C) Madhurapati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhurapati.

२२६६. (C) Mitranath Jha. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mitranath Jha.

२२६७. (A) Panji Kamlapati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Kamlapati.

२२६८. (A) Mitranath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mitranath.

२२६९. (D) Balbhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhonti, and Chhabina. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhonti, and Chhabina.

२२७०. (B) Balbhadra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra.

२२७१. (A) Kashikant (also known as Mangu). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashikant (also known as Mangu).

२२७२. (C) Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant.

२२७३. (D) Kumud Kant. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumud Kant.

२२७४. (B) Vedanand. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vedanand.

२२७५. (D) Ruchi, Raiya, and Shyam Raja. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruchi, Raiya, and Shyam Raja.

२२७६. (B) Dharanidhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharanidhar

२२७७. (C) Amritnath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amritnath

२२७८. (D) Babulal — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babulal

२२७९. (A) Vasukinath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasukinath

२२८०. (C) Vaidyanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidyanath

२२८१. (C) Badrinath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badrinath

२२८२. (B) Adhyapak — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adhyapak

२२८३. (B) Radhanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath

२२८४. (A) Narayandatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayandatta

२२८५. (B) Nena — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nena

२२८६. (B) Sadashiv — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadashiv

२२८७. (A) Navasuni — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Navasuni

२२८८. (B) Datta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Datta

२२८९. (C) Yogadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogadhar

२२९०. (A) Harpati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harpati

२२९१. (A) Sadanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand

२२९२. (D) Rudranath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudranath

२२९३. (C) Uma — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Uma

२२९४. (D) Alabhinandan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Alabhinandan

२२९५. (D) Vaishya Musha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaishya Musha

२२९६. (C) Jagmohan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagmohan

२२९७. (B) Badhiyama — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badhiyama

२२९८. (B) 2009 AD — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2009 AD

२२९९. (D) Sada-vatti — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sada-vatti

२३००. (B) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२३०१. (C) Krishnambar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnambar.

२३०२. (D) Prabhu Nath and Yadu Nath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prabhu Nath and Yadu Nath.

२३०३. (A) Ugra Nath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ugra Nath.

२३०४. (C) Upadhyay (Yatindra Nath). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Upadhyay (Yatindra Nath).

२३०५. (D) Trilochan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Trilochan.

२३०६. (C) Shishupur. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shishupur.

२३०७. (D) Rajjuk. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajjuk.

२३०८. (C) Tedhara. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tedhara.

२३०९. (C) Dhir. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhir.

२३१०. (B) Kamladutt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamladutt.

२३११. (C) Radhakant. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakant.

२३१२. (C) **Pankaj Prasad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pankaj Prasad.

२३१३. (D) **None.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: None.

२३१४. (D) **Rambhadra, Karunanarayan, and Madhuram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rambhadra, Karunanarayan, and Madhuram.

२३१५. (B) **Krishnadutt and Bhavanidutt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadutt and Bhavanidutt.

२३१६. (C) **Vyakarani Babulal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vyakarani Babulal.

२३१७. (C) **Bhadgam Jijawal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadgam Jijawal.

२३१८. (B) **Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.

२३१९. (A) **Keshav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshav.

२३२०. (D) **Jaydutt, Shivdutt, Teerthdutt, and Rudradutta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaydutt, Shivdutt, Teerthdutt, and Rudradutta.

२३२१. (C) **Rudradutt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudradutt.

२३२२. (B) **From 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: From 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२३२३. (C) **Umapati (à¤‰à¤ à¤®à¤¾à¤ªà¤¤à¤) himself.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umapati (à¤‰à¤ à¤®à¤¾à¤ªà¤¤à¤) himself.

२३२४. (B) **I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service).

२३२५. (A) **Balbhadra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra.

२३२६. (C) **Chandidatta (and Kalikadatta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandidatta (and Kalikadatta).

२३२७. (C) **Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).

२३२८. (C) **Ramnagar Khajuri.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnagar Khajuri.

२३२९. (D) **Umapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umapati.

२३३०. (C) **Rutsaut.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rutsaut.

२३३१. (C) **Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).

२३३२. (B) **Darihara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Darihara.

२३३३. (B) **Jagadbhuj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagadbhuj.

२३३४. (C) **Govind.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govind.

२३३५. (A) **Dr Umesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Umesh

२३३६. (A) **Dr Umesh and Ramesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Umesh and Ramesh

२३३७. (D) Gadadhar, Vidyadhar and Dayadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadadhar, Vidyadhar and Dayadhar

२३३८. (D) Ramdatta, Shitaladatta and Shridhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramdatta, Shitaladatta and Shridhar

२३३९. (C) Gangadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar

२३४०. (B) Mahavir — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahavir

२३४१. (B) Taradatta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Taradatta

२३४२. (C) Pritam and Jayadev — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pritam and Jayadev

२३४३. (A) Vadan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vadan

२३४४. (B) Natthuk — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Natthuk

२३४५. (A) Trilochan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Trilochan

२३४६. (D) Sadananda — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadananda

२३४७. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)

२३४८. (D) Gadadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadadhar

२३४९. (B) Madhav — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav

२३५०. (D) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२३५१. (B) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.

२३५२. (B) Chief Justice of the High Court. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chief Justice of the High Court.

२३५३. (C) Pashupati. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pashupati.

२३५४. (B) Mishra Harangi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mishra Harangi.

२३५५. (B) Madhusudan Shivanandan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan Shivanandan.

२३५६. (C) Manganu, Karu, Bhora, and Hari. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manganu, Karu, Bhora, and Hari.

२३५७. (B) Bhuvan Pradumn. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhuvan Pradumn.

२३५८. (B) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.).

२३५९. (A) Mahesh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh.

२३६०. (A) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.

२३६१. (A) Nahbharan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nahbharan.

२३६२. (B) Khadgapani and Jayakrishna. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadgapani and Jayakrishna.

२३६३. **(A) Ratnapani and Padmapani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratnapani and Padmapani.

२३६४. **(B) Veniram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Veniram.

२३६५. **(A) Choudhary Nandankishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Choudhary Nandankishore.

२३६६. **(B) Mahamahopadhyaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.

२३६७. **(A) Horari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Horari.

२३६८. **(D) Manankrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manankrishna.

२३६९. **(A) Mander.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mander.

२३७०. **(B) Padmapani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmapani.

२३७१. **(B) Balbhadra and Dayanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra and Dayanath.

२३७२. **(A) Balbhadra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra.

२३७३. **(D) Vadan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vadan.

२३७४. **(C) Lakshmikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant.

२३७५. **(D) Hemangad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hemangad.

२३७६. **(C) Bacharu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bacharu.

२३७७. **(B) Kamladatt, Chenga (Gauridatt), and Shambhudatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamladatt, Chenga (Gauridatt), and Shambhudatt.

२३७८. **(D) Kamladatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamladatt.

२३७९. **(D) Kishori, Chhabin, Madan, and Raghunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kishori, Chhabin, Madan, and Raghunath.

२३८०. **(B) Yaddu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yaddu.

२३८१. **(B) Lalbehari, Bhushan, Gangadatt, Kala, Diheshwar, or Tarapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalbehari, Bhushan, Gangadatt, Kala, Diheshwar, or Tarapati.

२३८२. **(A) Bhagwatnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwatnarayan.

२३८३. **(A) Jagaddhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagaddhar.

२३८४. **(D) Babulal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babulal.

२३८५. **(A) Shaktinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaktinath.

२३८६. **(C) Jhingur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhingur.

२३८७. **(A) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.

२३८८. **(C) Krishmaman.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishmaman.

२३८९. **(D) Mansukh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mansukh.

२३९०. **(D) Mannulal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mannulal.

२३९१. **(D) Chandradev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandradev.

२३९२. **(B) Dhan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhan.

२३९३. **(D) Juraun.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Juraun.

२३९४. **(A) Sanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanand.

२३९५. **(C) Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.

२३९६. **(B) Dukhan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dukhan.

२३९७. **(A) Yogi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogi.

२३९८. **(D) Mahi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahi.

२३९९. **(A) Tejnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tejnath.

२४००. **(D) Parasman.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parasman.

२४०१. **(C) Kanhai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhai.

२४०२. **(D) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.

२४०३. **(C) Gumani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gumani.

२४०४. **(B) Ayodhyanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ayodhyanath.

२४०५. **(A) Shobhanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhanath.

२४०६. **(D) Brahmadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmadatt.

२४०७. **(A) Jagmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagmohan.

२४०८. **(A) Dayanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayanath.

२४०९. **(D) Prayagdatta, Hanumandatta, and Bhagvandatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prayagdatta, Hanumandatta, and Bhagvandatta.

२४१०. **(C) Munimansukho.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Munimansukho.

२४११. **(D) Rajiv Lochan, Kamal, and Ghoghana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv Lochan, Kamal, and Ghoghana.

२४१२. **(D) Harihardatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harihardatta.

२४१३. **(B) Rajmani, Sonmani, and Parasmani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajmani, Sonmani, and Parasmani.

२४१४. **(A) Hridaynath Madhavo.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridaynath Madhavo.

२४१५. **(A) Khaggu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khaggu.

२४१६. **(D) Madhunandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhunandan.

२४१७. **(C) Bhavaditya and Jayaditya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavaditya and Jayaditya.

२४१८. **(C) Baunandan, Bhaiya, and Ishwaridatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baunandan, Bhaiya, and Ishwaridatta.

२४१९. **(C) Prannath, Dayanath, Dullah, and Bali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prannath, Dayanath, Dullah, and Bali.

२४२०. **(B) Ramkrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramkrishna.

२४२१. **(A) Madhav Uma.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav Uma.

२४२२. **(C) Ugranath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ugranath.

२४२३. (B) BhavÄ nidatta. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: BhavÄ nidatta.

२४२४. (C) Ramji and Lakshman. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramji and Lakshman.

२४२५. (B) Gulbadan, Manmohan, and Museka. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gulbadan, Manmohan, and Museka.

२४२६. (C) Jayakrishna. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayakrishna.

२४२७. (B) Padmanabh. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanabh.

२४२८. (B) Manmohan. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manmohan.

२४२९. (A) They are associated with the village of Khaual through Babudatt. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are associated with the village of Khaual through Babudatt.

२४३०. (C) Gangadhar is the son of Radhakant. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar is the son of Radhakant.

२४३१. (A) They are the sons of Purushottam. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are the sons of Purushottam.

२४३२. (A) They are Sundar and Shyamji. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are Sundar and Shyamji.

२४३३. (D) Tikanath's son is Phajinath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tikanath's son is Phajinath.

२४३४. (C) The sons are Ugreshwar and Shiveshwar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The sons are Ugreshwar and Shiveshwar.

२४३५. (A) It is associated with the identifier (933). — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is associated with the identifier (933).

२४३६. (B) Their father is Jamawahar. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Their father is Jamawahar.

२४३७. (C) Dular is the son of Nitadhi. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dular is the son of Nitadhi.

२४३८. (D) The children are Bachru, Hrishikesh, Heera, and Kalaka. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The children are Bachru, Hrishikesh, Heera, and Kalaka.

२४३९. (C) His sons are Kashinath, Nakchhedi, Shaktinath, Yadunath, Adinath, and Shivnath. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: His sons are Kashinath, Nakchhedi, Shaktinath, Yadunath, Adinath, and Shivnath.

२४४०. (C) They are Bhai, Baburaiya, Khadganath, and Lala. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are Bhai, Baburaiya, Khadganath, and Lala.

२४४१. (B) Satyadev and Dwarikanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev and Dwarikanath

२४४२. (B) Pan Shambhunath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pan Shambhunath

२४४३. (B) Vakil (Lawyer) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vakil (Lawyer)

२४४४. (D) Pleader — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pleader

२४४५. (A) Akshadhar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Akshadhar

२४४६. (C) Sahadev and Gunjeswar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahadev and Gunjeswar

२४४७. (C) Damodar, Balbhar, and Munar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Damodar, Balbhar, and Munar

२४४८. (C) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, and Yadunandan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunandan, Shivnandan, and Yadunandan

२४४९. (D) Bavuni, Gangadhar, and Murarika — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bavuni, Gangadhar, and Murarika

२४५०. (B) Ruranand, Ugranand, and Kripanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruranand, Ugranand, and Kripanand

२४५१. (B) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, Bokan, and Luni — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashodhar, Gangadhar, Bokan, and Luni

२४५२. (B) Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmipati, and Prajapati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmipati, and Prajapati

२४५३. (B) Muni — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Muni

२४५४. (B) Narendramohan, Pranmohan, Surendramohan, and Virendramohan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narendramohan, Pranmohan, Surendramohan, and Virendramohan

२४५५. (C) Narendramohan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narendramohan

२४५६. (C) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi

२४५७. (C) Masan and Jayanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Masan and Jayanand

२४५८. (A) Nilambar, Achammat, Thakurdatt, and Jyotidatt — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nilambar, Achammat, Thakurdatt, and Jyotidatt

२४५९. (A) Kapileshwar, Sada Nand, and Chaturbhuj — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kapileshwar, Sada Nand, and Chaturbhuj

२४६०. (C) Gangadatt — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadatt

२४६१. (C) Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath

२४६२. (C) Somnath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Somnath

२४६३. (C) Harivansh, Jagdish, Nandkishore, and Brajnath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harivansh, Jagdish, Nandkishore, and Brajnath

२४६४. (D) Manbharan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manbharan

२४६५. (C) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)

२४६६. (B) Rajendra Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra Jha

२४६७. (C) Vighneshwar (son of Rameshwar) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vighneshwar (son of Rameshwar)

२४६८. (A) Rajendra Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra Jha

२४६९. (C) Shubhapati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shubhapati

२४७०. (B) Ummanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ummanand

२४७१. (D) Mahipati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahipati

२४७२. (B) Aditya — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aditya

२४७३. (A) Kedarnath and Taranath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath and Taranath

२४७४. (A) Professor (Pro.) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Professor (Pro.)

२४७५. (A) Gaurikant — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaurikant

२४७६. (C) Ankhi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ankhi

२४७७. (C) Manhar and Jaynath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manhar and Jaynath

२४७८. (A) Raghunath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath

२४७९. (A) Prannath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prannath

२४८०. (B) Nandlal — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandlal

२४८१. (D) Devchandra — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devchandra

२४८२. (D) Devchandra, Raghuchandra, Veerchandra, and Dayachandra — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devchandra, Raghuchandra, Veerchandra, and Dayachandra

२४८३. (C) Kheli — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kheli

२४८४. (A) Ramkrishna, Mohitkrishna, Bodhkrishna, Jaykrishna, Rajkrishna, and Manmohan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramkrishna, Mohitkrishna, Bodhkrishna, Jaykrishna, Rajkrishna, and Manmohan

२४८५. (B) Bodhkrishna — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bodhkrishna

२४८६. (B) Bodhkrishna — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bodhkrishna

२४८७. (D) Gangadash — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadash

२४८८. (D) Teji — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Teji

२४८९. (C) Madhurapati, Sabhapati, Hantha, and Mahantha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhurapati, Sabhapati, Hantha, and Mahantha

२४९०. (A) Raghunath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath

२४९१. (B) Bandhav — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bandhav

२४९२. (C) Durgadutta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadutta

२४९३. (B) Shankaradutta — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankaradutta

२४९४. (C) Chakkodi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakkodi

२४९५. (D) Awadh Bihari — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Awadh Bihari

२४९६. (D) She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family.

२४९७. (A) Radhanath — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath

२४९८. (B) Director General of Police (Dr G.P.) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Director General of Police (Dr G.P.)

२४९९. (C) Narayan, Hrishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan, Hrishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani

२५००. (C) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.