

विदेह VIDEHA

पञ्जी प्रबन्ध

The Panji System of Mithila

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

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१. Decoding the Panji of Mithila — Videha Quiz

२५०० प्रश्न

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

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

अध्याय १ : Decoding the Panji of Mithila — Videha Quiz

१. The section 'Hariyam Madhuban Gramarambha' begins with the sons of which individual?

- (A) Madhukanth, the son of Maungu.
- (B) Pashupati
- (C) Vakil (Advocate).
- (D) Engineer (Abhiyanta).

२. Dina Bandhu, the son of Damodar, is linked to which clan for his 'Dau'?

- (A) Dighve.
- (B) Kripanand and Chandranand.
- (C) Sakaradhi
- (D) Chhotkan.

३. Who is the son of M.M. Bhikha in the Parhat Baheradi section?

- (A) Sodipur.
- (B) M.M. Khagesh
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) Rudra and Sarveshwar.

४. What title prefix is given to Khagesh and his son Raja in section 364?

- (A) Mitranath.
- (B) Tikaram, Atmaram, Kokil, Dattaram, Shivadutta and Premnarayana.
- (C) Bhadrpada (roughly August–September) when the sun is in the Leo sign.
- (D) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya)

५. Who are the sons of Raja (also known as Vidyanidhi)?

- (A) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (B) Chudamani, Nilmani, Krishnamani, and Shrimani
- (C) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

६. Shyamanand, the son of Ratnamani, holds which academic degrees?

- (A) Chandal
- (B) B.A. and B.Ed.
- (C) Abhiram and Madhuram.
- (D) Pandit Gunaikar Jha.

७. Bholanath, the son of Ratnamani, holds which academic degree?

- (A) Sushil Kumar.
- (B) B.A. (Hons)
- (C) Bhanjan and Sadashiv.
- (D) Ramanand, Gajanand, Sadanand, and Kityanand

८. The Khonam Phandah section begins with the lineage of which Sadupadhyaya?

- (A) Gunakar, Divyakar, and Bhanukar
- (B) Kataribadi
- (C) Ram Bhadra
- (D) MM Harishwar

१. Name three of the Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.) titles held by the sons of Ram Bhadra.

- (A) Girijanand and his wife from Behat Khandwala.
- (B) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.
- (C) Madhusudan, Baidyanath, and Vagish
- (D) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.

१०. Who is the son of M.M. Madhusudan?

- (A) Gudar and Madan.
- (B) M.M. Goshai Madan
- (C) Amarkant.
- (D) The King acted as the ultimate authority and protector of the Panji records and rules.

११. Amritnath's son, Chunchun, is linked to which clan?

- (A) Indramani (alias Baun).
- (B) One of the longest documented continuous human genealogical records in existence.
- (C) Pitambar
- (D) Sakaradhi

१२. Who is the son of Raja in the Khojpur section linked to the Pauboli clan?

- (A) The year Nanyadeva established his rule in Mithila.
- (B) Shailendra and Somendra.
- (C) Dinanath
- (D) Murali, Manohar, Kailash, Prakash, and Suvasha

१३. Which Mahamahopadhyaya is identified as a 'Sarayantri' in section 373?

- (A) Vijayadatta
- (B) Shridhar, Madhav, Rama, and Varah.
- (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (D) Gokulnath

१४. Which individual in the Harahari section is noted as an Auditor General?

- (A) Radhanath
- (B) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.
- (C) Choudhary Nandankishore.
- (D) They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace.

१५. According to section (374), who was the son of Rudradatta?

- (A) Tamirmani and Chakradhar
- (B) 1326 AD
- (C) Raman Kumar and Nand Kumar.
- (D) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).

१६. Identify the son of Ramadatta mentioned in the records for Bataha (section 376).

- (A) Kamalnath.
- (B) Chhandogas have four main sanskars (including Namakarana), while Vajasaneyis have four that include Vedarmbha.
- (C) Chakrapakhsh
- (D) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).

१७. In section (377), 'Shikhayak' is identified as the son of which individual?

- (A) Pramod.
- (B) Raja Shri Narayan (à°à¼à°æà¼ à°à¥ à°à¥€ à°à¼à°à¼à° à°£).
- (C) Ashutosh Kishore.
- (D) Tirthadatta.

१८. Who was the father of Gunishwar as per the records in section (379)?

- (A) M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Parmeshwari Dutt (alias Guju) and Krishnadutt.
- (D) Jivanath, Someshwara, Chakora, Chandana, Gangadatta, and Nayansukha.

१९. Which royal lineage is predominantly featured in section (388)?

- (A) Kamalnath and Laddu
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).
- (D) Between Sripur and Sultanpur.

२०. Who was the son of Chaudhary Devanand mentioned in the Banaili lineage (section 388)?

- (A) Parmanand (alias Hazari Manaknand).
- (B) Jayadev.
- (C) Balmukund and Banmali.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

२१. What title was held by Vedanand Singh in the genealogical records?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Raja Bahadur.
- (D) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra

२२. Identify the son of Raja Lilanand Singh Bahadur mentioned in section (388).

- (A) BhavĀ nidatta.
- (B) Vijay Kumar
- (C) Raja Padmanand Singh.
- (D) Maithil.

२३. Who were the sons of Raja Padmanand Singh as listed in section (388)?

- (A) Nayadev
- (B) Gangapati
- (C) The descendants of Mishra Shivi.
- (D) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kirtyanand Singh Bahadur.

२४. According to section (389), who were the sons of Raja Kirtyanand Singh?

- (A) Kumar Shyamanand Singh, Kumar Vimalanand, Kumar Taranand, and Kumar Durganand.
- (B) Suryanand.
- (C) Shukadev.
- (D) Gunakar Jha

२५. Which branch or village lineage is associated with Raja Kalikanand Singh in section (391)?

- (A) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.
- (D) Bagani to Srinagar Amaur.

२६. The lineage of 'Pathak Matishu' in section (400) is associated with which village area?

- (A) Maharaj Ruranarayan.
- (B) Varna-Ratnakara.
- (C) Panjikars
- (D) Kadrain Bhavanayam.

२७. Which historical dynasty is introduced in section (402) under 'Jagatpur'?

- (A) Rameshwar.
- (B) Madar.
- (C) Madhukarpatti Darhara
- (D) The Oini (Oiniwar) dynasty.

२८. Who is the 'Raj Pandit' identified at the start of the Oini dynasty record?

- (A) Kameshwar Thakur.
- (B) Khuail Simariad
- (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (D) Madhu Sadhuko.

२९. Identify the son of Maharajadhiraja Bhaveshwar as per section (402).

- (A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Economics.
- (D) Kumar Harsingh.

३०. Identify the son of Raja Chandranand Singh mentioned in section (388).

- (A) Gangadhar and Shridhar.
- (B) Madhusudan, Kameshwar (Umapati), and Phanipati.
- (C) Kathi, Madhav, Keshav, and Narayan.
- (D) Raja Ishwari Datta.

३१. Who was the son of Raja Rudranand Singh according to section (390)?

- (A) Achyutanand.
- (B) Kumar Keshavanand Singh.
- (C) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.
- (D) Mukund, Bodhu, Chandrapati, and Mahinath

३२. According to section (375), who was the son of Mansukh?

- (A) Bhimadatta.
- (B) Mandar.
- (C) Ganapati.
- (D) Jayadev.

३३. Who is identified as the son of Govardhan in section (399)?

- (A) Badalub.
- (B) Kedarnath.
- (C) The transition to the Late Medieval period (approx. 13th-14th century).
- (D) Modanand Jha.

३४. Section (385) discusses the lineage from which village associated with 'Sakraadhi'?

- (A) Bishalgadh.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya
- (C) Sir Ganganath Jha himself (or his close academic descendants like Dr Amarnath Jha).
- (D) Mutuk

३५. Identify the son of Bhogishwar mentioned in the Oini dynasty lineage (section 402).

- (A) Navasuni
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Kusumeshwar.
- (D) Vaidyanath

३६. What is the significance of '768' mentioned in the context of Raja Bhogishwar?

- (A) It is likely a historical date or regnal year associated with his lineage.
- (B) He is an IPS officer (IPS Adhikari).
- (C) Jayakrishna.
- (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

३७. Who was the father of Maharaja Shiva Singh according to the genealogical records?

- (A) Mandar.
- (B) Maharaja Devasimha.
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

३८. Identify the wife of Maharaja Shiva Singh who is mentioned alongside Vishwas Devi.

- (A) Shankardatta.
- (B) Professor Shamanand (MA, PhD).
- (C) Maharani Hashalini.
- (D) Madhukar.

३९. Which ruler is identified as the husband of Maharani Lakhima?

- (A) Prakash Chandra, Bhal Chandra, Akhilesh Chandra, and Mukesh Chandra.
- (B) Maharaja Shiva Singh.
- (C) Padmanand
- (D) Shankardatta.

४०. Who was the father of Maharaja Dhir Singh in the lineage of Ratna Singh?

- (A) Karnat dynasty
- (B) Alay Kul Prakash
- (C) Maharaja Ratna Singh.
- (D) Kartik.

४१. Identify the son of Maharaja Dhir Singh who was the father of Maharaja Bhairav Singh.

- (A) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).
- (B) Hridaynarayan.
- (C) Haridev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Vishnudev.
- (D) Dharanath.

४२. Who was the son of Maharaja Bhairav Singh that held the title 'Maharajadhiraja'?

- (A) Ratinath.
- (B) Jhule
- (C) Rambhadra Singh.
- (D) Kamalnath and Laddu

४३. Identify the father of Maharaja Lakshminath Singh in the lineage of Rambhadra Singh.

- (A) Satyanarayan.
- (B) Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.
- (C) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).
- (D) Kapileshwar.

४४. Who is recorded as the son of Maharaja Lakshminath Singh?

- (A) Kansnarayan.
- (B) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Mahagarik.

४५. Which village is associated with Deveshwar, the son of Graheshwar?

- (A) Radhi Koiyar.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Khadgamani
- (D) Ruranand, Ugranand, and Kripanand

४६. In the lineage of Raja Bhogishwar, who was his son that held the title of Raja?

- (A) Kalako
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (D) Gangeshwar.

४७. Identify the son of Raja Gangeshwar.

- (A) Sarang, Banmali, and Udyotkara
- (B) Sureshwar and Dineshwar.
- (C) Raja Bir Singh.
- (D) Mahadev.

४८. Who was the son of Raja Bir Singh?

- (A) Kumar Kirti Singh.
- (B) Gunakar Jha
- (C) Maharaj Raghu Singh.
- (D) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).

४९. Identify the son of Motiram in the lineage of Sarisab.

- (A) Kumar Vimalanand Singh.
- (B) Radhavallabh.
- (C) Sodarpur Chakliya.
- (D) Prabhakar, Diwakar, and Sudhakar

५०. Who was the father of the individual Ankhi in the lineage of Radhavallabh?

- (A) Radhavallabh.
- (B) Babua, Mohital, Karelal, Raghunandan, and Awadhnarayan.
- (C) Amit Mishra.
- (D) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.

५१. Identify the scholar who was the son of Chitradhar from the village of Karamaha.

- (A) Sahitya Saroj.
- (B) Black (made from jungle herbs).
- (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) Riddhi.

५२. Who was the father of Krishnadatt, Purushottam, and Narottam?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Harinath.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Kalikadatt

५३. Which village is associated with Sushil Chandra, the son of Amarnath?

- (A) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.
- (B) Khadhara Brahmapura.
- (C) Kripanand and Chandranand.
- (D) Harisimhadeva

५४. Which two Rajas are associated with the village of Alay in the lineage of Shantinath?

- (A) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.
- (D) 1957-04-09 00:00:00

५५. Identify the father of the scholar Ugradatta from the Phandah village.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.
- (C) Bhavanidatta.
- (D) Sixty-four (64).

५६. Who were the sons of Gopinath recorded in the lineage of Hariram?

- (A) Vishwanath
- (B) Protecting Panji manuscripts from water and oil.
- (C) Kariye and Amritnath.
- (D) Bhimnath, Drignath, Brajmohan, Yadunandan, Raghunandan, and Shivananda.

५७. Identify the son of Vishwanath who fathered Jaradhar.

- (A) Maternal and paternal relations.
- (B) Kirtinath.
- (C) Jagannath, Ramanand, and Devanand
- (D) Vishwanath.

५८. Identify the father of Madhukar in the lineage of Shikari.

- (A) Nilkanth
- (B) Ram.
- (C) Sakradhi.
- (D) Balik.

५९. Identify the father of Balgopal in the lineage of Kalikadatta.

- (A) Aditya.
- (B) Harihi.
- (C) Hemangad.
- (D) Kalikadatta.

६०. Identify the son of Mayaram who held the title of Raja.

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Karnata
- (C) Raja Dullaro.
- (D) Lakhima Devi.

६१. Identify the father of Dharadhar and Purandara.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) Chaturbhuj.
- (C) Purandar Jha.
- (D) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.

६२. Who was the father of Badarinath and Bhainath in the Pali records?

- (A) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjekar Vidyanand Jha.
- (B) Principal (M.Sc.).
- (C) Jivan.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

६३. Identify the father of Bhavadatta in the lineage of Dukharin.

- (A) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).
- (B) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.
- (C) Dukharin.
- (D) Prajapati.

६४. Who was the father of Gonan and Varaja in the lineage of Grihamani?

- (A) Grihamani.
- (B) Navasuni
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying a close relative due to lack of records.
- (D) From water, oil, and loose binding.

૬૫. Identify the four sons of Bholanath listed in the Chaanpura genealogy.

- (A) Dhoril.
- (B) Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.
- (C) Visho.
- (D) Sureshwar and Dineshwar.

૬૬. Who are the two sons of Badrinath?

- (A) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).
- (B) Raja Dularsingh.
- (C) Civil Surgeon
- (D) Vishwanath and Narasinho.

૬૭. From which village is the maternal origin (dau) of Vishwanath, son of Badrinath?

- (A) Madan and Sahadev.
- (B) Lattau.
- (C) Karmaha, through Chandidatt (son of Husas).
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.).

૬૮. Who is the son of Vishwanath mentioned in the Chaanpura lineage?

- (A) Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra
- (B) Chhatradhari.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Shaka 1248, which is 1326 AD.

૬૯. The maternal origin of Kedarnath's son Baladatt is from the village of ____.

- (A) Govardhan
- (B) Devnath.
- (C) Panichobh.
- (D) Krishnapati.

૭૦. Nenana's son Bhairavdatt has a maternal lineage connected to the village of ____.

- (A) Shiru.
- (B) Vaheradhi.
- (C) Gopala.
- (D) Modanand Jha.

૭૧. Who is the son of Pyare listed in the Basait branch?

- (A) Gangadhar.
- (B) Vijayadutta.
- (C) Devnath.
- (D) Vice Chancellor (V.C.).

૭૨. The maternal origin of Gangadhar (son of Pyare) is from the village of ____.

- (A) Pabauli.
- (B) Rajendra, Pradeep, and Ugendra
- (C) Bhikhu.
- (D) Panjikars.

୭୩. Identify the five sons of Matiram listed in section 431.

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Dubari, Bhaiya, Yaddu, Digambar, and Umayi.
- (C) Basukinath and Vinod.
- (D) Ramsundar.

୭୪. Who is the son of Jhadbhula in the Basait lineage?

- (A) Mannulal.
- (B) Sarvanand
- (C) Brahmadatt.
- (D) Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

୭୫. Who is the son of Brahmadatt?

- (A) Chandramani.
- (B) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) Navakanta.
- (D) Padma Pati.

୭୬. Who are the three sons of Kashinath listed in section 432?

- (A) Lilanananda, Jhulananda, Rurananda, Gokulananda and Brahmananda.
- (B) MM Mahesh Thakur
- (C) Baidju.
- (D) Chandradatt, Shankardatt, and Nakcchedi.

୭୭. Identify the sons of Jyo. Yokhan.

- (A) Uchiti.
- (B) Madhav and Jadav.
- (C) Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.
- (D) Panjikars

୭୮. The maternal origin of Madhav (son of Yokhan) is from the village of ____.

- (A) Lakshmipat.
- (B) Bodhkrishna
- (C) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.
- (D) Sarisab.

୭୯. Who are the three sons of Madhav listed in the Basait section?

- (A) Raja Dullaro.
- (B) Vidyanand Jha
- (C) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar
- (D) Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.

୮୦. Who are the two sons of Jadav mentioned in section 433?

- (A) Devan
- (B) Teacher (Adhyapak).
- (C) Dayanath and Meghanath.
- (D) Avadhesh Vats and Vineet Vats

८१. Identify the son of Babunandan.

- (A) 35
- (B) Mauj and Durgadatt.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Madhusudan.

८२. Who is the son of Bhagwandatt?

- (A) Mahadev.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Bavani.
- (D) Sohago

८३. Identify the son of Vabhdatt.

- (A) Avadhesh, Vijayesh, Rajesh and Ashutosh
- (B) Rajkumar.
- (C) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), or Loose binding (Sthula Bandhanat).
- (D) Padmapat.

८४. Identify the sons of Bavainand.

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Vabua, Singheshwar, and Rajeshwar.
- (D) Naval Kishore, Jugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, and Shyamal Kishore.

८५. Who are the two sons of Rajeshwar mentioned in section 438?

- (A) Bhadrapada (roughly August–September) when the sun is in the Leo sign.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) Dayanath, Prabhunath, and Shrinath.
- (D) Dhananjay and Jaykant.

८६. Who are the two sons of Shivshankar?

- (A) Padmakar and Indrakar.
- (B) Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) Mukund, Madhav, and Govind.
- (D) Devchandra

८७. Udaykant is recognized as an expert in which two specific academic disciplines?

- (A) Sahitya Saroj.
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (C) Naiyayika (Logic) and Darshanshastra (Philosophy)
- (D) Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.

८८. In the Belrhiha section, who is the son of Gangadhar?

- (A) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (B) Pankaj Prasad.
- (C) Trilok, Anoj, Suman, and Jaymant.
- (D) Mush

૮૭. In the Hadari lineage, Tara-pati is identified as the son of whom?

- (A) Kanak.
- (B) Yogi
- (C) Babulal
- (D) The beginning or origin of a village lineage.

૯૦. Who are the sons of Tara-pati in the Hadari records?

- (A) Bhogishwar
- (B) Sunil, Anil and Hemna.
- (C) Ramanath and Bhikh
- (D) Kamlanand

૯૧. Who is the father of Vishweshwar according to the Hadari section?

- (A) Bagani to Srinagar Amaur.
- (B) Damna
- (C) Jagannath
- (D) Vijayadatta.

૯૨. In the Hadari to Batsar lineage, who is the son of Chidpani?

- (A) Beradhi.
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (C) Shrikant.
- (D) Pitambar

૯૩. Who is the father of Baidyanath in the Hadari records?

- (A) Rajendra, Devendra, and Ajendra.
- (B) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Radhakanth.
- (D) Neelkanth

૯૪. In the Rohad to Haripur section, Bhavesh is identified as the son of whom?

- (A) Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.
- (B) It was created to maintain caste purity for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Vivekanand, Dayanand and Adityanand.
- (D) Narsingh

૯૫. In the Tail to Bhram section, Hemangad is identified as the son of which person?

- (A) Pradyumna and Abhiram.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Chithari
- (D) Amarendra and Jitendra.

૯૬. Who is the son of Nilangad in the Bhram section?

- (A) It was an early form of collective family records kept to protect lineage integrity.
- (B) Lakshmikant
- (C) Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.
- (D) Lokangad

१७. In the Rajanpura section, who are the three sons of Theghu?

- (A) Mishra Harangi.
- (B) MM Chitradhar, MM Manodhar, and MM Rudradhar
- (C) Shri Mohan and Ram Mohan.
- (D) Diwakar, Shyamal Kishore, Arun Kumar, and Nishakar.

१८. Who is the father of Taradhar according to the records?

- (A) Gangadhar
- (B) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.
- (C) Dharnidhar
- (D) Sharada, Manjula, Anita, Nityamaya, Sumit, Kalpana, and Sangeeta.

१९. Who is the father of Vidyadhar in the Rajanpura lineage?

- (A) Lalbehari, Bhushan, Gangadatt, Kala, Diheshwar, or Tarapati.
- (B) Madhusudan is the son of Shivadev.
- (C) Bacchi
- (D) He was appointed as the first Panjekar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

१००. Kedarnath and Kashinath are identified as the sons of which individual?

- (A) Lakshmikant, Radhakant, and Umakant
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Vidyadhar
- (D) Nityanand and Sitaram.

१०१. In the Rohad to Jhanjharpur section, who are the sons of Bandhu?

- (A) Bhavnath.
- (B) Jagannath, Vedi, Bhanjan, and Chalbaila
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first to be entrusted.
- (D) Tala-patra (Palm leaves).

१०२. Who is the father of Maya-nath and Govinda in the Rohad records?

- (A) Thethan
- (B) Gopalji (alias Krishnachandra), Yadavji, Vishwambhar, and Kedarnath
- (C) Madhusudan
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१०३. In the Rajanpura to Mailam records, who is the son of Jata-dhar?

- (A) Kartikeya
- (B) Vijaydatta.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.
- (D) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.

१०४. The six sons of Rishikesh include Vidhyapati, Surpati, Prajapati, Ganapati, Dhanapati, and ____.

- (A) Rajendra, Sitaram, and Harikant
- (B) Sodarpur.
- (C) Radhanath
- (D) Janapati

१०५. In the Rohad lineage, who is the father of Anantram?

- (A) Kanik Lal.
- (B) Nenubhi
- (C) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.
- (D) Jhumaklal and Ranglal

१०६. According to the Mithila Panji records, who is the son (sut) of Dular?

- (A) Durgadutta
- (B) Dilip.
- (C) Padmanath
- (D) It marks the formal 'Panji Prabandh' event where existing lineages were recorded and codified.

१०७. In the Nagram lineage, Padmanath is associated with which village or branch (sa)?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Rajendra and Amarendra.
- (D) Pabauli

१०८. Who is the father of Shashidhar, who is linked to the Karmaha village?

- (A) Tirhuta (Maithili script).
- (B) Bodhanand (alias Navadhan).
- (C) Aditya Narayan.
- (D) Padmanath

१०९. Who are the sons of Yoganandan listed in the text?

- (A) Jayakrishna.
- (B) Kanhaiya
- (C) Mandar.
- (D) Lakshmikant, Radhakant, and Umakant

११०. In the Rajanpura Sourath lineage, who is the son of Vishnudev?

- (A) Krishndev
- (B) Vabh Tulapati Singh.
- (C) Jivanath, Bhavanand (Ayachi Dube), and Devnath.
- (D) Vishnupati.

१११. Who is the son of Hemnath (associated with Pali village) in the Rajanpura lineage?

- (A) Shrikrishna
- (B) Sanful.
- (C) Durmamil
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

११२. In the Rajanpura lineage, who is the father of Lakshman Babue?

- (A) Gauridatt
- (B) Murari, Bhramar, and Banmali.
- (C) Hari Madhav
- (D) Shivnath, Ganesh, and Mahesh

११३. Hanumanadatt is identified as the son of which individual?

- (A) Nandkishore
- (B) Radhavallabh.
- (C) Grammarian (Vaiyakaran)
- (D) Gauridatt

११४. In the genealogy of Rajanpura, who is the father of Yogannath?

- (A) Lakshman
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Bhavshamp.

११५. In the Rajanpura lineage, who is the father of Bhagvandatt?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Lakshman
- (C) Saday.
- (D) Do.

११६. Who is the father of the individual named Ratnapani?

- (A) Hadgapani
- (B) Kumar Kamalanand Singh and Kumar Kalikanand Singh.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).
- (D) Vadan.

११७. Who are the sons of Shishnath Jha in the Rajanpura Sourath lineage?

- (A) Dheeraj and Neeraj.
- (B) It is the date the Panji management was officially established.
- (C) Kashi and Naresh.
- (D) Kamalakant, Suryakant, Chandrakant, Tejkant, Bhanjakant, Indrakant, and Trivenikant

११८. In the Rajanpura Rajgram lineage, Indranath is the son of which person?

- (A) Kanhai, Suphal, Damodar, and Shukdev.
- (B) Shankardutt.
- (C) Durmamil
- (D) Lakshmishwar.

११९. Who is the father of Triveni (also known as Radhakant)?

- (A) Economic Advisor.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Indranath
- (D) Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.

१२०. In the Khandvala branch, who is the son of Chonha?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Musahadh
- (C) 1360 AD
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२१. Who are the children of Musahadh mentioned in the text?

- (A) Mush
- (B) Mukund, Madhav, and Madhusudana
- (C) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (D) A widow ('Vartini Vidhwa').

१२२. Who are the sons of Sadhu in the Mangarauni Thadhi lineage?

- (A) Gangadutt.
- (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).
- (C) Tirthanath and Nidhinath
- (D) Brahmaddatt.

१२३. Who is the father of Radhanath in the Mangarauni Thadhi lineage?

- (A) Raghunath
- (B) Saheb.
- (C) Babua, Mohitlal, Karelal, Raghunandan, and Awadhnarayan.
- (D) Ladoo

१२४. Who are the sons of Rohini in the Rajanpura lineage?

- (A) Lakshminath, Shridatt, Parshi, Bhavan, Hemnath, and Revatinath
- (B) Shrikrishna
- (C) Baidyanath, Dinanath, and Devkinath.
- (D) Madhav, Amarnath, and Uditnath.

१२५. Who is the father of Januk?

- (A) Sadanand and Jagannath.
- (B) Samaveda
- (C) Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev
- (D) Badal (also known as Hemnath)

१२६. Who are the sons of Badal?

- (A) Nanyadeva.
- (B) Raja Vijay Govind Singh.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Januk, Modnath, and Bhagvatnarayan

१२७. In the Rajanpura Shashipur lineage, who is the son of Janu?

- (A) Damodar.
- (B) Jhodhai
- (C) Chandan and Kundan.
- (D) Radhanath

१२८. Who are the children of Bhagvatnarayan in the Shashipur lineage?

- (A) Raghuvansh, Yaduvansh, and Harivansh
- (B) Maithili.
- (C) Vidyanand, Krityanand, Sudisht, Rajendra, Yogendra, and Vijendra
- (D) Manranjan, Dalbhanjan, and Shringi.

१३९. Who is the father of Bokan in the Rajanpura Kevalikh lineage?

- (A) Mahavir
- (B) To prevent the loss of information regarding paternal and grand-paternal traditions across generations.
- (C) Gokulnath
- (D) Harpati and Narpati

१३०. In the Rajanpura Kevalikh lineage, who is the son of Jhaun?

- (A) Chakradhar and Sashidhar.
- (B) Luchai (also known as Babunath)
- (C) Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir
- (D) Shakha (Branch).

१३१. Who is the father of Shaktinath?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Bhaiya Mishra.
- (C) Vijaydatta.
- (D) Maharaj

१३२. In the Rajanpura Shivpatti lineage, who is the father of Jhuluk?

- (A) Shri Mohan and Ram Mohan.
- (B) Shridatt
- (C) Chandranath and Matuknath
- (D) Gujjar (Gujarat).

१३३. Who are the children of Shridatt in the Shivpatti lineage?

- (A) Madhyandina
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) Gangadhar is the son of Radhakant.
- (D) Nuk, Jhuluk, Brajnath, Modnarayan, Kirtidath, and Chandridatt

१३४. Who are the sons of Vanshidhar in the Shivpatti lineage?

- (A) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Panichobh.
- (D) Harishwar

१३५. Virbhadra is identified as the son of whom?

- (A) Gureshwar Singh.
- (B) Madhusudana.
- (C) Mahavir
- (D) MM Harishwar

१३६. In the Rajanpura Shivpatti lineage, who is the father of Grihamani?

- (A) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern).
- (B) Jeebu.
- (C) Brajnath
- (D) Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida.

१३७. In the Rajanpura Kanhauli lineage, who are the children of Bhavan?

- (A) Bach, Devnath, and Keshavnath
- (B) Shaka 1248 (corresponding to 1326 AD).
- (C) Ishwardatta.
- (D) Devnarayan

१३८. Who is the father of Yaddu in the Kanhauli lineage?

- (A) Vadi.
- (B) Linguist, journalist, and radio announcer.
- (C) Brajnath.
- (D) Jhodhai

१३९. Who is the father of the siblings Indrakant and Vishnukant?

- (A) Yaddu
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Sakaradhi.
- (D) It is recommended when the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha rashi).

१४०. In the Rajanpura lineage, who is the father of Grihinath?

- (A) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Manbodh
- (D) Law (Advocate) and Social Work.

१४१. In the Rajanpura Navani lineage, Babuji is the son of which person?

- (A) Bhonsadiyar Mahishi Budhwar.
- (B) Madhusudan is the son of Shivadev.
- (C) Devkinandan
- (D) Seven generations.

१४२. In the Rajanpura Navani lineage, who is the father of Shrikant?

- (A) Vijayadatta
- (B) Shobhanath.
- (C) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.
- (D) Nahayan

१४३. Who are the sons of Baidyanath (Durvaka)?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.
- (D) Badrinath and Indranath

१४४. Who are the children of Ghananand?

- (A) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.
- (B) Radhakanth.
- (C) Manik, Shivan, Shambhu, and Yaddu
- (D) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja

१४५. In the Ratauli Bhattasimari Thadhi lineage, who are the sons of Kirtidhar?

- (A) Maharaja Kumar Basudev Singh.
- (B) They are dried in the harsh sun when it is in the Leo sign (August- September) and kept away from oil and water.
- (C) Chengan and Jhantu
- (D) Shankardatta.

१४६. Vachaspati, Lakshmipati, Pashupati, and Rajendra are the sons of which person?

- (A) Kumar Kirti Singh.
- (B) Madan
- (C) Nandlal
- (D) Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.

१४७. In the Ratauli Thadhi lineage, who is identified as the father of Ishannath?

- (A) Garib
- (B) MM Madhukar
- (C) Madhaik
- (D) Harisimhadeva

१४८. Muralidhar is the son of which person in the Dih lineage?

- (A) Saboordatt.
- (B) Jwaladatt
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.

१४९. Who are the sons of Dhira mentioned in the Dih lineage?

- (A) The Maharaja Madhav Singh lineage.
- (B) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Adya Padmua.

१५०. Who is the father of Shriraman?

- (A) Gangadatt
- (B) Chandradutt and Prithvidutt.
- (C) Bhadrpad (when the Sun is in Leo/Simha), as the heat is intense enough to preserve the palm leaves.
- (D) Balbhadra

१५१. In the Maithil Brahmin scholarly tradition, what does the title 'M.M.' represent?

- (A) Sohago
- (B) Lilanananda, Jhulananda, Rurananda, Gokulananda and Brahmananda.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya, a title conferred upon a highly distinguished scholar.
- (D) Rajiv (राजिव).

१५२. Identify the individual listed as the son of Narottam in the Badgam lineage (503).

- (A) Bank Official (Bank Padadhikari).
- (B) Brajnath.
- (C) Purushottam.
- (D) A branch genealogy record initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh in 1760 AD.

१५३. According to the Badgam records, which village is the maternal origin (Dau) for Purushottam?

- (A) Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).
- (B) Vijaydatta.
- (C) Abhishek and Lokesh.
- (D) Pali.

१५४. Who is the son of Kalikadatta and grandson of Ishwaridatta in the Badgam record?

- (A) The Jamua branch of the Sultanpur region.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Lakshmikant.
- (D) The medieval period (specifically around the 14th century AD).

१५५. Who were the sons of Madhusudan in the Badgam branch?

- (A) C.M. College.
- (B) Purushottam Jha.
- (C) Devraj Singh
- (D) Paramanand and Ghananand.

१५६. In entry 504, who are the two sons of Dullah?

- (A) Queen Indraivati.
- (B) Pashupati.
- (C) Sudhe.
- (D) Bach and Nagarjadatta.

१५७. According to the Siholi records (505), who is the son of Bhavadev?

- (A) Father and son.
- (B) Shankar and Prakash.
- (C) Dharmeshwar.
- (D) King Harisimhadev of the Karnat dynasty.

१५८. Who is recorded as the son of Premnath in the Siholi lineage?

- (A) Rajmohan and Banmali.
- (B) Alok, Deepak, Shushankar and Ambuja.
- (C) Lakshmiapat.
- (D) Brajlal.

१५९. In the entry for Siholi (505), who are the sons of Shulapani?

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Mangaladatt
- (D) Bechan and Rajiva.

१६०. Who are the sons of Meghnath in the Tisant branch of the Siholi lineage?

- (A) Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).
- (B) Dharmadatta.
- (C) To train disciples (shishyas) to ensure the Tirhuta script and genealogical knowledge do not go extinct.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

१६१. Which three individuals are listed as the sons of Kaladhar in entry 505?

- (A) The Maharaj of Surgan.
- (B) To ensure that the noble traditions and the purity of the family were not forgotten.
- (C) Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.
- (D) Followers of the Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.

१६२. In the Rajaura records (509), who is the father of Dhani, Ganu, and Ananta?

- (A) Taradatta
- (B) Devai.
- (C) Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.
- (D) Income Tax Officer.

१६३. Who is identified as the son of Dhani in the Rajaura lineage?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Saheb.
- (C) Hari Madhav
- (D) Nandkishore

१६४. Who is the son of Chatrapati in the Rajaura genealogical entry?

- (A) Devan.
- (B) Madhukar
- (C) Kanak.
- (D) Chaudhari Ramchatar.

१६५. In the Rajaura branch (509), who are the sons of Devan?

- (A) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.
- (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva
- (C) Lakshminath
- (D) Niharanand and Ratnanand.

१६६. Who is the father of the sons Kishori, Janardan, and Mahadeva in the Rajaura records?

- (A) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (B) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.
- (C) Chakka.
- (D) Dhoril.

१६७. In entry 514, who is the father of Maharaj?

- (A) Principal (M.Sc.).
- (B) The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).
- (C) Dhirendra.
- (D) Bhagwandatta.

१६८. Who are the three sons of Maharaj mentioned in the Kikaroda records?

- (A) Modanand Jha.
- (B) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.
- (C) Bach, Devnath, and Keshavnath
- (D) Dharaditya and Kapileshwar.

१६१. Who is the son of Ugradatta in the Barauni branch?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Jagadguru
- (C) Jeevan.
- (D) To ensure that the noble traditions and the purity of the family were not forgotten.

१६०. In the Barauni records, who is the son of Krishnadatta?

- (A) Prabhuka
- (B) Raja Vedanand Singh.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Dinmani.

१७१. Who are the sons of Rukmanidatta as per the Barauni records?

- (A) 72 clans (though 64 are primarily described).
- (B) Umakant.
- (C) Keshava, Madhava, and Damodara.
- (D) He ruled from 1760 to 1776 A.D.

१७२. In the Barauni lineage, who is the son of Madhava?

- (A) Rajiv (or Sanjeev).
- (B) Surya Mohan, Uddhav Mohan, Chandan, and Manmohan.
- (C) Vakil (Lawyer)
- (D) Vishwambhar.

१७३. In the Bhadual lineage (519), who are the sons of Shivadatta?

- (A) Maharaja Chhatra Singh Bahadur.
- (B) Devan and Raghu.
- (C) Bhairavdutta, Shivadatta, Rudrapati, Jhadkhandi and Bankhandi.
- (D) Abhaynath and Siddhinath.

१७४. In the Bhadual record, who is the son of Raghu?

- (A) Ramkrishna.
- (B) Narasimha.
- (C) Rajje.
- (D) Hariam

१७५. Identify the five sons of Ramkrishna mentioned in entry 519.

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Kataribadi
- (C) Sarisab.
- (D) Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.

१७६. In the Katauna branch (523), who is the father of Bhagirath, Shivadas, Chana, and Nisu?

- (A) Madhav.
- (B) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- (C) Sakuri.
- (D) Oil (Tailat Raksha).

१७७. According to entry 523, who are the two sons of Shivadas?

- (A) Devi
- (B) Dukha and Meghnath.
- (C) Trinayan Bhatt
- (D) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev

१७८. In the Katauna lineage, who are the sons of Meghnath?

- (A) Lalak
- (B) Balbhadra
- (C) Vaidyanath (Narayan Ji).
- (D) Rudradhar and Jayarudra.

१७९. Who are the sons of Rudradhar in entry 523?

- (A) Chandrakishor
- (B) Hridaynath and Ishanath.
- (C) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.
- (D) Ramnagar

१८०. Who are the sons of Moti in the Katauna branch?

- (A) Samaveda.
- (B) Bhairavadatta, Ratneshwar, and Saheba.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.
- (D) Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.

१८१. In the Satlakha records (527), who are the sons of Dwarikanath?

- (A) Madhav and Ramchandra
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Madan Mohan.
- (D) Vasudev and Balabhadra.

१८२. Who are the sons of Jayadev mentioned in the Satlakha records (528)?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (B) Siddhant Patra (or Asvajana Patra).
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Rashi Sundar, Brajendra Mohan, and Madan Mohan.

१८३. According to the Nagarama records, who is the son of Badlu associated with the village of Sodarpur?

- (A) Gadadhar, Vidyadhar and Dayadhar
- (B) Dharanath
- (C) Lakshman
- (D) Hariam

१८४. Who is the son of Badri mentioned in the Karamaha lineage records?

- (A) Phaninand and Fakir.
- (B) Fatnurik
- (C) Baheradhi Parhat.
- (D) Harmadi and Tufani.

१८५. In the lineage of Shankarnath, who are his sons from the Sodarpur connection?

- (A) Ananto and Madan Gopal.
- (B) Mithila.
- (C) Nahar and Digunth
- (D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१८६. Identify the sons of Pitambar mentioned in the records from Satoulli.

- (A) Their father is Jamawahar.
- (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vriddha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand

१८७. The 'Genome Mapping' section (3.236) covers Mithila genealogy for which specific time period?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD
- (B) MBBS
- (C) Amritnath
- (D) Yoganath.

१८८. In the Satoulli lineage records of Janakpur, who is the father of Vidyanand and Sadanand?

- (A) Devendra
- (B) Madhav
- (C) Raja Vedanand Singh.
- (D) Mahakant

१८९. Identify the sons of Vidyanand mentioned in the Genome Map.

- (A) Lakshmikanth, Nirmal, and Vashishtha.
- (B) Yoganand
- (C) Dipendra and Jitendra
- (D) Harpath.

१९०. Who is the daughter of Vidyanand recorded as the wife of Sanjay?

- (A) Vighneshwar (son of Rameshwar)
- (B) Sunita
- (C) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.
- (D) The Maharaja Madhav Singh lineage.

१९१. Who are the sons of Parmeshwar mentioned in the Satoulli records?

- (A) Adyanand, Gopal, and Bhagwan Ji
- (B) Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.
- (C) Dinmani.
- (D) Shobhakant

१९२. In the lineage of Pan Mansukh, who are recorded as his two sons?

- (A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (B) Pan Balbhadra and Lakshmi
- (C) Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.
- (D) The systematic tracking of DNA/bloodlines through meticulous genealogical documentation over 1500 years.

१९३. Who is the son of Pan Vidyanand associated with the village of Phandah?

- (A) Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) They are dried in the sun when it enters the sign of Leo (Sinha Rashi).
- (C) Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir
- (D) Abhinav Murari

१९४. The Panji Prabandh provides a 'Genome Map' of the Maithil community spanning which years?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter.
- (C) Leelanand
- (D) Sodarpur Hariam.

१९५. Who is the son of Bhavaditya from Pali mentioned in the Kabai Narun records?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Durgadatt.
- (C) Ishwaridatt.
- (D) Mantu.

१९६. Who is recorded as the son of Bachhu from Digbo in the lineage of Amritnath?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar
- (B) Chitradhar.
- (C) Tirhuta (Maithilakshar).
- (D) Life force (Pranadhara).

१९७. According to the Kabai records (556), Ratnu is the son of whom?

- (A) Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.
- (B) Ankhayaka.
- (C) Jitendra, Amarendra, and Shailendra
- (D) Aniruddh (from Sakradhi).

१९८. In the Bandhav lineage (556), who is the son of Govind from Pali?

- (A) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them in the sun when it enters Leo.
- (B) Maharaja Devasimha.
- (C) Suidadi.
- (D) Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra

१९९. In the Teghra Narun lineage, who is the son of Madhan from Darihara?

- (A) Vanshidhar.
- (B) Harinandan
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) Harinarayan and Asharam

२००. In the Teghra records, who is recorded as the son of Rudradatt from Takwal?

- (A) Raja Giridhar Narayan.
- (B) Hridaynath.
- (C) Gonad.
- (D) Grammarian (Vaiyakaran)

२०१. Who is the son of Kaviraj from Jijwal mentioned in the Bashudev lineage?

- (A) Darihara.
- (B) Vaidyanath
- (C) Gunaakar Jha.
- (D) Saday.

२०२. In the Vatsalval records, who is the son of Raghunath from Baheradhi?

- (A) Shashikant, Satikant, and Lalitkant
- (B) Kolhua
- (C) Parwaha
- (D) Haridev.

२०३. In the Shaktiraipur records, who is the son of Virbhadra from Sakradhi?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Adya.
- (C) Adhyapak
- (D) Andi.

२०४. Who is the son of Jagannath from Sakradhi mentioned in the Machali lineage?

- (A) Anhi.
- (B) The first wife or daughter.
- (C) Chitradhar
- (D) Director General of Police (Dr G.P.)

२०५. In the Bhakhrauli village records, who are the two sons of Shubhankar?

- (A) Pradyumna and Abhiram.
- (B) Piyush
- (C) Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.
- (D) The Madhyandini Shakha.

२०६. In the Bhakhrauli lineage, Bhavesh is the son of whom?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Pradyumna.
- (C) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.
- (D) Chakradhar, Yashodhar, Muralidhar, and Dharnidhar

२०७. Who is recorded as the son of Krishnadev from Budhwal in the Bhavesh lineage?

- (A) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Chulhai and Jhulanand
- (D) Shivdev.

२०८. In the Bhakhrauli records, who is the son of Harinandan from Sakradhi?

- (A) The earlier Vidyapati (pre-Jyotirishwar period)
- (B) Shri Krishna.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Ananto and Madan Gopal.

२०९. According to the Bhakhrauli records (566), who is the son of Kaviraj from Jijwal?

- (A) Saday.
- (B) Dharmadatta.
- (C) Karna Kayasthas.
- (D) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

२१०. The Malangiya Kujouli village record begins with the son of whom?

- (A) Bhadrapada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.
- (B) Chaudhari Ramchatar.
- (C) Sadanand.
- (D) Shrikant

२११. In the Malangiya lineage, Murali is identified as the son of whom?

- (A) Chhandogya have four steps (Name, Tonsure, Thread, Return), while Vajasaneyis have five (Tonsure, Thread, Vedarambh, Return).
- (B) Jibu.
- (C) Lakshmikanth, Mayakant, Premkant, Jaykant, Shrikant and Hemkant.
- (D) Sadanand.

२१२. In the Malangiya records, Sundar is identified as the son of whom?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Jagadguru
- (C) Govindadatt.
- (D) Gopal and Madhav.

२१३. In the Malangiya lineage (574), who is the son of Taradatt from Sunderpur?

- (A) Vidyapati.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Bhay (also known as Giridhari).
- (D) Jagadbhuj.

२१४. According to the document title, what is the chronological range of the 'Genome Mapping' provided by the Mithila Panji Prabandh?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Maharajadhiraja Bahadur
- (C) She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family.
- (D) They were scholars of Sanskrit, Maithili, and Western literature.

२१५. In the 'Dadari to Karaur Harinagar' section (581), who is identified as the son of Pashupati?

- (A) Rajendra and Rajesh.
- (B) Ghani.
- (C) The Pancha Gauda group.
- (D) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२१६. Who are the two sons of Shrutidhar mentioned in the records?

- (A) Khaggu.
- (B) Maternal and paternal relations.
- (C) Jadaun and Shitilo.
- (D) Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.

२१७. In the Mandar lineage, who is the son of Yadav mentioned as an alliance for Shrutidhar's son?

- (A) Dayaditta.
- (B) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna
- (C) Subodhchandra
- (D) Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.

२१८. Who is the son of Jadaun mentioned in the records associated with Soharpur?

- (A) Radhek.
- (B) Madhusudan.
- (C) Harivansh.
- (D) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

२१९. Who is the son of Madhurapati and father of Rudradatta and Jayadatta?

- (A) Chumman (Shaktinath)
- (B) Madhurapati.
- (C) Chhatradhari.
- (D) Raja Ishwari Datta.

२२०. In the lineage of Rudradatta, who is the son of Narapati mentioned in section 581?

- (A) Shubhapati.
- (B) Paat Panji.
- (C) Bach and Nagarjadatta.
- (D) Their father is Jamawahar.

२२१. The son of Jayadatta is identified as ____.

- (A) Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara.
- (B) Kashinath.
- (C) Honours Graduate and Headmaster (Pradhan \ Adhyapak)
- (D) Jayraj Singh.

२२२. Who are the two sons of Lanjha mentioned in section 584?

- (A) Pandit Bhavanatha Mishra, known for not asking for anything (Ayaachi).
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Harihar, Padmapani, and Gangadhar.
- (D) Baladatta and Gopal.

२२३. In the lineage of Kalikadatta, who is the son of Pankaj?

- (A) Rajiv Ranjan.
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Aditu and Madhukar.
- (D) Mahesh.

२२४. In the Brahmautral section (585), who is the son of Mahadev?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (B) Sixty-four (64).
- (C) Principal (Pracharya).
- (D) Kangali.

२२५. In section 585, Pitambar and Shivakumar are the sons of ____.

- (A) He inadvertently married his first cousin (mother's sister's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter.
- (D) Avadhi.

२२६. In section 586, who is the father of the daughter Nike?

- (A) Purushottam.
- (B) Sadanand.
- (C) Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.
- (D) MMU Govind

२२७. In section 586, Sharadi is identified as the son of ____.

- (A) Raghunath
- (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (C) Amritnath.
- (D) Sanful.

२२८. Gopiraman is the son of ____.

- (A) Sharadi.
- (B) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.
- (C) Trinayan Bhatt
- (D) Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.

२२९. In section 586, Pitambar is identified as the son of ____ from Soharpur.

- (A) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.
- (B) Sanjay and Shraddhanand.
- (C) Krishnavir.
- (D) Madhusudan.

२३०. In section 587, the four daughters of Bhagwanidatta are Lakshmikant, Chandrakant, Harikant, and ____.

- (A) Mathura.
- (B) Rohan.
- (C) Kamalapati.
- (D) Radhakant.

२३१. In the Rohabhali Ekahra section (589), Haridash is the father of ____.

- (A) Chaturbhuj.
- (B) Nadrishwar.
- (C) Water (jala), oil (taila), and loose binding (shithila-bandhana).
- (D) Kalikadatt

२३२. In section 590, Mahadev is identified as the son of ____.

- (A) Ajit
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Bhagirath.
- (D) Jyotish Chandra and Dev Chandra.

२३३. What is the primary subject matter of the text 'Maithila Panji Prabandha'?

- (A) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) 2000 AD (Chaitra month).
- (D) The genealogical records of Maithil Brahmins, tracking lineages from approximately 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२३४. In the lineage of Lalak (605), who is the son of Harivansha from the village of Bali?

- (A) Andi.
- (B) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (C) Piphaliya disease (Splenomegaly) and Kala-azar.
- (D) Mahadev.

२३५. Who is the son of Bahadur in the lineage of Dukhabhanjan (605)?

- (A) Hanumandatt.
- (B) Gangadhar
- (C) Thithar.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

२३६. In the lineage of Shrikant (607), who is the son of Babuji from the village of Digdho?

- (A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).
- (B) Ramachandra Vagish.
- (C) Mahadev.
- (D) Madhusudan.

२३७. Who is the son of Mathuranath in the lineage of Chota (608)?

- (A) Dukhi; Bhikhi
- (B) Durgay Prasad, Bhavani Prasad, and Tarani Prasad.
- (C) Sukhadi.
- (D) Chakradhar and Sashidhar.

२३८. According to section (609), who is the son of Jadunandan in the lineage of Bholanath?

- (A) Kashinath.
- (B) Jaydutt, Shivdutt, Teerthdutt, and Rudradutta.
- (C) Yugalkishore, Kamalkishore, and Rajkishore.
- (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

२३९. In the lineage of Vidhyadhar (610), who is the son of Ayodhyayanath?

- (A) Sakaradhi.
- (B) Lala.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh

२४०. Who is the son of Sadanand in the lineage of Jivatccha (611)?

- (A) Gunakar and his son Pranadhar.
- (B) Shambhu, Shekhar, and Shankarnath
- (C) Kanhai.
- (D) Bhavani (son of Chidaman).

२४१. In the lineage of Ratishchandra (611), who is identified as the son of Murali?

- (A) Nandadev.
- (B) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.
- (C) Yaduvir.
- (D) MA Madhav

२४२. Who is the son of Madhupati from the village of Alay in entry (612)?

- (A) Shivanand
- (B) Chitika.
- (C) Babunath.
- (D) Ruchaudhari.

२४३. In the genealogy of Yadav (613), who is the father of Kalikadatta?

- (A) Vidyanath, Bateshnath, and Badrinatha.
- (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (D) Kulapati.

२४४. In the lineage of Jadaun (613), who is the son of Fakir?

- (A) Umanath.
- (B) Chandan
- (C) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar
- (D) Laxminath.

२४५. In the genealogy of Bhairav (614), who is the father of Rudraj?

- (A) Bhanukar (also known as Doman).
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Shivadev.
- (D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

२४६. According to section (615), who is the son of Anant from the village of Valiyas?

- (A) Padmanand.
- (B) Vishnudatta.
- (C) Mahadev.
- (D) Harikesh

२४७. In the genealogy of Jyotishi Binnak (617), who is the father of Sadanand?

- (A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (B) Takbal.
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (D) Kumar Harsingh.

२४८. In the records of Kapileshwar (617), who is the son of Hridayamani?

- (A) Avadhabihari.
- (B) Mithilesh and others.
- (C) Pawan and Dhiraj.
- (D) Varna Ratnakar

२४९. In the lineage of Madhav (618), who is the son of Bhavani Datta?

- (A) Baidyanath.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) It is written on palm leaves (Talpatra) and is one of the best-preserved early records.
- (D) Lotan.

२५०. In the lineage of Mishra Krishnadev, who is recorded as his father?

- (A) Behat village.
- (B) Kirtinath.
- (C) 1991-12-01 00:00:00
- (D) Simshihad Khamgada

२५१. Who was the son of Mishra Achyut, often identified by the alias Gangadhar?

- (A) Chadani Sarisab.
- (B) Gada (अ०—अ०३/४अ०'अ०३/४).
- (C) Bavani.
- (D) Jibu.

२५२. Identify the son of Hariphul who was also known by the title Jatadhari.

- (A) Chaturanand, Mathuranand, Devanand and Dinanath.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Hridayanand.
- (D) Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath.

२५३. According to section (645), Mishra Umadatt, Shankardatt, and Ganeshdatt were the sons of which individual?

- (A) Lal.
- (B) Durgadutta
- (C) Kshatriyas
- (D) Jamua

२५४. Concept: Panji Prabandh

- (A) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) Radhelivasi Udanpur Jijwal.
- (C) Devkant
- (D) Vishnupati.

२५५. Identify the three primary sons of Mishra Chaturbhuj mentioned in section (635).

- (A) Kartikeya
- (B) Rasadh-Araria
- (C) Keshav, Padmanabh, and Achyut.
- (D) None.

२५६. Identify the father of the sons Taradhar, Govind, Arjun, and Babua.

- (A) Janardan
- (B) Mishra Rudranath.
- (C) Shyam.
- (D) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२५७. From section (646), who were the three sons of Mishra Shrikant?

- (A) Sakaradhi
- (B) Nageshwar
- (C) Harinandan, Raghunandan, and Brajnandan.
- (D) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

२५८. According to the lineage in section (651), who was the son of Mishra Didi Nath?

- (A) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern).
- (B) Madhu Sadhuko.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

२५९. In section (654), Ramanand, Achyutanand, and Gokulanand are the sons of which individual?

- (A) Gunakar, Divyakar, and Bhanukar
- (B) Chhotkan.
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) Baldev.

२६०. Identify the three sons of Mishra Digambar as per the records in section (643).

- (A) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.
- (B) 1957-04-09 00:00:00
- (C) Ishwardatta.
- (D) Shri Mohan, Manmohan, and Brajmohan.

२६१. Mishra Manik was the father of which three sons in section (655)?

- (A) Vaidyanath (Narayan Ji).
- (B) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (D) Devraj, Prabhuraj, and Bahadur.

२६२. Identify the sons of Mishra Madhav as per the list in section (654).

- (A) Kameshwar Singh
- (B) Pashupati, Ramanath, and Vedanand.
- (C) Mishra Rudranath.
- (D) Bahoran, Yadunandan, Jayanand and Harinandan.

२६३. According to the source, what was the lifespan of Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha?

- (A) 1150-1225
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) Devdatt, Bhavanidatt and Nena.
- (D) Amritansh (or Amaresh).

२६४. Identify the father of Mahamahopadhyaya Halleshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar.

- (A) Chhitai (son of Madhav).
- (B) Ratneshwar
- (C) Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.
- (D) Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.

୨୧୫. Halleshwar's sons, Raju and Haladhar, are associated with which village/clan?

- (A) Ramlal, Devlal, and Benlal.
- (B) Tirthanand, Nageshwar, and Kameshwar.
- (C) Gadh Belunch
- (D) Viprapalli (or Dhagajari).

୨୧୬. Who is the son of Rurmani from the Beheradhi clan?

- (A) Nandkishore
- (B) Lakshmikant.
- (C) The scholar Gunakar Jha was appointed for the Brahmin community.
- (D) Chandan

୨୧୭. Sadanand and Nityanand are the sons of which individual?

- (A) Sohago.
- (B) Jagatmani
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

୨୧୮. Where did Vedanand, the son of Sadanand, establish his residence?

- (A) He unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (B) MM Butesh
- (C) Kolhua
- (D) Dr Amarnath Jha

୨୧୯. Identify the sons of Harika who were residents of Madanpur.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Anand and Shivanand
- (C) Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.
- (D) Duvashya.

୨୨୦. Who were the sons of Muktinath (Bhagwat) residing in Khamgada?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Pategna
- (C) Khushikanth and Punitlal
- (D) Sadhukara

୨୨୧. Identify the two sons of Bhagwandatta from the Parakhand Beheradhi clan.

- (A) They include 'VedĀ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana.
- (B) Principal.
- (C) Shivdatta and Yogdatta
- (D) Yadav.

୨୨୨. Identify the sons of Shrikant (Rupan) who were residents of Madanpur.

- (A) Radhakanth and Jayakanth
- (B) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).
- (C) Bhavadatta.
- (D) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.

२७३. Radhakanth's sons include Shivkanth, Vasudev, Kamdev, and ____.

- (A) President's Award-winning Headmaster (Rashtrapati Puraskar Pradhana Adhyapak).
- (B) Premkanth
- (C) Lakshmikanth, Mayakanth, Premkanth, Jaykanth, Shrikanth and Hemkanth.
- (D) Bhavanidatta.

२७४. The individual Shoolpani (also known as Matnoo) is the son of ____.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (B) Taradatta
- (C) Yashodanand, Gitgovind, Sachidanand, and Udaykanth
- (D) Raja Padmanand Singh.

२७५. Babulal and Kanaiyalal are recorded as the sons of ____.

- (A) Dinesh, Shambhunath, and Bhagwan
- (B) Hardatta (Badrinath)
- (C) Kamaladatta is the son of Umadatta.
- (D) Vaidyanath

२७६. Who is recorded as the son of Gonoed in the context of Varadaha (Saharsa)?

- (A) Khekhan
- (B) Vijayadutta.
- (C) It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD).
- (D) Harinath.

२७७. Identify the sons of Khekhan from the Taila Sakradhi clan.

- (A) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Lal, Bholanath, Mathuranath, and Janakinath
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

२७८. Identify the four sons of Tofalal associated with the Majlishpur branch.

- (A) Yogadhar, Haladhar, Kholdhar, and Jaldhar
- (B) Rambhadra Singh.
- (C) Hridayram.
- (D) Jayadatta and Mansukh.

२७९. Kholdhar's sons include Murlidhar, Shridhar, and ____.

- (A) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.
- (B) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (C) Vidyadhar
- (D) Bhadrpadma (when the Sun is in Leo/Simha), as the heat is intense enough to preserve the palm leaves.

२८०. Jatadhar and Gajadhar are identified as the sons of which individual?

- (A) Kholdhar
- (B) He was a 'Town Planner' for the city.
- (C) Purushottam.
- (D) Padhadhar alias Nakatu, Karu, Shivu, Jeevi, and Bhavi.

२८१. Identify the sons of Jaldhar from the Soripur and Khauhal clans.

- (A) Rameshwar.
- (B) Ramakanth and Radhakanth
- (C) Seven generations.
- (D) Purushottam.

२८२. Who are the three sons of Yadunath mentioned in the records?

- (A) The creation of hierarchical sub-divisions and the formal 'Sakha' (branch) documentation.
- (B) Bishalgadh.
- (C) Ruranand, Gayanand, and Jhulanand
- (D) Sadannand.

२८३. The five sons of Ganesh (Batesh, Suresh, Naresh, Yugesh, and Avadesh) are associated with which village?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (B) Pategna
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

२८४. Identify the son of Avadesh from the Jagatpur Oini clan.

- (A) Anshu
- (B) Kamalnath.
- (C) Indrananda and Vivekanand.
- (D) Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.

२८५. Who are the sons of Subhash from the Bakri Saranpur clan?

- (A) By institutionalising the role of the Panjikaar and creating written state-verified records.
- (B) Gaurav and Madhav
- (C) 72 clans (with 64 detailed).
- (D) Chaudhari Nidhi and Chaudhari Hemangad.

२८६. Ashish and Rajnish are recorded as the sons of ____.

- (A) Satlakha
- (B) Takbal.
- (C) Prabhash
- (D) Rajuka

२८७. Identify the son of Vibhash from the Asura Badgam clan.

- (A) Ayush
- (B) Govinda.
- (C) Taraghar.
- (D) The maternal grandfather's paternal great-grandfather.

२८८. Akhiyak's sons include Takenath, Meghnath, and ____.

- (A) Shekhar.
- (B) Padmanath
- (C) Nishikant.
- (D) Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

२८९. In the lineage of Nirajanath, who are the sons of Chaturbhuj?

- (A) MM Halayudha.
- (B) Jagadbhuj and Lakshmidatta
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Uchiti.

२९०. Identify the village associated with the descendants of Mahamahopadhyaya Halleshwar.

- (A) Soripur
- (B) Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.
- (C) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.
- (D) Ramdev and Krishnadev.

२९१. Who was the wife of Manmohan, the son of Nandlal?

- (A) Badrinath
- (B) Adya.
- (C) Harikishore and Kamalkishore.
- (D) Piphaliya disease (Splenomegaly) and Kala-azar.

२९२. Where did Vishwanath, the son of Sadhu, reside?

- (A) Duganand.
- (B) Umanath.
- (C) Ramnath.
- (D) Sakhua.

२९३. In the Baradaha lineage, who was the father of Mangan?

- (A) Chhotkan.
- (B) Dayanath.
- (C) Bhogishwar
- (D) King Harisimhadeva.

२९४. Sitaram was the son of which individual in the Baradaha lineage?

- (A) Shivadatta.
- (B) Suryakant.
- (C) Hanumandatt.
- (D) Liladatta

२९५. Gopal was the father of which individual in the Hati Sodarpur lineage?

- (A) Yogi
- (B) Maharaja Samar Singh
- (C) Ancient History.
- (D) Bhavadev.

२९६. List the sons of Bhavadev mentioned in the text.

- (A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (B) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.
- (C) MCA (Master of Computer Applications).
- (D) Vijayadutta.

२९७. Sadanand and Bhagwat were the sons of which individual?

- (A) Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Lattau.
- (C) Maharaja Shiva Singh.
- (D) Shivlall and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).

२९८. List the four 'Kishore' sons of Sadanand.

- (A) Khadhara Brahmapura.
- (B) Naval Kishore, Jugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, and Shyamal Kishore.
- (C) Babunath.
- (D) Modanand Jha.

२९९. Radhakant's son, Ramesh, resided in which village?

- (A) Vidyanand Jha
- (B) Lakshmikant, Jivanand, Mahanand and Sarvanand
- (C) Nadrishwar.
- (D) Rajanpura.

३००. Who were the two sons of Balbodh?

- (A) Girijanand and his wife from Behat Khandwala.
- (B) Jalay (associated with Krishna).
- (C) Rajendra and Amarendra.
- (D) Ganapati.

३०१. Who were the sons of Babu Mishra?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (B) Amit Mishra.
- (C) Sadanand and Parmanand.
- (D) Indrapati

३०२. Dharani and Gangadash were the sons of which individual?

- (A) MA and PhD.
- (B) Babu Mishra.
- (C) The source references the historical migration of records toward Nepal libraries.
- (D) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.

३०३. Rajiv Nayan (also known as Babuji) was the son of ____.

- (A) Adhyapak
- (B) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in that script.
- (C) Bhaiya Mishra.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

३०४. Who were the two sons of Rajiv Nayan?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.
- (B) Lochan.
- (C) Yogendra Narayan
- (D) Nilkanth and Punyanand.

३०५. Who was the father of Khadganarayan (also known as Babue)?

- (A) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.
- (B) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.
- (C) Modnarayan.
- (D) Gangadhar

३०६. Who were the sons of Chintamani mentioned in the text?

- (A) Shankar, Madhukar, Tatikar, and Matikar.
- (B) Pancha Gauda.
- (C) Mukund, Madhav, and Govind.
- (D) Chiranjiv.

३०७. Gangadhar and Jagdish were the sons of which individual?

- (A) Bhavadeva.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Baidyanath, Basukinath, and Prayagnath.
- (D) Mukund.

३०८. The text lists Gopal Mohan, Sushil, Surendra, Giesh, and Shrikrishna Harinatha as the sons of ____.

- (A) MA Madhav
- (B) They are Sundar and Shyamji.
- (C) Babu Mishra.
- (D) Gauridatt

३०९. From which specific location do the sons of Jagdish (Vijay Krishna, Uday Krishna, Vinay Krishna, and Jay Krishna) hail?

- (A) Gyanand Singh.
- (B) Gaurikant
- (C) Dhal-siyam.
- (D) Hati Saderpur Parwaha

३१०. In the context of the lineage at Sultanpur, name the three sons of Damodar.

- (A) Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.
- (B) Shri Mohan Prasad, Chandramohan, and Lakshmikanth Prasad
- (C) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridhha Prapitamaha).
- (D) Mahanand and Kripinand.

३११. What professional title is assigned to Vaidyanath, the father of Amarnath, Kumarnath, and Shankarnath?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Ratinath.
- (C) Acharya Adhyapak (Teacher)
- (D) Hridaynandan

३१२. List the four professional or educational designations associated with Shyamnath.

- (A) Awadh Narayan
- (B) Parashmani.
- (C) D. Litt.
- (D) Sadachari, Naitik, Adhyapak (MA, LLB, BT)

३१३. Who are the four sons of Ramanand?

- (A) The Panjekar.
- (B) Balbhar
- (C) Income Tax Officer.
- (D) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna

३१४. In Hati Sodarpur, Rameshwar had three sons: Gunidhniidh, Dayanidh, and ____.

- (A) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Vinodanand.
- (C) Shambhunath and Kashinath.
- (D) Bhujanidh

३१५. Umesh Chandra, an 'Acharya Adhyapak', has a son named ____.

- (A) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (B) Bhagwan
- (C) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.
- (D) Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi.

३१६. Achhdhar Mishra's sons are Jayanand (also known as Jeet) and ____.

- (A) Jatadhar (also known as Yatik)
- (B) Ankhi
- (C) Anirudh.
- (D) The sons of Rupnath's son, Shashidhar.

३१७. Vishnudutt's sons include Pyarelal, Shrutinath, and ____.

- (A) Radheshyam and Santosh.
- (B) M.M. Khagesh
- (C) Ratneshwar.
- (D) Padmanand

३१८. Name the three sons of Vishwanath identified as 'Mahamahopadhyay' (M.M.).

- (A) Mithila (Videha).
- (B) Gunapati and Padumo.
- (C) Ruchi, Raiya, and Shyam Raja.
- (D) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath

३१९. Who are the sons of Bhavanath (Ayachi Dube)?

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh initiated the 'Sakha Panji' to further categorise lineages.
- (B) Chaturanand, Mathuranand, Devanand and Dinanath.
- (C) Nokhelal and Chumman Lal
- (D) Shankar, Mahadev, Bhase, and Dashe

३२०. Shankar's sons are Gadadhar, Govind, and ____.

- (A) Dinmani.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (C) Harkhu
- (D) Yadunandan.

३२१. Who are the four sons of Vasudev mentioned in the lineage study?

- (A) Sudhir Ranjan
- (B) Ughand Jalay
- (C) Ratidev, Udaykar, Mandan, and Vidyanand
- (D) Hati Saderpur Parwaha

३२२. Mahinath's primary sons include Giripati, Khagpati, Mansukha, Chandidatt, Durgadatt, Dayanidhi, Bechu, and ____.

- (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Nafarichand, Padmalochan, Vishwanath, Mangali, and Chanda.
- (C) Astrology and Astronomy (Jyotish Shastra).
- (D) Kanhaiya

३२३. Narayandatt's son Yadu had two sons: Achaklall and ____.

- (A) Simritlal
- (B) Madhurapati.
- (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Lakshmikant.

३२४. Who is the son of Durgadatt Mishra?

- (A) Jaynath
- (B) Sahadev and Gunjeswar
- (C) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- (D) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.

३२५. Jaynath's sons are Nityanand, Sadanand, and ____.

- (A) Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).
- (B) Saday.
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Kulanand

३२६. Sadanand's sons are Tulakrishna and ____.

- (A) Vedanand
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Indrapati.
- (D) Madhusudan, Baidyanath, and Vagish

३२७. Mital's sons are Panchanand, Chaturanand, Achyutanand, and ____.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Khadganand
- (C) Ekahara
- (D) Ramankant.

३२८. Who is recorded as the son of Chakradhar?

- (A) Vinu (alias Take Narayan)
- (B) Lelhuk.
- (C) Because the entire historical corpus of Panji records is written in this script, and losing it would make the records inaccessible.
- (D) Kaviraj Gangadhar.

३३९. In which location did Lelhuk, the son of Chakradhar, reside?

- (A) Modanand Jha.
- (B) Bhattachak.
- (C) Taranand.
- (D) Vijayadatta.

३३०. Who were the two sons of Matinath based at Murajpur?

- (A) Rajkamal Chaudhary.
- (B) Raghunath
- (C) He inadvertently married a close relative (his cousin's daughter) due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (D) Hira and Modnarayan.

३३१. Identify the son of Vachaspati.

- (A) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra
- (B) Tribhuvan.
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) Shankar

३३२. Phaturi had two sons named ____ and Dharanath.

- (A) Taraghar.
- (B) Vishnupati and Shivpati.
- (C) Narasimha.
- (D) Bhanjan and Sadashiv.

३३३. Who was the son of Narasimha who resided in Bhavanipur?

- (A) Bhagirath.
- (B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) Sugam Sangeet (Light music) singer.

३३४. Haladhar, a resident of Rampur, was the son of ____.

- (A) Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.
- (B) Dharanath.
- (C) They are protected from water and oil, tied with thick bindings, and dried in the sun during the lion sign (August/September).
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

३३५. Identify the two sons of Hanuman Dutt (Bauku).

- (A) Jagadbhuj.
- (B) Harikrishna.
- (C) Bharath and Muralidhar.
- (D) Chotelal (alias Madhusudan) and Ayodhyanath (alias Bhago).

३३६. Who was the son of Govardhan who resided in Sultanpur?

- (A) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) The lineage of Dhiru
- (D) Sheetal Harivansh and Harisharman.

३३७. Name the five sons of Professor Narayan Mishra.

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Yoganand
- (C) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.
- (D) Shyamanand, Mohan, Madan, Amit Kumar and Abhishek Kumar.

३३८. The sons of Nandipat were Nena, Padarth, and ____.

- (A) No direct sons are listed; he was succeeded by his brother Rameshwar Singh.
- (B) Master of Arts (MA).
- (C) Eknath.
- (D) Ramanath and Devanath.

३३९. Padarth had two sons named Bharmu Mani and ____.

- (A) Indramani (alias Baun).
- (B) Dr Amarnath Jha.
- (C) Arundhati.
- (D) Tulakant

३४०. Who were the two sons of Shiri?

- (A) Padma Pati.
- (B) Parmeshwari Dutt (alias Guju) and Krishnadutt.
- (C) Because the genealogical records are the only massive corpus of texts still traditionally written in this script.
- (D) Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, Karnat, and Maharashtra.

३४१. Who were the four sons of Kapileshwar resident in Nauhat?

- (A) Vishnupati.
- (B) Krupa Sut Madhuri.
- (C) Shukdev, Baldev, Satyadev and Kamdev.
- (D) Keshav.

३४२. Who were the three children of Satyadev?

- (A) Shakha Panji.
- (B) Sunil, Anil and Hemna.
- (C) Sahitya Saroj.
- (D) Kalikadatta.

३४३. Identify the two sons of Krishnadutt.

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) Arjun and Phalgun.
- (C) Badrinath and Indranath
- (D) Kumod.

३४४. The sons of Ruchi were Brahmaddutt, Jaydutt, and ____.

- (A) Triloknath and Goloknath.
- (B) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (C) Muktinath and Pradipnath
- (D) Supana.

३४५. Who was the son of Brahmadutt?

- (A) It equates the Panji lineage tracking to modern 'Genome Mapping' and 'Chromosomes'.
- (B) Laxmidutt (alias Pagad).
- (C) Manik, Shivan, Shambhu, and Yaddu
- (D) 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248).

३४६. Laxmidutt (Pagad) had five sons: Jaykrishna, Ramanand, Parmanand, Krishnanand, and ____.

- (A) 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248).
- (B) Yadavchandra
- (C) Shyamanand, Mohan, Madan, Amit Kumar and Abhishek Kumar.
- (D) Padmapat.

३४७. Nanhku had four sons: Chandrashekhar, Lala, Kalar, and ____.

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).
- (D) Bhogi.

३४८. Identify the three children of Chandrashekhar (alias Harmadi).

- (A) Devdatt, Bhavanidatt and Nena.
- (B) Kalikadatta and Shubhapati.
- (C) Sitaram
- (D) BhavĀ nidatta.

३४९. Raghunandan (Nunulal) had three sons: Babe, Harikrishna, and ____.

- (A) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).
- (B) Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev
- (C) Rajiv Lochan, Kamal, and Ghoghana.
- (D) Kapileshwar and Madaneshwar

३५०. According to the text, who was the son of Loknath?

- (A) Yadunandan.
- (B) Janakinandan
- (C) Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.
- (D) Vijay and Ajay.

३५१. Who is identified as the son of Yadunandan in the lineage of Loknath?

- (A) Bhaiya.
- (B) The 'honour killing' (reputation destruction) of Gangesha Upadhyaya and his family's history.
- (C) Banaili, Purnea.
- (D) Lochan.

३५२. Who is the son of Ramanand mentioned in the records?

- (A) Jaykrishna.
- (B) Mahadev.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) This period provides the most intense heat required to preserve the palm leaves from pests and moisture.

३५३. In the 'Dabhada' lineage, who are the sons of Yaduveer?

- (A) Yaddu
- (B) Virendra and Rajkumar.
- (C) Madhukant.
- (D) Parmanand, Durganand, Indranand, and Ruranand.

३५४. Who are the four daughters of Jayadev (Bulanand) mentioned?

- (A) Sushila, Shanti, Manjula, and Rekha.
- (B) Madhyandina.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.

३५५. In the Sultanpur region, who were the sons of Shilanath (Panchkodi)?

- (A) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) Gangadhar (Son of Bholanath).
- (D) Achyut.

३५६. Who was the son of Gangadatt in the Shripur region?

- (A) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhana).
- (B) Haridev.
- (C) The children are Bachru, Hrishikesh, Heera, and Kalaka.
- (D) Manranjan, Dalbhanjan, and Shringi.

३५७. Who were the sons of Dalbhanjan?

- (A) Rajakant, Mayakant, Mahakant, and Shambhukant.
- (B) Girijadatt and Shankardatt (Harihardatt).
- (C) Akhilesh.
- (D) Jagmohan.

३५८. Which son of Ravinandan served as the Union Railway Minister and Foreign Trade Minister?

- (A) Lalit Narayan Mishra.
- (B) King Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Upendra, Yogendra, and Surendra.
- (D) Radhanath

३५९. Identify the sons of Kamal Narayan (Laddu).

- (A) Anil, Sunil, Parimal, and Govinda.
- (B) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.
- (C) Banka Umanath.
- (D) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

३६०. Who is the son of Tofalal in the family of Ramanath?

- (A) It is the date of the formal 'Panji Prabandh' (genealogical regulation).
- (B) Tirthadatta.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Padmanath

३६१. Rajendra is identified as the President of which political organization in Bihar?

- (A) Bihar Pradesh Congress.
- (B) Nayadev
- (C) Rameshwar.
- (D) Father

३६२. Who are the sons of Rajendra mentioned in the genealogy?

- (A) Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha.
- (B) Madhu Sadhuko.
- (C) Bhogenra, Satyendra, Dharendra, and Amarendra.
- (D) It marks the formal institution of the Panji system by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

३६३. Which son of Rajendra is noted as a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and a Minister?

- (A) Gadadhar, Vidyadhar and Dayadhar
- (B) Dharendra.
- (C) Gunakan Jha.
- (D) Dharanath.

३६४. Who are the three sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Jiveshwar?

- (A) By institutionalising the role of the Panjika and creating written state-verified records.
- (B) Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.
- (C) Bachcha, Mahesh, Rajballabh, and Ganesh.
- (D) Halleshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar.

३६५. Who were the sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Vishwanath?

- (A) 450
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.
- (D) Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.

३६६. Identify the sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Ravinath.

- (A) Jivanath, Bhavanand (Ayachi Dube), and Devnath.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar.
- (C) Keshava, Madhava, and Damodara.
- (D) Sir Ganganath Jha.

३६७. Who are the sons of Judaun?

- (A) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.
- (B) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Lakshmiapati.
- (D) Gyanand Singh.

३६८. Identify the sons of Jhadula Jha.

- (A) Vabhis, Kunal, and Vishal.
- (B) Dheeraj Kumar and Raushan Kumar.
- (C) Shyamnath, Pritnath, Tejnath, Premnath, and Jankinath.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

३६९. The grammarian (Vaiyakarana) Dular had three sons: Jhaptu, Hridaykant, and ____.

- (A) Pandit Madhusudan Chaudhary.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Umakant.
- (D) Bacha.

३७०. In the Dumariya branch, Shilanand is the son of ____.

- (A) A detailed family tree tracking descendants and their specific maternal lineages over several centuries.
- (B) Vidyanand
- (C) 1987-07-01 00:00:00
- (D) Mahesh.

३७१. Who are the sons of Tirthamani belonging to the Rajanpura Darihara branch?

- (A) Girijanand and Khelanand.
- (B) I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service).
- (C) Raghunath Shiromani.
- (D) Baidyanath, Digambar, Bhuvneshwar, and Padmanand.

३७२. The son of Basant Lal, identified in the Beda Sakradi lineage, is ____.

- (A) Vijaydatt.
- (B) Chandranand
- (C) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.
- (D) Gopal.

३७३. In the Mangrauni records, who are the sons of the grammarian (Vaiyakaran) Lal?

- (A) Sakaradhi
- (B) Utkala.
- (C) Takbal.
- (D) Yadunath (Nena) and Bhavesh.

३७४. Name the son of Yadunath (Nena) who is associated with the Badgam Darihara lineage.

- (A) Manmohan
- (B) The late medieval period.
- (C) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.
- (D) Devananda.

३७५. Bhavanidatt's son Matu had two sons named Shri Bhuj and ____.

- (A) Khadgapani.
- (B) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).
- (C) Jagad Bhuj
- (D) MSc and PhD

३७६. Chiranjiv (Ghoghe) had two sons named Bhavanand and ____.

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (B) Umanand
- (C) Santosh
- (D) Rudrapati.

३७७. Lochan's sons include Gangadatt, Somdatt, Ranjan, and ____.

- (A) Damna
- (B) Brahmanand (alias Babuanji), Vidyanand, and Krishnanand
- (C) To ensure the physical longevity of the palm-leaf (Tala-patra) or paper records.
- (D) Resident of

३७८. Gangadatt's three sons are Khedan, Raman, and ____.

- (A) King Nanyadeva.
- (B) Hridyadatt
- (C) Garh Ghosot
- (D) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

३७९. Who is the son of Khedan mentioned in the Bela Sakradi lineage?

- (A) Kheli
- (B) Lalak
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

३८०. Shashinath (Nanhku) had three sons: Tilakdatt, Chamaklall, and ____.

- (A) Narayandatt.
- (B) Madhusudan
- (C) Khaua.
- (D) 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248).

३८१. Who are the two sons of Chamaklall in the Rajanpura Darihara branch?

- (A) Maharaj Narapati.
- (B) Ganganand, Mahadev, and Govind.
- (C) Jaykant, Shobhakant, Shambhukant, Kalikant, Arunkant, and Ashok Kant.
- (D) Ganesh and Vishwanath.

३८२. Taradatt's sons, Nenan and Garibnath, are associated with the ____ Budhwal lineage.

- (A) Pandit Bhavanatha Mishra, known for not asking for anything (Ayaachi).
- (B) Gangora
- (C) Senior Advocate at the Patna High Court.
- (D) M.M. Khagesh

३८३. Who is the son of Rurnath (Gudar) in the Rajpur branch?

- (A) Nacharik
- (B) Raju and Giri.
- (C) Sukhadi.
- (D) Vidyapati

३८४. Hridyadatt's two sons in the Kanasm Mandar lineage are Bhushan and ____.

- (A) Khooni
- (B) Vaidyanath
- (C) Grihamani.
- (D) Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.

३८५. Durmangal fathered three sons: Durgadatt, Ramkrishna, and ____.

- (A) M.A. Teacher.
- (B) Manikrishna
- (C) Nahar and Digunth
- (D) Yagyanath (alias Jagannath).

३८६. Durgadatt's son Phani is associated with which lineage?

- (A) Chandranand
- (B) Ekahara
- (C) Shankaradatta.
- (D) Kumar Shyamanand Singh, Kumar Vimalanand, Kumar Taranand, and Kumar Durganand.

३८७. Phani's five sons include Vaidyanath, Kashinath, Gaurinath, Shilanath, and ____.

- (A) Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath
- (B) Shankarnath
- (C) Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage).
- (D) Krishnadev, Vishnudev, and Shankar.

३८८. Ghutarâ€™s sons include Premnath, Bengali, Brajmohan, and several others like ____.

- (A) Vasudev.
- (B) Bateshnath (also Jateshnath, Shaktinath, and Shyamnath).
- (C) Raja Buddhinath.
- (D) Sohagmadar and Palasi

३८९. Jagannath (Munna) holds which academic degree according to the records?

- (A) Hridaynarayan.
- (B) Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).
- (C) B.A.
- (D) Rangai.

३९०. Who are the sons of Brajmohan in the Pothiya (Sultanpur) branch?

- (A) Panjekar
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Madhurapati and Narapati
- (D) Vaidyanath

३९१. Manthanâ€™s son Madhusudan is associated with the ____ lineage.

- (A) 1326 AD
- (B) Satlakha
- (C) IAS
- (D) Lokangad

३९२. Raghunandan, the son of Ripusudan, holds which academic degree?

- (A) Madhav, Gangesh, and Lambodara.
- (B) M.Sc.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

३९३. In the Rashadh branch, Shankarnath's son is ____.

- (A) Gunakar.
- (B) Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions.
- (C) Girijanand, Padmanand, and Sadanand.
- (D) Bhagwandatt

३९४. The lineage of M.M.U. Vishwanath continues through M.M. Raghunath, who had two sons: Mahipati and ____.

- (A) Gangapati
- (B) Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century.
- (C) Ishwaridutt
- (D) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.

३९५. Bhavanand's sons in the Lohna Sakradi lineage include Sona and ____.

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (B) Adarsh.
- (C) Mahopadhyaya Ishan Nath.
- (D) Kouski Datt

३९६. Who were the two sons of Rajeshwari mentioned in the early excerpts of the lineage?

- (A) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.
- (B) Janakinath and Devnath.
- (C) Gunakar and his son Pranadhar.
- (D) Lekhmani (Satish Chandra)

३९७. In the genealogy of Narayan Chandra, what is the educational qualification of his son Chandrashekhar?

- (A) Gopal and Madhav.
- (B) Padmanabh Singh is the son of Mohan Singh.
- (C) Ramnagar
- (D) Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).

३९८. Identify the social position or title held by Tarakant in the Radheli lineage.

- (A) Mithila.
- (B) Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati
- (C) Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).
- (D) Nepal.

३९९. What is the alias (Pr0) for Madhusudan in the Gondoo lineage?

- (A) Haradatta and Vapat.
- (B) Manohar.
- (C) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), or Loose binding (Sthula Bandhanat).
- (D) Shrikar.

४००. Identify the professional roles held by Yadunandan in the Madhusudan branch.

- (A) Kamalnath and Laddu
- (B) Teacher, School Founder and Bank Manager.
- (C) Lakshminath
- (D) Kaviraj.

४०१. Name the four sons of Yadunandan mentioned in the text.

- (A) Amarendra, Subhash, and Avadhesh.
- (B) Udyanand and Khiladi
- (C) Alok, Deepak, Shushankar and Ambuja.
- (D) Trinayan Bhatt

४०२. Identify the four sons of Haladhar in the Salampur branch.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Bhairavadatta, Ratneshwar, and Saheba.
- (C) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, Harinandan and Shivrnanan.
- (D) Sodipur.

४०३. In the Sandahpur Dadhoy lineage, who is the father of the four sons Amaru, Ratan, Veer and Panthu?

- (A) Nath.
- (B) Honours Graduate and Headmaster (Pradhan\ Adhyapak)
- (C) Raju and Haladhara.
- (D) Vijayadatta.

४०४. Name the four sons of Kalanath in the Pakhliya branch.

- (A) Babuan, Gopal, Loknath and Madan.
- (B) Raghunath.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Kashi and Naresh.

४०५. Who are the three sons of Khelnanand in the Rupaspur branch?

- (A) Vivekanand, Dayanand and Adityanand.
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) They are dried in the sun when it enters the sign of Leo (Sinha Rashi).
- (D) Economics.

४०६. Identify the sons of Indramohan as mentioned in the text.

- (A) Devkrishna
- (B) Gangadatt (or Baburaiyaka/Ekn/Narayandatt).
- (C) Satlakha
- (D) Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan).

४०७. Who are the three sons of Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan)?

- (A) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.
- (B) Kamalapati.
- (C) Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.
- (D) Bahadur Thakura of Mauwa, Khandawala

४०८. Identify the son of Naresh Mohan in the Deep Baheradhi branch.

- (A) Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.
- (B) Harshadatt
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Shaktimohan.

४१७. What title is given to Avadhesh, the son of Chintamani, in the Jahanpur branch?

- (A) It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.
- (B) The group of Brahmins traditionally residing in the western part of the region.
- (C) Rajendra and Amarendra.
- (D) President's Award-winning Headmaster (Rashtrapati Puraskar Pradhana Adhyapak).

४१८. Who are the two sons of Radhanand mentioned in the record?

- (A) Ravindra, Virendra, Rajendra, Trilok, and Tirthnath.
- (B) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.
- (C) Rajendra and Rajesh.
- (D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshara).

४१९. What is the profession of Prashant, the son of Rajesh?

- (A) Sadhukar and Ratnakar.
- (B) Muninath Singh.
- (C) He is a Bank Manager.
- (D) Professor and Registrar.

४२०. Who are the two sons of Ganganand from Buniyadpur, West Bengal?

- (A) Yugalkishore, Kamalkishore, and Rajkishore.
- (B) Vadi.
- (C) Parmanand
- (D) Ratan and Tapan.

४२१. Who are the two sons of Swarupanand (also known as Bechu)?

- (A) Purushottam.
- (B) Sanjay and Shraddhanand.
- (C) Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh
- (D) Vijayadutta.

४२२. What are the names of the two sons of Sanjay, son of Swarupanand?

- (A) Umanath.
- (B) Madedhar and Surgan.
- (C) Modanand Jha.
- (D) The poet Vidyapati Thakur (as per specific historical/social notations in certain Panjis).

४२३. List the five sons of Vasudeva mentioned in the Sataidh Sarisav lineage.

- (A) Rameshwar, Bhuvneshwar, Gangadutt, Durgadutt, and Dhirkant.
- (B) Lattau.
- (C) Vaidyanath and Jagannath.
- (D) Acharya

४२४. Who are the four sons of Rameshwar residing in Murajpur?

- (A) Madhusudan and Lakshmiapati.
- (B) Madedhar and Surgan.
- (C) Maniram, Saburdutt, Banmali, and Hiranmanika.
- (D) Lakhima Devi.

४२५. Who are the two sons of Gangadutt?

- (A) Krishnaram and Ghanaram.
- (B) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.
- (C) Ganesh and Pradeep.
- (D) Shambhunath and Kashinath.

४२६. Who are the two sons of Krishnaram?

- (A) Chandradutt and Prithvidutt.
- (B) Namkaran, Chudakaran, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (C) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).
- (D) Shankar and Prakash.

४२७. Who are the three sons of Chandradutt?

- (A) Ramlal, Devlal, and Benlal.
- (B) Anant.
- (C) Manoj and Saroj.
- (D) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.

४२८. In which academic field did Dr Ashok Kumar earn his M.Sc and Ph.D?

- (A) Sohago.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) In the field of Physics.

४२९. What academic title is held by Virendra Kumar, son of Balgovind?

- (A) Chandradev.
- (B) Jagannath, Ramanand, and Devanand
- (C) Acharya Doctor.
- (D) Education Officer (Shiksha Adhikari).

४३०. What social role is attributed to Yadunandan (also known as Bechan)?

- (A) He was a famous social worker and Mukhiya.
- (B) Dashrath and Manorath
- (C) Keshav.
- (D) Mano

४३१. Who are the three sons of Yadunandan?

- (A) Arun, Tarun, and Shailendra.
- (B) Vishnupati and Shivpati.
- (C) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).
- (D) Vaishya Musha

४३२. Who are the two sons of Jagannath (son of Fakir)?

- (A) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.
- (B) Gangadhar and Ramkrishna.
- (C) Vijay, Raman, and Santosh.
- (D) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.

४३३. List the three sons of Gangadhar.

- (A) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.
- (B) Shivrnanadan.
- (C) Panchavadan, Madhukar, and Ninu.
- (D) Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha.

४३४. Who was the father of Ray Jahad Singh?

- (A) Ray Madhusudan.
- (B) Sohago.
- (C) Sadhukar and Ratnakar.
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

४३५. Who are the three sons of Ray Brajraj Singh?

- (A) It marks the formal institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh by the state.
- (B) Kanhaiya Singh, Jhapat Singh, and Badal Singh.
- (C) Raja Sarvanand.
- (D) Panjekar.

४३६. In the Maithil genealogical tradition, which term is used for a grandson?

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.
- (C) Pautra.
- (D) Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.

४३७. Subodh's maternal connection (Dau) was Nityanand from which village?

- (A) Deep Baheradhi.
- (B) Sunil, Anil, Sushil, Sudhir, and Alok.
- (C) Bhairavadatta, Ratneshwar, and Saheba.
- (D) Pag and Shal

४३८. Sunil, the son of Ramnarayan, had a maternal connection to Ramanand, who was the son of ____.

- (A) Divakar.
- (B) Bhavanath.
- (C) Vijaydutt.
- (D) Madhav.

४३९. Who were the five sons of Sundar Lal?

- (A) Adya.
- (B) Padmanand, Kalikanand, Kirtyanand, Chandranand, and Brahmanand.
- (C) He turned genealogical record-keeping into a state-regulated institution with appointed experts.
- (D) Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya.

४४०. Kalikanand's maternal connection (Dau) was Kadamlal from which location?

- (A) Avadhkishor, Jaykishor, Harikishor, Shrikishor and Rajkishor.
- (B) Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.
- (C) Ramkrishna, Ramchatar, and Sadananda.
- (D) Neeraj and Kundan.

४४१. Arvind, who was a teacher, had a son named ____.

- (A) Ramkrishna.
(B) Jhumaklal and Ranglal
(C) Amit Mishra.
(D) To maintain the caste purity of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.

४४२. Who were the three sons of Kirtyanand?

- (A) Vishwanath.
(B) Kulapati.
(C) Rajesh, Rakesh, and Mukesh.
(D) Yajurvedic Brahmins follow the Madhyandina Shakha (Vajasaneyi), while Samavedic Brahmins follow the Kauthuma Shakha (Chandoga).

४४३. Mahadev's son was Nagarjanand. Who were Nagarjanand's three children?

- (A) Sushil Kumar.
(B) Yugeshwar, Rameshwar and Kameshwar.
(C) Karnat dynasty
(D) Nirnanjan, Rajesh, and Amita.

४४४. Laxmikant's sons were Shyamanand, Kalanand, Parmanand, Kamlesh, and ____.

- (A) Gauripati and Ganganand (गौरीपति और गंगानन्द).
 (B) Balo
 (C) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha).
 (D) Avadhesh.

884. Manindra Mohan's sons were Dwitiya, Pradip, and _____.

- (A) Yadavchandra
(B) Ajit.
(C) It marks the formal institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh by the state.
(D) Gauripati.

४४६. Who were the six sons of Rudranand?

- (A) Shankar and Prakash.
(B) Jaykrishna, Jaynarayan, Balkrishna, Vidyanand, Achyutanand, and Sachidananda.
(C) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.
(D) Raghunath Shiromani

889. Jaykrishna's two sons were Pradip and ____.

- (A) Gujjar (Gujarat).
(B) Bhangi.
(C) Omprakash.
(D) Kumarnath, Sushil (BA), Sunil (Pr. Omkarnath), Shubhankar (MA), and Umaday.

886. In the Baliyas lineage, who were the two sons of Padmanath?

- (A) Sheetal Harivansh and Harisharman.
(B) Girijanand and Khelanand.
(C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
(D) Gopal.

४४९. Jive's son from the Pali village connection was ____.

- (A) Yogadhar.
- (B) Bhagwaditya.
- (C) Lack of updated documentation over time, leading them to rely on simple village-skipping rules.
- (D) Hareram.

४५०. Harinath's sons were Laxminath, Ruchinath, and ____.

- (A) Harinath, Nena, Premnath, Mukund, and Radhanath
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) Panichobh.
- (D) Maharashtra

४५१. Who were the two sons of Pathak Kamlapati?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Madhav and Padma.
- (C) Narsingh.
- (D) Pleader

४५२. Who were the four sons of Padmanath (son of Kamlapati)?

- (A) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.
- (B) It provides the earliest textual mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century.
- (C) King Nanyadeva.
- (D) Shobhinath, Jaynath, Eknath, and Kamal Lochan.

४५३. Who were the three sons of Jatadhar?

- (A) Radhanath and Dayanath.
- (B) Panjikars
- (C) Muninath Singh.
- (D) Ratandhar, Damodar, and Keshav.

४५४. Who were the two sons of Jagdish?

- (A) Smritisar.
- (B) The Panjikars (Genealogists).
- (C) Anant and Krishnadev.
- (D) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

४५५. Lambodar's sons were Upendra, Jagdish, Umakant, and ____.

- (A) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (B) Nanyadeva.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.
- (D) Radhakant.

४५६. Who were the two sons of Sudhakar?

- (A) Rajiv Ranjan.
- (B) Maithili Academy
- (C) Sanjeev and Rajiv Ranjan.
- (D) Devaditya, Jayaditya, and Hariharaditya.

४५७. Radhakant's three sons were Chakradhar, Muralidhar, and ____.

- (A) The timeframe covers the period from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (B) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev

४५८. Who were the two sons of Rajkar?

- (A) Harikrishna.
- (B) Arvind and Parshuram.
- (C) 2009 AD
- (D) Ekma Gram.

४५९. Who were the sons of Laxman in the Pakhliya branch?

- (A) Harijiv, Madhav, Dinmani, Govind, Jaykrishna, Jahali, and Anand.
- (B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (C) Pawan and Dhiraj.
- (D) Ladavan (Buddhikar) and Nonen.

४६०. Who was the son of Ruphan?

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) The introductory verses of the Panji records.
- (D) Kumar Madhavanand Singh.

४६१. Tanuklal's three sons were Sadanand, Indranand, and ____.

- (A) Gopala
- (B) 1326 AD (1248 Saka).
- (C) Girijananda.
- (D) Sakaradhi

४६२. According to the excerpts, who are the sons of Bhagirath?

- (A) Amarnath, Vishwanath, Indranath, and Kedarnath.
- (B) Proof (Professor/Scholar).
- (C) Chintamani and Ram
- (D) Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan

४६३. Pushpnath's son, Govindlal, is linked to which maternal lineage (Dau)?

- (A) Shishthadhar
- (B) Gangadutt.
- (C) Madan Mohan.
- (D) Bahadur Thakura of Mauwa, Khandawala

४६४. Name the three sons of Vidyanath as listed in the Badgam Shampur lineage.

- (A) Because it tracks hereditary lineages and genetic ancestry over a 1,500-year period.
- (B) Parmanand, Sadanand, and Banmali
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) Bhavadeva.

४६५. In the lineage of Samoul Pali, who are the two sons of Premlal?

- (A) Avadhesh.
- (B) Yadunandan and Dhruvanandan
- (C) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

४६६. In the Badgam Shampur section, who is the brother of Santosh?

- (A) Motiram
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhaddeva.
- (C) Chhandogya and Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Shri Mohan, Manmohan, and Brajmohan.

४६७. What educational qualifications are listed for Rajendra's son, Bucchan?

- (A) Haridev, Digambar, and Shridhar.
- (B) Yajurvedis include the 'Vedarmbh' (starting of Veda study) as a distinct fourth ritual step.
- (C) He unknowingly married a woman who was genealogically ineligible (his own cousin's daughter).
- (D) M.A., B.Ed.

४६८. Laddu, the son of Rajendra, holds which academic degree?

- (A) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.
- (B) The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.
- (C) M.Sc.
- (D) Adhyapak (Teacher).

४६९. In the Narayan Dutt lineage, identify the sequence of sons leading to Tarakant: Narayan Dutt \rightarrow Brahma Dutt \rightarrow Nena Dutt \rightarrow Shivanand \rightarrow Vedanand \rightarrow ____.

- (A) Kashinath, Jhagadu, Sabhapati, Pranapati, Nidhipati, Dhanapati, and Tulasi.
- (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (C) Tulakant
- (D) 2009 AD

४७०. Which academic title is held by Umakant, Kavyakant, and Vijaykant?

- (A) Bhagwatnarayan.
- (B) Rajesh and Sanjay
- (C) Sadanand
- (D) Acharya

४७१. The lineage of Khawal Simarwar begins with Viji Mahamohopadhyaya ____.

- (A) Prajapati
- (B) Kumar Baidyanath.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Panji Shastra Maartand.

४७२. Vachaspati and Umapati are the sons of which prominent scholar?

- (A) Navkant and Madhukant.
- (B) Prajapati
- (C) Raja Shri Nandan Singh.
- (D) Vyakaran (Grammarians) Harshnath Jha.

୪୭୩. Mahamahopadhyaya Lakshmiapani and Ratnapani are the sons of which individual?

- (A) The Jamua branch of the Sultanpur region.
- (B) Jivesh and Rajesh.
- (C) The timeframe covers the period from 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (D) Hari Pani

୪୭୪. Identify the four sons of Maho Ratnapani from the Gangoli lineage.

- (A) Itarkant.
- (B) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.
- (C) Kalikadatt
- (D) Haraditya, Shavaditya, Nayaditya, and Dharaditya

୪୭୫. Pan Khu is identified as the son of which individual?

- (A) Manoj and Saroj.
- (B) Rajjuk.
- (C) Satyadev
- (D) Mho Devaditya

୪୭୬. In the Khawal records, who is the father of Padoom and Ram?

- (A) Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty.
- (B) 1326 AD
- (C) He was the patron who awarded the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' to expert genealogists.
- (D) Jhule

୪୭୭. In the Satghara lineage, Ninu is the father of Shambhu, who has two sons named _____ and Kulanand.

- (A) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).
- (B) Kulanand
- (C) Gajadhar
- (D) He was an expert in Shakespearean drama and English literature.

୪୭୮. Banmali, the son of Indranath, is associated with which maternal lineage (Dau)?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Chandramohan of Padmapur
- (C) Jayadev.
- (D) Ranjan and Loknath.

୪୭୯. What does the abbreviation 'M.M.U.' signify when used before names like Bate?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra-Varttika).
- (C) Manohar.
- (D) The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD.

୪୮୦. Which individual is identified as the father of Radhanath in the 'Nashira' section?

- (A) Lotan
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (C) Badu, the son of Teknath from Karmaha.
- (D) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.

४८१. Who are the four sons of Hardatta from the first excerpt?

- (A) Radhavallabh.
- (B) Jajayalaal, Amritlal, Madanlal, and Roshanlal
- (C) Rajendra
- (D) Vidyanand Jha 'Mohan Ji'.

४८२. What is the name of the son of Avadhmohan in the genealogy?

- (A) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
- (B) Baduji, the son of Thithar.
- (C) Basukinath
- (D) The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal.

४८३. Who is the father of Vibhutinath, Radhakant, and Shyamakant?

- (A) Chakradhar
- (B) Rupnath.
- (C) Famous Tabla player.
- (D) Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.

४८४. What is the village origin of the family of Rajmohan?

- (A) Rudra and Sarveshwar.
- (B) Parwaha
- (C) Sudhir Ranjan
- (D) MM Mahesh Thakur

४८५. In the Nashira lineage, who is the son of Dhuplal?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Pradhan
- (C) Saharsa.
- (D) Doctor (MBBS, MD).

४८६. Identify the father of the individual named Madhukar in the Satalakha branch.

- (A) Maithili (written in Devanagari script).
- (B) Devai.
- (C) Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.
- (D) Shankar

४८७. Which village is associated with Garud Dhvaj?

- (A) It provides the earliest textual mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century.
- (B) Baheradhi
- (C) Pandit Gunaikar Jha.
- (D) Shankardatta.

४८८. Which academic title is held by the individual named Bublu?

- (A) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (B) Kavikokil (Poet Cuckoo) and Raj Pandit.
- (C) Purnima.
- (D) BSc

४८९. In the 'Chakradhar' lineage, who is the father of Sonakant?

- (A) Chakradhar
- (B) Balbodh and Mahadev.
- (C) Chumman (Shaktinath)
- (D) Madhava

४९०. What is the village of residence for the family of Kumar Anand?

- (A) Chhandogs have four rituals (Name, Tonsure, Upanayana, Samavartan), while Vajasaneyis add Vedrambh.
- (B) Pada Behat Khandawala
- (C) Mukund.
- (D) Ramachandra Vagish.

४९१. Who is the son of Modnath mentioned in the context of the Te-tarihar Sodarpur lineage?

- (A) Yadunandan
- (B) Banmankhi Sugar Mill
- (C) Sanjeev and Rajiv Ranjan.
- (D) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.

४९२. According to the 'Matikopa' section, who is the father of Dukhnadi?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
- (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (D) M.M.U. Indrapati

४९३. In the Sakraadhi lineage, who is the son of Dhiru?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (B) Shankardatt (Kayastha) and Vijaydatt (Kshatriya).
- (C) Ratnapati
- (D) Yashodhar, Jaggadar and Haladhar.

४९४. Which Mahamahopadhyaya (MMU) is associated with the village of Pali?

- (A) Chandramohan, Dilip, Jagannath, Kailashnath, and Barinath.
- (B) Jayanta and Bhanuchandra.
- (C) MMU Vachaspati
- (D) Hridayanand.

४९५. Who is the son of Yajnapati in the Sakraadhi branch?

- (A) Madhurapati, Sabhapati, Hantha, and Mahantha
- (B) Gopal.
- (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (D) Mutuk

४९६. Who are the two sons of Mishra Laxman mentioned from the Sakraadhi branch?

- (A) Matiram and Gatiram
- (B) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.
- (C) Journalist.
- (D) Pali.

४९७. From which village did the scholar Lakhai originate in the context of the Sakraadhi branch?

- (A) Nandypur Bisphi
- (B) The Shaka Era (corresponding to 1326 AD).
- (C) Kujouli
- (D) Gunaikar Jha.

४९८. Which individual in the Pokhariya branch is described as a 'Sadaachari' (righteous) teacher?

- (A) Harimohan
- (B) Ramankant, Jivkant, and Sunilkant.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.).
- (D) Maharashtriya.

४९९. Who is the father of the sons Purai, Gopal, and Madhav in the Sakuri lineage?

- (A) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (B) Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh
- (C) Keuntu
- (D) Balbhadra.

५००. In the Sakuri branch, who are the sons of Purai?

- (A) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.
- (B) Gunakar, Divyakar, and Bhanukar
- (C) Shambhunath, Ramanand, and Trilok.
- (D) 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).

५०१. Name the sons of Ratnakar mentioned in the Panichobh lineage.

- (A) Indranand.
- (B) The traditional Panjikars of Mithila.
- (C) Budhikar, Gunakar, Matikar, and Ravikar
- (D) Vagi Tola.

५०२. Who is the son of Jivdhar in the Panichobh branch?

- (A) Shrinath, Ramnath, Harinath, Shaktinath, Gondinath, and Padmanabha
- (B) Rajiv and Sanjeev.
- (C) Rajiv and Santosh.
- (D) Cultural heritage.

५०३. In the Panichobh lineage, who are the sons of Ghanaram?

- (A) Banaili Khadgi Jha.
- (B) Devan.
- (C) Durgadatt and Vishnudatt
- (D) Nandypur Bisphi

५०४. Who are the sons of Durgadatt in the Panichobh branch?

- (A) Madhusudan.
- (B) Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.
- (C) Narayandatt, Madhurapati, Kalidatt, and Bhavanidatt
- (D) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.

५०५. Who is the father of Bateishnath, Muralidhar, and Madhav in the Panichobh branch?

- (A) Manmohan and Dandapani (Gudari).
- (B) Sanjay, Ramdev, and Indradev.
- (C) Kedarnath
- (D) Bhuvaneshwar.

५०६. Who is the father of the sons Dharmadhar and Mohan in the Ruchil Ekhara branch?

- (A) Vanshamani
- (B) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.
- (C) Nadrishwar.
- (D) They are written in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

५०७. In the Sulhani Naraun lineage, who are the sons of Dalu?

- (A) Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev
- (B) Aniruddh (from Sakradhi).
- (C) Yajurvedic (Madhyandini branch) and Samavedic (Kauthum branch).
- (D) Madhukar, Chandrakar, and Divyakar

५०८. Who is the father of the son Lakshman in the Sulhani Naraun branch?

- (A) Devnath.
- (B) Madhukar
- (C) Ganganath, Durganath, and Prajanath.
- (D) Prabhu Nath and Yadu Nath.

५०९. Who is the father of the sons Jagmohan, Manmohan, Brajmohan, Gopimohan, and Harimohan in the Sulhani Naraun branch?

- (A) Jive and Jando.
- (B) Kanhaiya
- (C) Dwarikanath and Padmanath.
- (D) The Tattvachintamani.

५१०. Which Mahamahopadhyaya is identified as the father of Anavalamb Saraswati Batu?

- (A) Dayaditta.
- (B) 1326 AD.
- (C) MM Harishwar
- (D) Tamikar and Vibhakar.

५११. In the Nigwad Ghosaut branch, who are the sons of Vasudev?

- (A) Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None
- (B) Ganesh, Suresh, Naresh, and Umesh.
- (C) Binu, Shyamlal, Nand Kumar, and Rajkumar
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५१२. In the Nigwad Ghosaut branch, who is the father of MMU Vidyapati?

- (A) Vinodanand.
- (B) MMU Govind
- (C) Madhukar
- (D) Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir

५१३. Name the son of MMU Lakshminath in the Nigwad Ghosaut lineage.

- (A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (B) Thakru
- (C) 1326 AD
- (D) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath

५१४. In the Nigwad Ghosaut branch, who is the son of Krishna Das?

- (A) Haridas and Kalidas
- (B) The son is Munindra Narayan.
- (C) Neeraj Kumar.
- (D) Uma

५१५. Who is the father of the sons Ishanchandra and Bhuvanath in the Nigwad Ghosaut branch?

- (A) Gokulnath
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Nikhuti (specifically Ramdutta).
- (D) Raja Kamlanand Singh.

५१६. In the Nigwad Ghosaut lineage, who is the father of Pradhar?

- (A) Ramsundar.
- (B) Mishra Harangi.
- (C) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).
- (D) Vaneshwar

५१७. Who is the father of Chandrashekhar in the Nigwad Ghosaut branch?

- (A) Manohari
- (B) Jivan.
- (C) Chitradhar
- (D) Banaili.

५१८. Who are the sons of Chandrashekhar in the Nigwad Ghosaut branch?

- (A) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.
- (B) Prandhar, Chakrapani, and Shulapani.
- (C) Dayashankar and Kalishankar
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५१९. Who is the father of the sons Harishchandra and Chudamani in the Nigwad Ghosaut branch?

- (A) Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups).
- (B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh
- (C) Vikarna and Vasundhar.
- (D) Shaktibhushan

५२०. In the Nigwad Ghosaut branch, who is the father of Nareshchandra and Dineshchandra?

- (A) The metaphorical comparison of the Panji genealogical records to modern DNA mapping due to its scientific approach to hereditary tracking.
- (B) Jadu
- (C) Law (Advocate).
- (D) Lekhmani (Satish Chandra)

५२१. In the context of Panji records, which family branch is associated with the village of 'Sakraadhi'?

- (A) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra
- (B) Krishnadev.
- (C) The lineage of Dhuru
- (D) Purushottam.

५२२. In the Khauwal lineage, who is recorded as the son of Devanand?

- (A) Kumar Keshavanand Singh.
- (B) Rameshwar, Bhuvneshwar, Gangadutt, Durgadutt, and Dhirkant.
- (C) Vachha Shivanandan
- (D) Madhusudan.

५२३. Virendranath is the son of which scholar and headmaster?

- (A) Sahitya Saroj Raja Kamlanand Singh
- (B) Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).
- (C) Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).
- (D) Prem Bihari.

५२४. Name the two sons of Mishra Kalikant.

- (A) Raja Ishwari Datta.
- (B) Maharaj Narapati.
- (C) Promodanand, Abhayand, Sudarshan, and Vinay Kumar.
- (D) Chakradhar and Shaktidhar.

५२५. In the Gangora Badhuwal lineage, who is the son of Lotan?

- (A) Kulmani.
- (B) Rudra.
- (C) Rutsaut.
- (D) Madhusudan

५२६. Who is the father of Rameshwar in the Gangora Badhuwal branch?

- (A) Rangai.
- (B) Bachelor of Arts (BA).
- (C) 1097 AD.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

५२७. Shivadatta is recorded as the son of which individual in the Gangora branch?

- (A) Ankhi
- (B) Rameshwar.
- (C) Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.

५२८. Who is the father of Pitambar in the Gangora Badhuwal lineage?

- (A) Dr Adityanatha.
- (B) Vaiya Harshnath.
- (C) Sandahpur Dighe.
- (D) Shivadatta.

५३७. Dharmeshwar is the father of Jayadev and ____.

- (A) Hani and Ranglal.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Padmanand.
- (D) Bholai.

५३८. Dhamu is the father of Mahopadhyaya Mitrakar and ____.

- (A) Mahadhivakta (Advocate General).
- (B) Gopal
- (C) Vindhya Mountains
- (D) Dinkar.

५३९. Chhotkani's two sons are Sadanand and ____.

- (A) The scholar Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay inadvertently married his own maternal cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.
- (B) To train disciples (shishyas) to ensure the Tirhuta script and genealogical knowledge do not go extinct.
- (C) Panchanand.
- (D) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).

५४०. Sadanand is the father of Jivanand, Raghunandan, and ____.

- (A) Mahadeva, Shrideva, and Harideva.
- (B) Durmamil
- (C) Baldev.
- (D) Vishnu Dev and Tuntun.

५४१. Dhiraj, an Income Tax Inspector, is the son of which individual?

- (A) Maharashtra.
- (B) Harpati and Narpati
- (C) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (D) Dilip.

५४२. Santosh is the father of which individual in the Belwadi branch?

- (A) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.
- (B) When the Sun is in Leo (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Pranav.

५४३. What is the primary timeframe covered by the genealogical mapping (Panji Prabandh) of Mithila mentioned in the text?

- (A) Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.
- (B) Mahesh.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

५४४. According to the document, what is the academic title held by Vijay Kumar, son of Vikram Kumar?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantravartika'.
- (B) Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.
- (C) Modanand Jha.
- (D) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).

५४५. Which postgraduate degree was earned by Ajay Kumar, the son of Ankesh?

- (A) Amlendu Kumar
- (B) Matikant and Mayakant.
- (C) MSc.
- (D) Advocate Haridev.

५४६. In the 'Sultanpur Phulbari' lineage, who are identified as the two sons of Udai Kar?

- (A) It indicates a link to the maternal grandfather's lineage (literally 'daughter's son').
- (B) Ray Chandrarayan.
- (C) Aditu and Madhukar.
- (D) Kameshwara.

५४७. Name the four children of Aditu mentioned in the Phulbari lineage.

- (A) Diwakar and Madhukar.
- (B) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (C) Balbhadra
- (D) Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.

५४८. In the Phulbari lineage, who is the father of Kamdev, Surath, and Yadunath?

- (A) Gondu.
- (B) Harinath.
- (C) Brajnath.
- (D) Vishvanath.

५४९. Who are the three sons of Kamdev as listed in the Sultanpur lineage?

- (A) Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.
- (B) Kamalakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadisha
- (C) Shankar, Balgovind, and Vinod.
- (D) Ramkrishna, Ramchatar, and Sadananda.

५५०. Chaudhari Raghunandan is recorded as the father of which two sons?

- (A) Chaudhari Nidhi and Chaudhari Hemangad.
- (B) Allahabad University.
- (C) Fakir.
- (D) Madhusudan Shivanandan.

५५१. Vivekanand, the son of Chaudhari Padmanand, is identified by which professional title?

- (A) MA.
- (B) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.
- (C) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (D) Vadhwal.

५५२. In the 'Khamgada' lineage, who is the father of Chelanand and Ramanand?

- (A) Madhukant and Dayakant.
- (B) Ratneshwar.
- (C) Itarmarn.
- (D) Shankaradutta

५५३. Chelanand is the father of which five sons according to the genealogical record?

- (A) Bandhura.
- (B) Panji Shashtra Martand (or Labdh-Dhout).
- (C) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).
- (D) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.

५५४. Which individual is described as a social and historical expert as well as an advocate (Naitishthik, Adhivakta)?

- (A) Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.
- (B) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between 16 August and 15 September.
- (C) Saka 1248.
- (D) Pariyamb

५५५. What academic degree is held by Barinarayan, the son of Nishikant?

- (A) Bhikhu.
- (B) MA.
- (C) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.
- (D) B.Com and BL

५५६. Who are the six sons of Chaudhari Itarkant?

- (A) Kamdev, Jaldev, Chandradev, and Rurudev.
- (B) Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.
- (C) Differences in climate, diet, language, and cultural practices isolated groups into specific regions.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

५५७. Who is the father of the six sons: Rajamohan, Kokilmohan, Rammohan, Lilmohan, Birendra, and Chitramani?

- (A) Pali.
- (B) Chaudhari Ramchatar.
- (C) Raghubar, Nena, Ninu, and Devidatta.
- (D) Palm leaves (Talpatra).

५५८. In the 'Malangiya Kujoli' lineage, who is the father of the five sons: Karna, Vasudev, Gangadhar, Nardev, and Muldev?

- (A) Harinarayan, Nilambar, Harinandan, and Yadupati
- (B) Ray Chandrarayan.
- (C) Dinkar.
- (D) Madhav.

५५९. Who are the six sons of Shivabrahma according to the Kujoli records?

- (A) Shubhankar, Jayakar, Lakshmikar, Neno, Medhakar, and Gunakar.
- (B) Vijayadatt.
- (C) Vijay, Raman, and Santosh.
- (D) The sons are Ugreshwar and Shiveshwar.

५६०. Who is the father of the sons Yadunandan and Harinandan in the Kujoli lineage?

- (A) Bhagirath.
- (B) Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodananda, and Lalit Kumara
- (C) Madhyandina Shakha.
- (D) Chandrakishore, Nandkishore, Phul Kumar, and Kamal Kumar

५६१. Yadunandan is the father of which three sons?

- (A) Madar.
- (B) Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).
- (C) Ganganand, Mahadev, and Govind.
- (D) Bateshnath (also Jateshnath, Shaktinath, and Shyamnath).

५६२. What local government role is held by Ramanand, the son of Adhiklal?

- (A) Mukhia of Birvan Panchayat.
- (B) 1097 AD.
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Jeebu.

५६३. Name the three sons of the Panchayat Mukhia Ramanand.

- (A) Dharmadatta, Cheta, Hansdatta and Hridaydatta
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) Raghunath
- (D) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.

५६४. What is the profession of Balchatar, the son of Chotelal?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (B) Mansaram, Shyam, Tarachand, Gorachand, and Kali Prasad
- (C) Education Officer (Shiksha Adhikari).
- (D) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

५६५. Nakchedi is the father of which seven sons?

- (A) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD or Shaka 1248).
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.
- (D) Seventy-two clans (though only 64 are described in detail).

५६६. Who is the father of Madhukar in the lineage of Bhora?

- (A) Rupnath.
- (B) Harpati (also known as Shobhika).
- (C) Bhora.
- (D) Anandakar.

५६७. Name the son of Madhukar recorded in the lineage of Bhora.

- (A) Dr Adityanatha.
- (B) Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) Tangri.

५६८. Identify the son of Tangri in the lineage of Bhora.

- (A) Nandadev.
- (B) Kumarnath, Sushil (BA), Sunil (Pr. Omkarnath), Shubhankar (MA), and Umaday.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) Manohar.

५६९. Who is the son of Nandadev in the genealogical records of Bhora?

- (A) Kshatriyas
- (B) Bhangi.
- (C) Shiru.
- (D) B.P.S.

५७०. Who is the father of the education expert and advocate Rajendra?

- (A) Supana.
- (B) Madhavnath and Raghunath.
- (C) Vishwadarshan.
- (D) Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.

५७१. What is the professional specialisation of Ganesh Mohan?

- (A) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)
- (B) Gadhapandoli.
- (C) 1150-1225
- (D) He is an advocate (B.L.) and a gemologist (Ratna Visheshagya).

५७२. Name the sons of Madhav Mohan mentioned in the Dharmapur branch.

- (A) Bacchi
- (B) Babuji.
- (C) He is an IPS officer (IPS Adhikari).
- (D) Surya Mohan, Uddhav Mohan, Chandan, and Manmohan.

५७३. Who is described as a 'Virtuous and Awarded Farmer' (Sadachari Karmath Puraskrit Krishak)?

- (A) Visheshwar Mohan.
- (B) Mahendra.
- (C) Prannath, Dayanath, Dullah, and Bali.
- (D) Sanskrit mixed with Maithili.

५७४. In the Dharmapur Dharmadiha branch, who was the father of Bhavaninath?

- (A) It was when Maharaja Harisimhadev formally organised the existing records into a state-supervised system.
- (B) Vishwambhar.
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation.
- (D) Vijayadatta.

५७५. What was the reign period of Queen Indraivati?

- (A) The reign was from 1776 to 1803.
- (B) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Economics.

५७६. Who served as the Chief Advisor (Pradhan Amatya) to Queen Indraivati?

- (A) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (B) It marks the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Thakuren Thakur, the son of Vyakarana Charnan Thakur.

५७७. Name the sons of Maharaja Samar Singh of the Purnia district.

- (A) Chaturdharik Krishnadev and Haridev.
- (B) Sushmit.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Kanha.

५७८. What was the rule period of Maharaja Samar Singh?

- (A) He ruled from 1550 to 1625 A.D.
- (B) Bhagalpur District.
- (C) Dhananath.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

५७९. Maharaja Ramchandra Narayan ruled during which period?

- (A) Principal (Pracharya).
- (B) His rule lasted from 1700 to 1760 A.D.
- (C) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in).
- (D) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.

५८०. Who was the successor of Maharaja Ramchandra Narayan?

- (A) Paat Panji.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Maharajadhiraja Lakshmeshwar Singh
- (D) Maharajadhiraja Indra Narayan.

५८१. What was the rule period of Maharaja Indra Narayan?

- (A) He was appointed as the first Panjkar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community.
- (B) Chhathanath and Vidyanath.
- (C) Jayakrishna.
- (D) He ruled from 1760 to 1776 A.D.

५८२. Who was the pioneer (Agua) of the systematic collection of genealogical introductions (Parichay Sangraha)?

- (A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.
- (C) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.
- (D) Chhatradhari.

५८३. During what approximate years did Gunakar live?

- (A) Dharmanath.
- (B) Nafarichand, Padmalochan, Vishwanath, Mangali, and Chanda.
- (C) Because the genealogical records are the only massive corpus of texts still traditionally written in this script.
- (D) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.

५८४. Which Karnat dynasty king is associated with the formalisation of the Panji system?

- (A) Maharaja Harasimha Dev.
- (B) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.
- (C) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.
- (D) Ganapati, Bacche (alias Sandipati), Gauripati, Shipati, and Bhupati.

५८५. Who was the son of Gunakar who continued his genealogical work?

- (A) Maharaja Rudra Singh.
- (B) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (C) Raja Kamlanand Singh.
- (D) Pranadhar.

५८६. Name the four sons of Anandakar who were involved in the Panji management.

- (A) Gaurikant
- (B) Kathi, Madhav, Keshav, and Narayan.
- (C) Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) Roshan.

५८७. Who was the author of the 'Tantravarttika' which mentions genealogical record-keeping in the 8th century?

- (A) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).
- (B) Maharani Vedavati.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Shailendra and Somendra.

५८८. Who was the son of Gunakar mentioned as a Mahamahopadhyaya?

- (A) Pathak Govinda.
- (B) Chhatradhari.
- (C) Sugam Sangeet (Light music) singer.
- (D) Kedar and Madhav.

५८९. Name the sons of Nageshwar mentioned in the Purnia branch.

- (A) It is associated with King Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila.
- (B) Arun, Tarun, and Shailendra.
- (C) Anirudh.
- (D) Dilip, Pradeep, and Sudhir.

५९०. In the Dharmapur branch, who is the son of Ramanand working as an Agriculture Director?

- (A) Panjekar.
- (B) 72 (with 64 specifically described).
- (C) Jayram, Shriram, and Vasudeva
- (D) Ashutosh Kishore.

५९१. Who was the mother of Maharaja Ramchandra Narayan?

- (A) The sons are Bhim, Purushottam, and Yadupati.
- (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (C) Khooni
- (D) Maharani Vedavati.

५९२. Which Queen is credited with building schools, roads, and ponds during a famine?

- (A) Tara Kant.
- (B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (C) Queen Indraivati.
- (D) Kathi, Madhav, Keshav, and Narayan.

५९३. Who were the sons of the medical expert Dhiranath?

- (A) Bachcha, Mahesh, Rajballabh, and Ganesh.
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) It corresponds to Saka 1248.
- (D) Manbodh

५९४. Which historical figure was the father of the Mahakavi Vidyapati's patron (Maharaja Shiva Singh)?

- (A) Matikant and Mayakant.
- (B) Manaranjan.
- (C) Avadhesh, Vijayesh, Rajesh and Ashutosh
- (D) Maharaja Deva Singh (implied by the Shiva Singh reference in the context of Mahipati Jha).

५९५. Which son of Manodhar was also a renowned grammarian (Vaiyakarana)?

- (A) Vidyakar
- (B) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.
- (C) Gold Medallist.
- (D) Madhav Uma.

५९६. What is the name of the scholar who taught the Panji Shastra to many students?

- (A) Mahopadhyaya Gunakar.
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Khadhara Brahmapura.
- (D) Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).

५९७. Who was the son of Pranadhar whose four sons were 'Takwal'?

- (A) Baunandan, Bhaiya, and Ishwaridatta.
- (B) Dukhan.
- (C) Anandakar.
- (D) Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.

५९८. Who were the sons of Ramkar mentioned in the Pandua lineage?

- (A) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).
- (B) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- (C) Utkala.
- (D) Ladavan (Buddhikar) and Nonen.

५९९. Who were the sons of the teacher Vinod mentioned in the Baradbatta branch?

- (A) Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Rajmani, Sonmani, and Parasmani.
- (C) Famous Tabla player.
- (D) Shailendra and Somendra.

६००. In the Baradbatta branch, who was the father of the grammarian Kalikanti?

- (A) Vijay Dutt.
- (B) Chhakauri and Haladhar.
- (C) Kedarnath.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva himself (he is the protagonist/hero).

୧୦୧. Name the sons of Kalikanti in the Baradbatta branch.

- (A) Shrikant.
- (B) Indrapati
- (C) Shankar, Balgovind, and Vinod.
- (D) Nageshwar

୧୦୨. The historical ruler of Hansara (Ancient Purnia) was ____.

- (A) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.
- (B) Brajnath
- (C) Maharaja Samar Singh
- (D) Bholai.

୧୦୩. Which scholar is noted for being a 'Pulse Specialist' (Nadi Visheshagya)?

- (A) Madhav
- (B) Ganesh (son of Dhiranath).
- (C) Amritnath, Bulinath, Shashinath, Shilinath, Nidhi, and Madhuri.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar

୧୦୪. Who was the son of Gunakar noted as the primary person to record the lineage information?

- (A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.
- (B) Keval, Radhey, and Madhava
- (C) The Madhyandina Shakha.
- (D) They are the sons of Purushottam.

୧୦୫. The sons of Chatur Narayan (Chilka) include King Devanarayan and King ____.

- (A) Because the heat is most intense and effective for preservation (roughly August-September).
- (B) Utkala.
- (C) Shri Narayan
- (D) Radhakant and Nishikant.

୧୦୬. Who were the sons of King Devanarayan?

- (A) Bhagwandatta.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.
- (D) Vijayadatta.

୧୦୭. Name the sons of King Rajaram Narayan.

- (A) Madhukant
- (B) Nagwad Ghosot (specifically Kalikadatta).
- (C) Varna-Ratnakar.
- (D) Rai Kshetryanarayan, Rai Gopal Narayan, Rai Virnarayan, and Rai Hemnarayan.

୧୦୮. Which son of Gopalakanti is a journalist (Patrakar)?

- (A) Baldev and Jayadev.
- (B) B.L. Vidyanand.
- (C) Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar
- (D) Suidadi.

୧୦୯. Name the sons of Mishra Srinath.

- (A) Water (Jal), oil (Tail), and loose binding (Shthila Bandhan).
- (B) Ganaka Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Tirhuta (Maithilakshar).
- (D) Padarth, Chintamani, and Katyananda.

୧୧୦. Who were the sons of Mishra Padarth?

- (A) Kedarnath, Raghunath, and Umanath.
- (B) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD / Shaka 1248).
- (C) Yadavchandra
- (D) Ratandhar, Damodar, and Keshav.

୧୧୧. Who was the son of Jayaprakash Narayan (the Principal)?

- (A) Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.
- (B) Aditya Narayan.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Rajkumar.

୧୧୨. Name the two sons of Lalit mentioned in the Narun branch.

- (A) Akshadhar and Durgadhar.
- (B) A scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya, inadvertently married his own cousin due to the lack of written records.
- (C) Indranand (of the Hardi Sakaradhi branch).
- (D) To draw a parallel between modern genetic tracking and the ancient Panji system's method of preserving lineage purity.

୧୧୩. Who were the sons of Akshadhar?

- (A) Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan
- (B) Devendra
- (C) Haridev, Digambar, and Shridhar.
- (D) Mukund, Madhav, and Madhusudana

୧୧୪. Name the two sons of Digambar.

- (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (B) Manankrishna.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Satyadev.

୧୧୫. Name the sons of Rameshwar in the Narun branch.

- (A) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.
- (B) Rutsaut.
- (C) 18 generations.
- (D) Madhav, Gangesh, and Lambodara.

୧୧୬. Who were the sons of Vyakarana Gunakar mentioned as scholars?

- (A) Parmananda, Sadananda, Shravananda, Ghanshyam, and Devananda.
- (B) Gaurikant
- (C) Gunakar and his son Pranadhar.
- (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

६१७. Name the two sons of Maharaja Shri Narayan.

- (A) King Rajendra Narayan and King Mahendra Narayan.
- (B) Chaturanand, Mathuranand, Devanand and Dinanath.
- (C) Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.
- (D) Bavani.

६१८. Who was the son of Maharaja Mahendra Narayan?

- (A) Ruchaudhari.
- (B) Madhurapati, Sabhapati, Hantha, and Mahantha
- (C) Shankardatta was appointed to manage the Kayastha records.
- (D) Ganapati.

६१९. What is the chronological span covered by the genealogical mapping (Panji Prabandha) of Mithila mentioned in the text?

- (A) Krishnaram and Ghanaram.
- (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) 35 (originally 34, with one added later).

६२०. Which historical scholar and manager of the Panji system lived between 1300 and 1375 AD?

- (A) Lakhima Devi.
- (B) Bhesadhar.
- (C) Panchanand.
- (D) He was a retired Income Tax Commissioner.

६२१. Which dynasty provided patronage to Panji Devanand Jha in the village of Rasaad, Purnia?

- (A) Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath
- (B) Panjikars acting under the King's order, which led to further sub-divisions.
- (C) The Surgan Loam dynasty.
- (D) Lakshminatha.

६२२. Who is identified as the founder of the Hindu Shara and Soriya Brahmin dynasties in Purnia around 1550 AD?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar.
- (B) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.
- (C) Maharaja Samar Singh.
- (D) Jhapatlal.

६२३. Who was the author of the Ayurvedic text 'Vedanand Vinod'?

- (A) To ensure state-regulated, unbiased verification of lineage that held legal and social authority.
- (B) Harishankar (Grammarians/Vaiyakarana).
- (C) Rutilal and Santlal
- (D) Raja Bahadur Vedanand Singh.

६२४. Which member of the Banaili family authored the book 'Banaili: Roots to Raj'?

- (A) Shaktibhushan
- (B) Kumar Girijanand Singh (Raman Ji).
- (C) Mander.
- (D) Badhiyama

६२५. Which Banaili family member served as the Education Minister of Bihar and President of the Hindu Mahasabha?

- (A) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (B) Nena and Baccha
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Mahadeva, Shrideva, and Harideva.

६२६. Who was the 'Sangeet Martand' of the Banaili family, known for his expertise in music?

- (A) Sadu-upadhyaya Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Archaeologist (Puranatattvavid)
- (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (D) Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.

६२७. What were the four major estates or 'Dyodhis' of the Banaili Raj mentioned in the text?

- (A) By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun when the Sun is in Leo (Singh Rashi).
- (B) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch Dravid (Southern).
- (C) Doman
- (D) Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.

६२८. Raja Kirtyanand Singh of the Banaili Raj was active during which specific years?

- (A) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) 1880 to 1938.
- (C) King Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).

६२९. Which Banaili branch is specifically associated with the 'Khadgi Jha' lineage?

- (A) Raja Padmanand Singh.
- (B) Banaili Khadgi Jha.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Prabhakar, Diwakar, and Sudhakar

६३०. Which Banaili branch is specifically associated with the 'Chanan Jha' lineage?

- (A) To protect the historical 'Genome Map' of the community for future generations.
- (B) Veer and Narayan.
- (C) Banaili Chanan Jha.
- (D) Matiram and Gatiram

६३१. The record mentions a specialist in the 'Swadeshi Movement' and agriculture; who was he?

- (A) Kumar Vimalanand Singh.
- (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (C) Madhusudan.
- (D) The Vindhya Mountains.

६३२. Who served as the Vice-Chancellor of the Sanskrit University and was a prominent figure in the Swaraj Party?

- (A) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (C) Vedic verses chanted while lighting the sacrificial fire.
- (D) Rajendra and Amarendra.

६३३. Who was the son of Maharaja Samar Singh and a key figure in the Purnia Brahmin lineage?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
(B) Chhathanath and Vidyanath.
(C) After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.
(D) Maharaj Amar Singh.

६३४. Which specific branch of the family moved from Banaili to Srinagar?

- (A) Raja Shrinandan Singh's lineage.
(B) Mansaram, Shyam, Tarachand, Gorachand, and Kali Prasad.
(C) Shankar
(D) Satyand and Krishnanand.

६३५. Who was the 'Shikari Samrat' (King of Hunters) and weather expert in the Banaili family?

- (A) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.
(B) Vyakaranacharya and MA
(C) Kumar Chandranand Singh.
(D) Homenath.

६३६. Who was the 'Dharmadhikaranak' (Officer of Justice) mentioned in the lineage of Lakhima Devi?

- (A) Madhav.
(B) Kumar Keshavanand Singh
(C) Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.
(D) Govindadatta.

६३७. Who was the 'Mahamahopadhyaya' who was a contemporary of the scholar Lakhima Devi?

- (A) Siddharth Shankar.
 (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
 (C) Maharaj Tejghar Narayan (𑒧𑒻𑒟𑒱𑒪𑒲𑒳𑒭𑒷𑒝𑒿𑒦𑒺𑒣𑒫𑒾𑒃𑒇𑒢𑒰𑒛𑒼𑒚𑒩𑒮𑒵𑒡𑒯𑒥𑒓𑒨𑒏𑒗𑒱𑒘𑒙𑒞𑒟𑒠𑒡𑒢𑒣𑒤𑒥𑒦𑒧𑒨𑒩𑒪𑒫𑒬𑒭𑒮𑒯𑒰𑒱𑒲𑒳𑒴𑒵𑒶𑒷𑒸𑒻𑒻𑒼𑒽𑒾𑒿𑓐𑓑𑓒𑓓𑓔𑓕𑓖𑓗𑓘𑓙𑓚𑓛𑓜𑓝𑓞𑓟𑓠𑓡𑓢𑓣𑓤𑓥𑓦𑓧𑓨𑓩𑓪𑓫𑓬𑓭𑓮𑓯𑓰𑓱𑓲𑓳𑓴𑓵𑓶𑓷𑓸𑓹𑓺𑓻𑓼𑓽𑓾𑓿𑔀𑔁𑔂𑔃𑔄𑔅𑔆𑔇𑔈𑔉𑔊𑔋𑔌𑔍𑔎𑔏𑔐𑔑𑔒𑔓𑔔𑔕𑔖𑔗𑔘𑔙𑔚𑔛𑔜𑔝𑔞𑔟𑔠𑔡𑔢𑔣𑔤𑔥𑔦𑔧𑔨𑔩𑔪𑔫𑔬𑔭𑔮𑔯𑔰𑔱𑔲𑔳𑔴𑔵𑔶𑔷𑔸𑔹𑔺𑔻𑔼𑔽𑔾𑔿𑕀𑕁𑕂𑕃𑕄𑕅𑕆𑕇𑕈𑕉𑕊𑕋𑕌𑕍𑕎𑕏𑕐𑕑𑕒𑕓𑕔𑕕𑕖𑕗𑕘𑕙𑕚𑕛𑕜𑕝𑕞𑕟𑕠𑕡𑕢𑕣𑕤𑕥𑕦𑕧𑕨𑕩𑕪𑕫𑕬𑕭𑕮𑕯𑕰𑕱𑕲𑕳𑕴𑕵𑕶𑕷𑕸𑕹𑕺𑕻𑕼𑕽𑕾𑕿𑖀𑖁𑖂𑖃𑖄𑖅𑖆𑖇𑖈𑖉𑖊𑖋𑖌𑖍𑖎𑖏𑖐𑖑𑖒𑖓𑖔𑖕𑖖𑖗𑖘𑖙𑖚𑖛𑖜𑖝𑖞𑖟𑖠𑖡𑖢𑖣𑖤𑖥𑖦𑖧𑖨𑖩𑖪𑖫𑖬𑖭𑖮𑖯𑖰𑖱𑖲𑖳𑖴𑖵𑖶𑖷𑖸𑖹𑖺𑖻𑖼𑖽𑖾𑗀𑖿𑗁𑗂𑗃𑗄𑗅𑗆𑗇𑗈𑗉𑗊𑗋𑗌𑗍𑗎𑗏𑗐𑗑𑗒𑗓𑗔𑗕𑗖𑗗𑗘𑗙𑗚𑗛𑗜𑗝𑗞𑗟𑗠𑗡𑗢𑗣𑗤𑗥𑗦𑗧𑗨𑗩𑗪𑗫𑗬𑗭𑗮𑗯𑗰𑗱𑗲𑗳𑗴𑗵𑗶𑗷𑗸𑗹𑗺𑗻𑗼𑗽𑗾𑗿𑘀𑘁𑘂𑘃𑘄𑘅𑘆𑘇𑘈𑘉𑘊𑘋𑘌𑘍𑘎𑘏𑘐𑘑𑘒𑘓𑘔𑘕𑘖𑘗𑘘𑘙𑘚𑘛𑘜𑘝𑘞𑘟𑘠𑘡𑘢𑘣𑘤𑘥𑘦𑘧𑘨𑘩𑘪𑘫𑘬𑘭𑘮𑘯𑘰𑘱𑘲𑘳𑘴𑘵𑘶𑘷𑘸𑘹𑘺𑘻𑘼𑘽𑘾𑘿𑙀𑙁𑙂𑙃𑙄𑙅𑙆𑙇𑙈𑙉𑙊𑙋𑙌𑙍𑙎𑙏𑙐𑙑𑙒𑙓𑙔𑙕𑙖𑙗𑙘𑙙𑙚𑙛𑙜𑙝𑙞𑙟𑙠𑙡𑙢𑙣𑙤𑙥𑙦𑙧𑙨𑙩𑙪𑙫𑙬𑙭𑙮𑙯𑙰𑙱𑙲𑙳𑙴𑙵𑙶𑙷𑙸𑙹𑙺𑙻𑙼𑙽𑙾𑙿𑚀𑚁𑚂𑚃𑚄𑚅𑚆𑚇𑚈𑚉𑚊𑚋𑚌𑚍𑚎𑚏𑚐𑚑𑚒𑚓𑚔𑚕𑚖𑚗𑚘𑚙𑚚𑚛𑚜𑚝𑚞𑚟𑚠𑚡𑚢𑚣𑚤𑚥𑚦𑚧𑚨𑚩𑚪𑚫𑚬𑚭𑚮𑚯𑚰𑚱𑚲𑚳𑚴𑚵𑚷𑚶𑚸𑚹𑚺𑚻𑚼𑚽𑚾𑚿𑛀𑛁𑛂𑛃𑛄𑛅𑛆𑛇𑛈𑛉𑛊𑛋𑛌𑛍𑛎𑛏𑛐𑛑𑛒𑛓𑛔𑛕𑛖𑛗𑛘𑛙𑛚𑛛𑛜𑛝𑛞𑛟𑛠𑛡𑛢𑛣𑛤𑛥𑛦𑛧𑛨𑛩𑛪𑛫𑛬𑛭𑛮𑛯𑛰𑛱𑛲𑛳𑛴𑛵𑛶𑛷𑛸𑛹𑛺𑛻𑛼𑛽𑛾𑛿𑜀𑜁𑜂𑜃𑜄𑜅𑜆𑜇𑜈𑜉𑜊𑜋𑜌𑜍𑜎𑜏𑜐𑜑𑜒𑜓𑜔𑜕𑜖𑜗𑜘𑜙𑜚𑜛𑜜𑜝𑜞𑜟𑜠𑜡𑜢𑜣𑜤𑜥𑜦𑜧𑜨𑜩𑜪𑜫𑜬𑜭𑜮𑜯𑜰𑜱𑜲𑜳𑜴𑜵𑜶𑜷𑜸𑜹𑜺𑜻𑜼𑜽𑜾𑜿𑝀𑝁𑝂𑝃𑝄𑝅𑝆𑝇𑝈𑝉𑝊𑝋𑝌𑝍𑝎𑝏𑝐𑝑𑝒𑝓𑝔𑝕𑝖𑝗𑝘𑝙𑝚𑝛𑝜𑝝𑝞𑝟𑝠𑝡𑝢𑝣𑝤𑝥𑝦𑝧𑝨𑝩𑝪𑝫𑝬𑝭𑝮𑝯𑝰𑝱𑝲𑝳𑝴𑝵𑝶𑝷𑝸𑝹𑝺𑝻𑝼𑝽𑝾𑝿𑞀𑞁𑞂𑞃𑞄𑞅𑞆𑞇𑞈𑞉𑞊𑞋𑞌𑞍𑞎𑞏𑞐𑞑𑞒𑞓𑞔𑞕𑞖𑞗𑞘𑞙𑞚𑞛𑞜𑞝𑞞𑞟𑞠𑞡𑞢𑞣𑞤𑞥𑞦𑞧𑞨𑞩𑞪𑞫𑞬𑞭𑞮𑞯𑞰𑞱𑞲𑞳𑞴𑞵𑞶𑞷𑞸𑞹𑞺𑞻𑞼𑞽𑞾𑞿𑟀𑟁𑟂𑟃𑟄𑟅𑟆𑟇𑟈𑟉𑟊𑟋𑟌𑟍𑟎𑟏𑟐𑟑𑟒𑟓𑟔𑟕𑟖𑟗𑟘𑟙𑟚𑟛𑟜𑟝𑟞𑟟𑟠𑟡𑟢𑟣𑟤𑟥𑟦𑟧𑟨𑟩𑟪𑟫𑟬𑟭𑟮𑟯𑟰𑟱𑟲𑟳𑟴𑟵𑟶𑟷𑟸𑟹𑟺𑟻𑟼𑟽𑟾𑟿𑠀𑠁𑠂𑠃𑠄𑠅𑠆𑠇𑠈𑠉𑠊𑠋𑠌𑠍𑠎𑠏𑠐𑠑𑠒𑠓𑠔𑠕𑠖𑠗𑠘𑠙𑠚𑠛𑠜𑠝𑠞𑠟𑠠𑠡𑠢𑠣𑠤𑠥𑠦𑠧𑠨𑠩𑠪𑠫𑠬𑠭𑠮𑠯𑠰𑠱𑠲𑠳𑠴𑠵𑠶𑠷𑠸𑠺𑠹𑠻𑠼𑠽𑠾𑠿𑡀𑡁𑡂𑡃𑡄𑡅𑡆𑡇𑡈𑡉𑡊𑡋𑡌𑡍𑡎𑡏𑡐𑡑𑡒𑡓𑡔𑡕𑡖𑡗𑡘𑡙𑡚𑡛𑡜𑡝𑡞𑡟𑡠𑡡𑡢𑡣𑡤𑡥𑡦𑡧𑡨𑡩𑡪𑡫𑡬𑡭𑡮𑡯𑡰𑡱𑡲𑡳𑡴𑡵𑡶𑡷𑡸𑡹𑡺𑡻𑡼𑡽𑡾

६३८. In the context of the Banaili Raj, what is 'Garh Banaili'?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
(B) Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.
(C) D. Litt.
(D) A central fort or administrative seat of the Banaili estate.

६३९. Which village is associated with the 'Kanjha' or 'Khadgi' branch of the family?

- (A) Madhav and Padma.
(B) Banaili.
(C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
(D) Sudhe.

੬੪੦. Which descendant of Raja Dular Singh was known for his expertise in the Ayurveda Shastra?

- (A) Kolhua
(B) Girindradev (also known as Dilip).
(C) Ramkrishna, Ramchatar, and Sadananda.
(D) Raja Vedanand Singh.

६४१. Who was the father of the music expert Kumar Shyanamanand Singh?

- (A) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.
- (B) Chunchunah
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) BA, BEd, and Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of an Uchcha Vidyalaya.

६४२. Who was the 'Panji Manager' during the period of 1300â€“1375 AD?

- (A) Raman Kumar and Nand Kumar.
- (B) Lakhima Devi.
- (C) Dhirendra, Pakshadhar, Chitradhar, and Rudradhar.
- (D) The 16 maternal and paternal points of origin used to check for prohibited degrees of relationship.

६४३. The 'Dyodhi' system in the text refers to which social structure?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Rajkamal Chaudhary.
- (C) Royal households or sub-estates within a larger Raj.
- (D) They are written in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.

६४४. Who was the 'Education Minister' of Bihar mentioned as part of the Banaili family?

- (A) Vyakaran (Grammarian) Harshnath Jha.
- (B) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (C) Brahmins residing south of the Vindhyachal mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.
- (D) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

६४५. Which person is noted for his role in the 'Swaraj Party'?

- (A) The lineage of Dhiru
- (B) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (C) Maharajadhiraja Indra Narayan.
- (D) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath

६४६. What is the chronological scope covered by the 'Genealogical Mapping' within the 'Panji Prabandh' text?

- (A) Devpanidhi
- (B) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) It mentions 72 clans, with detailed descriptions for 64 of them.
- (D) Shankaradutta.

६४७. Identify the residence associated with Rajkumar and Subhash Kumar's wife, Manjula.

- (A) Dhir.
- (B) Maharaj Rudra Singh.
- (C) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.
- (D) They are residents of Jamua.

६४८. According to the text, who are the two sons of Ashok Mishra, a resident of Timardoul?

- (A) Vasudev.
- (B) Shankarnath.
- (C) Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), and Vijaydatt (Kshatriyas).
- (D) Arun Kumar and Aditya.

६४९. What professional title is held by Vijay Kumar at Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University, Darbhanga?

- (A) Radhanath
- (B) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.
- (C) Yogadhara, Haladhara, Kholdhara, and Jaladhara.
- (D) Professor and Registrar.

६५०. Who is the son of Triloknath and the father of Neeraj, Dheeraj, and Rupesh?

- (A) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravid (South).
- (B) Keshav.
- (C) Uchiti.
- (D) Jalay (associated with Krishna).

६५१. Identify the daughter of Reetlal who married Lekhnath from Araria Badgam.

- (A) Purnima.
- (B) It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248.
- (C) Ramsundar.
- (D) Kangai.

६५२. Who is the father of Rajesh and Rakesh, residents of Jamua?

- (A) Gokulanand.
- (B) Chandranand (resident of Khamgada).
- (C) Neelkanth
- (D) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.

६५३. Identify the seven sons of Shivdev listed in the Mahnora lineage.

- (A) Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.
- (B) The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages.
- (C) Shankardatta (Kayastha) and Vijaydatta (Kshatriya).
- (D) Narasimha

६५४. Who are the two sons of Sribodh mentioned as residents of Teghachia?

- (A) Neeraj and Kundan.
- (B) It was a pure 'Vamshavali' (genealogy) focused solely on birth and lineage verification.
- (C) Valiyas.
- (D) Badrinath and Indranath

६५५. In the lineage of Patuaha Saharsa, who is the father of Vadan?

- (A) Bacchi.
- (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (C) Muni
- (D) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha.

६५६. In the Maduaha branch, who is the father of Shyama?

- (A) Ishwardatta.
- (B) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.
- (C) Vijaykant and Ajaykant.
- (D) Poshan.

६५७. Who is the son of Shyama in the Maduaha lineage?

- (A) Hemangad.
- (B) Supe and Gangadhar.
- (C) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (D) Gopal.

६५८. In the Nepal Silathi lineage, who is the son of Shivadutt?

- (A) Muktinath and Pradipnath
- (B) Jeebu.
- (C) The meticulous genealogical record-keeping of the Mithila Panji.
- (D) Phanandah.

६५९. Who is the father of Dheeraj and Anuj, both of whom hold BA degrees?

- (A) Mathura.
- (B) Pramod.
- (C) Jivan.
- (D) Village Head or Chief.

६६०. Who are the three sons of Ravi mentioned in the Mangrauni Pali branch?

- (A) Yashu, Raju, and another not fully named.
- (B) Akhilesh.
- (C) Shishupur.
- (D) Harihi.

६६१. In the Sadupadhyay lineage, who are the five sons of Horeshwar?

- (A) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.
- (B) Shankardatta
- (C) Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).
- (D) Bhagwatnarayan.

६६२. Who is the son of Horeshwar whose title is 'Ratnapani'?

- (A) Radhanath
- (B) Rajuka
- (C) Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath
- (D) Sadupadhyay Horeshwar.

६६३. Identify the son of Hemangad in the Pauli lineage.

- (A) IAS
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Upadhyay Padamanki Ramapati.
- (D) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, and Yadunandan

६६४. Who are the four sons of Adinath in the Balua branch?

- (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (B) Raja Ruranand Singh
- (C) Sodarpur Hariam.
- (D) Lalitanath, Gopinath, Pushpanath, and Ratinath.

୧୧୫. Identify the son of Radhakanth who is a resident of Rahatmina.

- (A) Subodhchandra
- (B) Bhavanand and Devanand.
- (C) Shivanand.
- (D) Batesh, Rameshwar, and Madan.

୧୧୬. Who are the six sons of Srikanth in the Rahatmina branch?

- (A) Balbodh and Mahadev.
- (B) Shambhunath, Shankar, Brajnath, Suryanath, Ganganath, and Snehmath.
- (C) Vasudev and Bauku.
- (D) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya).

୧୧୭. The genealogical mapping documented in the 'Mithila Panji Prabandh' covers the timeline from 450 AD to which year?

- (A) Baldev and Jayadev.
- (B) Harpati
- (C) 2009 AD
- (D) Mukund

୧୧୮. Which specific professional designation is associated with Achchadhar, husband of the daughter of Hemu?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) Grammarian (Vaiyakaran)
- (D) Ajay

୧୧୯. In the Phulbari branch, Naval Kishor's son Ramanand had three sons: Punyanand, Mahendra, and ____.

- (A) Pali.
- (B) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.
- (C) Pancha Dravid.
- (D) Devendra

୧୨୦. Who was the wife of the resident of Rashadh, Achchadhar?

- (A) Rameshwari Devi
- (B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh
- (C) Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.
- (D) The daughter of Hemu

୧୨୧. In the Bathanaha (Sultanpur) branch, who was the father of Shyamal Kishor and Raj Kishor?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) They are residents of Jamua.
- (C) Braj Kishor
- (D) Dhritikar, Gunakar, Someshwar, Ratnakar, Bhimeshwar, Gurueshwar, and Jaj-jeshwar.

୧୨୨. Who is the son of Naval Kishor associated with the village of Baradaha?

- (A) Harpati
- (B) Yashnath, Radhanath, and Golakhnath.
- (C) Ganesh
- (D) Water and Oil.

୧୭୩. Who were the two sons of Radhakant mentioned in the Sahbazpur lineage?

- (A) Vishwanath, Bateshnath, Karelal, and Yadunath.
- (B) Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.
- (C) Basukinath and Vinod
- (D) Yaddu.

୧୭୪. Who were the four sons of Yaduvanshi in the Nauhad branch?

- (A) Vishvanath.
- (B) Babu Ramapati Singh.
- (C) He ruled from 1550 to 1625 A.D.
- (D) Chakradhar, Yashodhar, Muralidhar, and Dharnidhar

୧୭୫. In the Nauhad lineage, who are the sons of Ramakrishna?

- (A) The Madhyandina branch.
- (B) Genome Mapping (due to its systematic tracking of hereditary traits and lineages).
- (C) The scholar appointed by King Harisimhadev to lead the first formal collection of Brahmin genealogical data.
- (D) Subhash, Pramod, Vinay, and Vishesh

୧୭୬. The sons of Devakrishna in the Nauhad branch were Manoj, Dilip, and ____.

- (A) Madhav
- (B) Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant
- (C) Anoja
- (D) The contemporary rulers (ଶତ୍ରୁଘ୍ନ, ଭୀଷ୍ମ, କର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ଶାକ୍ତ୍ୟଶ୍ୱନୀ, ଶତ୍ରୁଘ୍ନ, ଭୀଷ୍ମ, କର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ଶାକ୍ତ୍ୟଶ୍ୱନୀ).

୧୭୭. Who is recorded as the son of Pitambar in the Chainpur (Saharsa) lineage?

- (A) Honours Graduate and Headmaster (Pradhan\ Adhyapak)
- (B) Gangadhar
- (C) Takbal.
- (D) 1307 AD.

୧୭୮. In the Ghonchua Raghunathpur lineage, Sadanand's son is named ____.

- (A) Vinu (alias Take Narayan)
- (B) Banaili, Purnea.
- (C) To protect them from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Rurananda

୧୭୯. In the Sultanpur Madanpur branch, who are the three sons of Shukdev?

- (A) Thethan
- (B) Jayram, Shriram, and Vasudeva
- (C) Chitika.
- (D) Mano

୧୮୦. In the Madanpur records, the sons of Nandan were Kalidatta, Saburdatta, Jaydatta, and ____.

- (A) Narayandatta
- (B) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.
- (C) Babuan, Gopal, Loknath and Madan.
- (D) Harinandan, Raghunandan, and Brajnandan.

६८१. Who are the four sons of Devanatha in the Khagaha branch of Dharampur?

- (A) A modern metaphorical comparison to the ancient, precise genealogical tracking of the Panji system.
- (B) Harinarayan, Nilambar, Harinandan, and Yadupati
- (C) Unavailable (due to a conspiracy of suppression).
- (D) Vabhis, Kunal, and Vishal.

६८२. In the Dodiya Sultanpur branch, who are the two sons of Mahesh?

- (A) Vachaspati, Umakant, and Vachaspati (repeated branches).
- (B) Vijay Kumar
- (C) Sanjay and Rajesh
- (D) Kashinath.

६८३. In the Dodiya branch, the sons of Suresh were Mithilesh and ____.

- (A) Excise Superintendent (Utpad\ Adhikshak)
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage.
- (D) Avadhesh

६८४. Identify the title of Gauri Kant in the Sultanpur branch, indicating his academic achievement.

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Sahityacharya (M.A.)
- (C) Baldev and Jayadev.
- (D) Kumar Girijanand Singh (Raman Ji).

६८५. Who were the sons of Madhusudan in the Chunapur lineage?

- (A) Five (Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra).
- (B) Jivanath and Shambhunath
- (C) Meena
- (D) Murlidhar.

६८६. What is the primary subject of the document '761_BatchLM_merge.pdf'?

- (A) The genealogical mapping (Panji Prabandh) of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Jibu.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Videh Sadeh

६८७. Who is identified in the records as an economic advisor to the World Bank?

- (A) Shri Devesh.
- (B) Supe and Gangadhar.
- (C) Yaddu
- (D) Radhakant.

६८८. The wife of Shri Devesh was selected for which prestigious economic advisory role?

- (A) Sansar, Golakh, Dinbandhu, and Chandra.
- (B) Raghunath, Mathuranath, and Kedarnath.
- (C) Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of India.
- (D) Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra

६८९. What was the professional designation of Rajiv Singh, son of Udaynath Singh?

- (A) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (B) Gangadhar
- (C) Senior Advocate at the Patna High Court.
- (D) Avadhesh.

६९०. Which village is cited as the origin for Professor Vidyanand Singh's lineage?

- (A) The 16 maternal and paternal points of origin used to check for prohibited degrees of relationship.
- (B) Mangarauni Pali.
- (C) Vyaseshwar.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

६९१. Which international location is associated with Dr Ashok, son of Dr Mohan?

- (A) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- (B) Devi
- (C) Rai Raghudev.
- (D) MA and PhD.

६९२. Which individual is noted as a Senior Advocate of the Patna High Court and son of Gananand Singh?

- (A) Amit Mishra.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Durgadatta.
- (D) Gyanand Singh.

६९३. Madhusudan Singh, who retired as a Superintending Engineer, belonged to which lineage location?

- (A) Sutihpur Didhoy.
- (B) He was the patron who awarded the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' to expert genealogists.
- (C) Masan and Jayanand
- (D) Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.

६९४. What is the historical timeframe covered by the genealogical mapping provided in the source?

- (A) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Manu, Punyakar, Diwakar, and Gunakar.
- (C) Gyanand Singh.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta

६९५. Who was the father of the freedom fighter Devnath Singh?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhaddeva.
- (B) Dharmashastra Karmakanda Sahityacharya.
- (C) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra
- (D) Gaur Soadarpur's lineage (Sut of Gosaing).

६९६. Which professional field is associated with Sudip (alias Munna), the son of Udaynath Singh?

- (A) Harinarayan, Nilambar, Harinandan, and Yadupati
- (B) Law (Advocate) and Social Work.
- (C) Umanath.
- (D) Durgadatt.

- ६९७. The genealogical map includes a section titled 'Ath Rohad Sakradhi Gramarambh'. What does 'Gramarambh' signify?**
- (A) Panjekar.
 - (B) Chintamani and Ram
 - (C) B.A. Hindi Visharad.
 - (D) The beginning or origin of a village lineage.
- ६९८. Name the individual identified as a social activist and son of Dineshwar Singh.**
- (A) Ramnarayan
 - (B) Banaili and Purnea
 - (C) Neeraj Kumar.
 - (D) Panch Gaur.
- ६९९. The document lists Rai Mukhair Sugantid's sons as Vidyanand, Shardanand, and ____.**
- (A) Lakshmikanth, Radhakant, and Umakant
 - (B) Kashikanth (also known as Mangu).
 - (C) Vinodanand.
 - (D) Ashutosh Kishore.
- ७००. Who is the 'Senior Advocate' mentioned as the son of Gananand Singh from the Narayanpatti Phuldaha Pali lineage?**
- (A) Bhagwan
 - (B) Maternal grandmother's maternal grandmother's maternal grandfather.
 - (C) Gyanand Singh.
 - (D) Panjekar.
- ७०१. Which city is the location of the High Court where many mentioned advocates practice?**
- (A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
 - (B) Pritam and Jayadev
 - (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
 - (D) Patna.
- ७०२. The Panji mentions 'Dau' origins like 'Sakraadhi', 'Bargaon', and 'Pali'. These are primarily located in which region?**
- (A) Brajmohan Singh is the son of Trilochana.
 - (B) Vijayadutta.
 - (C) Brajnath
 - (D) Mithila.
- ७०३. Who is the son of Madhusudan who became an engineer?**
- (A) Bodhanand (alias Navadhan).
 - (B) Rajiv (or Sanjeev).
 - (C) Rajak Parampara (washerman tradition).
 - (D) Durgadatt and Bhavanidatt.
- ७०४. Identify the father of the IPS officer Vinodanand Singh from the Madhepura Sahshram lineage.**
- (A) Arundhati (Tara).
 - (B) Shivnandan.
 - (C) Ummanand
 - (D) Modanand Jha

७०५. Who was the maternal grandson (Dau) of Rai Shambhunath from the Belunch Pathak line?

- (A) Krupa Sut Madhuri.
- (B) Pandit Gunaikar Jha.
- (C) Sureshwar and Dineshwar.
- (D) Jagatmani

७०६. Which son of Rai Shambhunath had a maternal grandfather from the 'Sakraadhi' root?

- (A) Yoganand, Janardan, Rajanand, Vivekanand, and Vinay Kumar.
- (B) He was both a Professor and a Doctor.
- (C) Rai Rup Lal.
- (D) To maintain the purity of lineage and caste for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

७०७. Identify the village associated with the advocate Rajiv Singh's maternal lineage (Dau).

- (A) Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Munimansukho.

७०८. Who is the son of Gananand Singh from the Ranti (Tirhut) Rajanpura line?

- (A) Rajiv Ranjan.
- (B) Hari Madhav
- (C) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.
- (D) Amritansh (or Amaresh).

७०९. The daughter of Dr Manju Geeta Mishra is married to which prominent advisor?

- (A) He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Shri Devesh.
- (D) Lilanananda, Jhulananda, Rurananda, Gokulananda and Brahmananda.

७१०. The lineage of 'Rai Jagatnath' belongs to which village root according to the Rohad Sakradhi section?

- (A) Jagalaxmi.
- (B) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.
- (C) Dr Amarnath Jha, Dr Bhavanatha Jha, Dr Bibhutinath Jha, and Dr Adityanatha Jha.
- (D) Karmaha.

७११. Who is the son of Rai Beni from the 'Baharadi' lineage?

- (A) Jivanath and Shambhunath
- (B) Matikant and Mayakant.
- (C) Ram.
- (D) Rai Nidhi.

७१२. Identify the 'M.A. B.L.' Senior Advocate of the Patna High Court mentioned in the Satyanarayan lineage.

- (A) Bodhai
- (B) Padmanath (Babuji).
- (C) Sodipur.
- (D) Madhavji.

७१३. What is the specific timeframe covered in the genealogical mapping of the 'Mithila Panji Prabandh'?

- (A) Modanand Jha
- (B) Lalitanath, Gopinath, Pushpanath, and Ratinath.
- (C) Shankar
- (D) The records cover the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

७१४. Who were the sons of Shailantar residing in Pipara Bhadgama?

- (A) Yoganand, Janardan, Rajanand, Vivekanand, and Vinay Kumar.
- (B) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.
- (C) Protect from water, protect from oil, and avoid loose or improper binding.
- (D) Madan Mohan.

७१५. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Madneshwar, son of Hari.

- (A) Khedan and Mansaram.
- (B) Shankardatt.
- (C) Pathak Sukdev.
- (D) Aditya

७१६. The professional advocate Bindu Bhushan was the son of which individual?

- (A) Rajesh Shekhar.
- (B) Sadananda.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) It mentions 72 clans, with detailed descriptions for 64 of them.

७१७. Who is credited with starting Maithili language studies at Calcutta University?

- (A) Madai.
- (B) Brajmohan (also known as Bengali).
- (C) MSc and PhD
- (D) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, and Yadunandan

७१८. What was the lifespan of the legal expert and Maithili advocate Brajmohan Bengali?

- (A) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.
- (B) Kari
- (C) 1890 to 1976.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

७१९. Identify the founding father of the 'Nagnad Ghosot' village branch mentioned in the text.

- (A) Yadav.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Baheradhi
- (D) Basudev.

७२०. Who was the father of Rajiv and Sanjiv, residents of Gamaili?

- (A) Kamadeva.
- (B) Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.
- (C) BhavĀ nidatta.
- (D) Itarkant.

୭୨୧. In the Chigachiya branch, who were the four sons of Jayanand?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh (or the collective Darbhanga lineage).
- (B) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.
- (C) A major branch of the Kosi River.
- (D) Raja Vedanand Singh.

୭୨୨. In 'Madhulata Gram', who was the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Sundarlal?

- (A) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Ghanshyam.
- (D) The late medieval period (specifically around 1326 AD).

୭୨୩. Who were the sons of Satyadev residing in Lalpur Sarisab?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva himself (he is the protagonist/hero).
- (B) Devaraj Singh.
- (C) Ishadatta and Maheshdatta.
- (D) Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.

୭୨୪. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Vinod, son of Mukhiya Radhakant.

- (A) Umapati.
- (B) Balkishore.
- (C) Padmapani.
- (D) Vidyanand Jha 'Mohan Ji'.

୭୨୫. Who was the father of the brothers Kamalapati and Abhilash?

- (A) Garh Ghosot
- (B) The Panjikars (Genealogists).
- (C) Kedarnath
- (D) Rajivkant.

୭୨୬. Who were the three sons of the individual named Prabhakar in the Chunapur branch?

- (A) Dayanath and Meghanath.
- (B) Rajesh, Mithilesh, and Kamlesh.
- (C) Darihara Karmaha.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Vachaspati.

୭୨୭. In the records of the 'Podhiya' branch, who was the son of Sadanand?

- (A) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (B) Manbodh.
- (C) Vasudev and Bauku.
- (D) Bahadur Thakura of Mauwa, Khandawala

୭୨୮. Who was the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Rajdhar, the son of Subodh?

- (A) Raja Rupnarayan.
- (B) Kanik Lal.
- (C) Madhoura.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

७३९. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Vidyanand, son of Devanand.

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina/Vajasaneyi) and Samaveda (Kauthuma/Chhandogya).
- (B) Kashinath
- (C) Kalpanath.
- (D) Bhavadeva.

७३०. Who was the maternal grandfather (Dau) of the brothers Baidyanath, Basukinath, and Kedarnath?

- (A) Brahmadatt.
- (B) Maharaj Raghu Singh.
- (C) Vijayadatta.
- (D) Sahadev.

७३१. Who was the father of the brothers Rajendra, Naresh, and Rakesh in the Birban branch?

- (A) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.
- (B) Professor Ramanath Jha
- (C) Rameshwar.
- (D) Phitradrath.

७३२. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of the Birban brothers (Rajendra, Naresh, Rakesh).

- (A) Nokhelal.
- (B) Shivilal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).
- (C) Anirudh.
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

७३३. The genealogist Bahoran had a son named Gopal Lal; who was his maternal grandfather (Dau)?

- (A) Madhav
- (B) Saboordatt.
- (C) Shaktimohan.
- (D) Anoja

७३४. In the Hariram lineage, who is the father of Vidyadhar and Chitu?

- (A) Devpanidhi
- (B) Bala and Devik.
- (C) Brajnath.
- (D) Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None

७३५. In the Hariram genealogy, who is the son of Madhav?

- (A) Vidyanand, Shivanand, and Vedanand
- (B) Moi Naik
- (C) Gadanpani
- (D) Vijayadatta was assigned the management of the Kshatriya records.

७३६. According to the Sultanpur records, who were the four sons of Mishra Bhola?

- (A) Devraj Singh
- (B) Madhukant.
- (C) Binu, Shyamlal, Nand Kumar, and Rajkumar
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

७३७. Who is the father of Bhima Jha, who is associated with the village of Phulsara Bhadgam?

- (A) Ramapati Upadhyaya.
- (B) Devananda.
- (C) Vishwanath
- (D) Purushottam.

७३८. Who were the three sons of Madhukati mentioned in the genealogy?

- (A) Motiram
- (B) Gunakar
- (C) Arvind, Mithilesh, and Sudarshana
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra-Varttik'.

७३९. In the Rajpura Darihara records, who were the three sons of Lalmohan?

- (A) Ganesh, Navin, and Lalit
- (B) Raja Sarvanand.
- (C) Padmanath
- (D) Yadavchandra

७४०. In the Khamgada Sultanpur line, who were the sons of Gneelal?

- (A) Padmanand
- (B) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.
- (C) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.
- (D) Shukdev, Batesh, and Ganesha

७४१. Who were the two sons of Ram Sundar mentioned in the Sultanpur Khamgada section?

- (A) Naresh
- (B) Kanhaiya and Vinay
- (C) Madhav
- (D) Durgadhar and Mohinath.

७४२. Who were the four sons of Aniruddha Jha?

- (A) Garh Ghosot
- (B) His sons are Kashinath, Nakchhedi, Shaktinath, Yadunath, Adinath, and Shivnath.
- (C) Subhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, Ashok, and Arun
- (D) Yadavchandra

७४३. Name the five sons of Chatranath mentioned in the genealogy.

- (A) Gangadutt.
- (B) Apuch Jha.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Rajendra, Dharmendra, Yogendra, Tejendra, and Suman

७४४. Who was the father of Anuplal and Jaykant?

- (A) Kalikadatta
- (B) Ayush
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD).
- (D) Dharanidhar

୭୪୫. In the Bhabhini Padum Kumargram lineage, who was the son of Keshav?

- (A) Bachelor of Arts (BA).
- (B) Shankaradatta.
- (C) He was a BA-qualified teacher and a social worker.
- (D) Kalidas

୭୪୬. Who was the son of Radhanath mentioned in the Bhabhini records?

- (A) Kedarnath
- (B) It is equivalent to 1326 AD.
- (C) Jayadeva.
- (D) Shivdev.

୭୪୭. Who were the four sons of Vasudev in the Bhabhini lineage?

- (A) Panji Shastra Maartand.
- (B) Anand
- (C) Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev
- (D) Ganesh (son of Dhiranath).

୭୪୮. Who was the son of Sadanand mentioned in the Nanauti records?

- (A) Shivanand
- (B) Vinodanand and Giranand
- (C) Shankardatt.
- (D) Halleshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar.

୭୪୯. In the Kadma records, who was the son of Chilka?

- (A) Thadu
- (B) Chetkar and Achyutkar.
- (C) Bijee Gangadhar.
- (D) Yugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore and Jay Kishore.

୭୫୦. Who was the son of Thadu mentioned in the Kadma records?

- (A) Rurananda
- (B) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (C) Kamladatta
- (D) Purnia Sanyukt Vyapar Pramandal

୭୫୧. Who were the four sons of Fudan as listed in the Kadma genealogy?

- (A) Badrinath and Indranath
- (B) Harinarayan, Nilambar, Harinandan, and Yadupati
- (C) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev
- (D) Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar

୭୫୨. Who were the three sons of Duganand listed in the Dodhiya records?

- (A) Vaidyanath
- (B) Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra
- (C) Baidyanath and Jhadula.
- (D) Raghunath Shiromani

୭୫୩. According to the Oda Ekhara records, who was the son of Balbhadra?

- (A) 1987-07-01 00:00:00
- (B) The medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Shaka).
- (C) Sarang, Banmali, and Udyotkara
- (D) Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar

୭୫୪. Kamalnath served as a Member of the Indian Lok Sabha during which five-year period?

- (A) Subhash Chandra, Prabhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, and Vikas.
- (B) 1980 to 1985
- (C) Badgam Darihara.
- (D) Lekhmani (Satish Chandra)

୭୫୫. Pandit Yadavchandra, born in 1925, was an 'Acharya' specialising in which classical grammar system?

- (A) Panini Grammar
- (B) Rai Rup Lal.
- (C) The son of Yogadhar
- (D) Vijayadatta

୭୫୬. Pandit Yadavchandra served as the Mukhiya of which Gram Panchayat in Purnia?

- (A) Suryanand
- (B) Babhani
- (C) Shobhinath, Jaynath, Eknath, and Kamal Lochan.
- (D) Devaraj Singh.

୭୫୭. Yadavchandra held the position of Director at which sugar mill between 1972 and 1980?

- (A) Vasudev and Balabhadra.
- (B) Panji Shastra Maartand.
- (C) Domon
- (D) Banmankhi Sugar Mill

୭୫୮. Who was the father of the journalist and cooperative leader Kamal Anand?

- (A) Vidyanand
- (B) Vijaydutt.
- (C) Yadavchandra
- (D) Jayraj Singh

୭୫୯. Who was the son of Yoganand mentioned at the beginning of the text?

- (A) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra
- (B) 1326 AD.
- (C) Satyadev
- (D) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.

୭୬୦. Who was the father of Radhanath in the 'Jadaya' branch of the family tree?

- (A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (B) Hridaynandan
- (C) Jageshwar, Nageshwar, and Kusheshwar.
- (D) Mano

୭୧୧. The individual 'Virendra', mentioned in the Haripur Ghurna branch, held which professional title?

- (A) Adhyapak (Teacher)
- (B) M.M.U. Vamshadhara.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (D) Buddhinath and Kashinath.

୭୧୨. Who was the maternal grandfather (Dau) of the children of Anil Kumar, according to the records?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records.
- (B) Phanidhar, Lakshmidhar, Chunni (Shridhar), Jyotishi Kalyanidhar, and Parshuram.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay accidentally married his first cousin due to a lack of recorded family history.
- (D) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra

୭୧୩. Yadavchandra was the Vice-Chairman of which committee in Gulabbagh from 1962 to 1980?

- (A) Krishi Utpadan Bazaar Samiti
- (B) It marks the arrival of King Nanyadeva and the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.
- (C) Radha.
- (D) Vishwanath and Jonno.

୭୧୪. Who was the father of the individual Genaalal in the Jadiya lineage?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Rajendra, Devendra, Upendra, and Bhogendra.
- (D) Nath, Gopal, Shripati, Shrikanth, and Nilkanth.

୭୧୫. In the genealogical map, who is listed as the father of Satyadev?

- (A) Ramanath and Dayanath.
- (B) Yoganand
- (C) Paritosh Priyadarshi and Abhishek Priyadarshi.
- (D) The reign was from 1776 to 1803.

୭୧୬. Which organisation did Yadavchandra lead as Chairman between 1959 and 1974?

- (A) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara
- (B) Purnia Sanyukt Vyapar Pramandal
- (C) To ensure high-born families did not forget their ancestral traditions and to track virtues and flaws in lineages.
- (D) It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD).

୭୧୭. Pandit Yadavchandra was the Director of which District Central Cooperative Bank from 1954 to 1969?

- (A) Shakha Panji.
- (B) Ramadev is listed as the son of Gadhai.
- (C) Purnia District Central Cooperative Bank
- (D) B.A. and B.Ed.

୭୧୮. In the Phulbari branch, who were the two sons of Master Vishwanath?

- (A) Purushottam.
- (B) Maithili Academy
- (C) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.
- (D) Kamalnath and Laddu

୭୫୯. Who was the son of Hridaynandan and father of Radhanath?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.
- (C) Amritnath
- (D) Vikarna and Vasundhar.

୭୬୦. In the Jadiya lineage, who was the father of the siblings Shiva and Hariam?

- (A) Radhanath
- (B) Mush
- (C) Shankardatta.
- (D) Maharajadhiraja Indra Narayan.

୭୬୧. Which individual served as the Mukhiya of the Babhani Gram Panchayat according to the text?

- (A) Oihan
- (B) Yadavchandra
- (C) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Ankhayaka.

୭୬୨. In the Dharmapur lineage, who was the father of Bandhu, Kaushkidutt, and Bholadutt?

- (A) Dharni
- (B) Tirthanath and Nidhinath
- (C) Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Kameshwar (Umapati).

୭୬୩. In the Jadiya branch, what was the name of the son of Genaalal?

- (A) 72 clans (with 64 detailed).
- (B) Keval, Radhey, and Madhava
- (C) Santlal
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

୭୬୪. Which prominent leader is described as a 'prolific socialist thinker' and 'freedom fighter'?

- (A) Lakshmishwar.
- (B) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD / Shaka 1248).
- (C) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.
- (D) Kamalnath

୭୬୫. What is the time frame covered by the genealogical mapping in the 'Panpilaak Panji Management' source material?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Gonad.
- (C) Gulab.
- (D) Jagannath

୭୬୬. In the Fatehpur lineage, who were the two sons of Jagatnath?

- (A) Panji-Shastra Martanda
- (B) Khadgamaksha and Thrishiruka.
- (C) Vijayadatt.
- (D) Dukhi; Bhikhi

७७७. In the 'Badhiya Pavoli' (Pavpalli) records, who was the father of Ganga Dutt?

- (A) Shrinath, Ramnath, Harinath, Shaktinath, Gondinath, and Padmanabha
- (B) Hridayram.
- (C) Duganand.
- (D) Modanand Jha.

७७८. List the sons of Ganga Dutt from the village of Pavpalli.

- (A) Mangladutt, Chandidutt, Shitaladutt, and Hanumandatta.
- (B) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.
- (C) Durgadatta and Libu.
- (D) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.

७७९. Who were the two sons of Mangladutt residing in Dhirma?

- (A) Jayraj, Brajraj, Riphuraj, Nagraj, and Vijayraj Singh.
- (B) Rajendra and Dwijendra.
- (C) Vidyanand, Prakash, and Vikash
- (D) Kirtinath and Vanshidhar.

७८०. Who was the father of the family members named Genalal, Jayadev, and Vasudev in the Gamail lineage?

- (A) Teacher (Adhyapak)
- (B) Jivanath and Shambhunath
- (C) Nityanand and Sitaram.
- (D) Vishwanath.

७८१. The son of Genalal, Chakradhar, was a resident of which specific area within Karmaha?

- (A) Pabauli.
- (B) Dineshwar Nath.
- (C) Madhusudana
- (D) Madhoura.

७८२. Who were the two sons of Chakradhar from Gamail?

- (A) Rudranarayan and Shivnarayan.
- (B) Saheb.
- (C) The five southern Brahmin groups: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravida, and Maharashtra.
- (D) Radhavallabh.

७८३. Who was the son of Yashodhara residing in Nohad?

- (A) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar
- (B) Kameshwara.
- (C) Sahityacharya (M.A.)
- (D) Ramnarayan of Badgam.

७८४. Name the sons of Upendra in the Dharampur branch.

- (A) Maharaja Ratna Singh.
- (B) M.M.U. Vamshadhara.
- (C) Raju and Giri.
- (D) Hirendra, Pakshadhar, Chitradhar, and Rudradhar.

୭୯୫. Who were the two sons of Rudradhar (alias Rudi)?

- (A) Kalikadatta and Shubhapati.
- (B) Lochana.
- (C) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev
- (D) Madhav.

୭୯୬. Who was the father of Brajnandan in the Dharampur records?

- (A) Aniruddha.
- (B) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Kalikadatta.

୭୯୭. List the five sons of Brajnandan from Dharampur.

- (A) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (B) Babua, Mohitlal, Karelal, Raghunandan, and Awadhnarayan.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha (1150-1225).

୭୯୮. In the 'Palashbani' (Sultanpur) records, who was the father of Divakar?

- (A) Jagaddhar.
- (B) Mansukh.
- (C) Gunadhari Singh.
- (D) Yajurveda, Madhyandina Shakha.

୭୯୯. Who were the two sons of Devadatta in the Palashbani lineage?

- (A) Panji Prabandh (genealogical record keeping).
- (B) Bhavadatta and Shivadatta.
- (C) Vijaydatta.
- (D) Kamalnayan.

୮୦୦. List the four sons of Shivadatta from Palashbani.

- (A) Kanhaiya
- (B) Bhanudatta, Haradatta, Krishnadatta, and Rupadatta.
- (C) Vamshi and Gopal.
- (D) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.

୮୦୧. Who were the sons of Krishnadatta mentioned in the Palashbani records?

- (A) 1326 AD (1248 Saka).
- (B) Ranjan and Loknath.
- (C) Madhukar
- (D) Sunil, Anil and Hemna.

୮୦୨. Who were the three sons of Bhaiya residing in Khamgada?

- (A) Vidyanath, Bateshnath, and Badrinatha.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Vijayadatta.
- (D) Maharaja Shiva Singh.

୭୭୩. Name the four sons of Harideva (alias Hari) as listed in the text.

- (A) Oda Ekahra
- (B) Jayadeva.
- (C) Vaidik Vishwambhar.
- (D) Kameshwar, Lakshmeshwar, Singheshwar, and Ramdev.

୭୭୪. Who were the two sons of Rameshwar residing in Belwadi?

- (A) Buddhinath and Ashok.
- (B) Vighneshwar (son of Rameshwar)
- (C) He is an IPS officer (IPS Adhikari).
- (D) Kedarnath

୭୭୫. Who were the three sons of Chaturanand from the Madanpur branch?

- (A) Upendra, Yogendra, and Surendra.
- (B) Gangadhar
- (C) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- (D) Saka 1248

୭୭୬. Who were the two sons of Yogendra mentioned in the Jamua branch?

- (A) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra
- (B) Mathuresh.
- (C) Rajiv and Sanjeev.
- (D) Pramod, Vinod and Amod.

୭୭୭. In the Jamua lineage, who were the four sons of Jyotishi Apuch?

- (A) Gada-dhara, Govinda, Harakhu, Vasudeva, Dehara, and Arjuna.
- (B) Murali, Manohar, Kailash, Prakash, and Suvasha
- (C) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).
- (D) Krishnamaksha, Basudev, Jayadev, and Jagadish.

୭୭୮. List the three sons of Balibhadra (alias Kumendra).

- (A) Vinod, Pramod, and Subodh.
- (B) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (C) Soripur
- (D) Gunakar.

୭୭୯. Who were the four sons of Basudev in the Jamua branch?

- (A) Shyamsundar, Revadanand, Paramanand, and Chandranand.
- (B) The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages.
- (C) Suryanand
- (D) Prasadi, Chunniram, Harilal, and Kali Prasad.

୮୦୦. In the Tarabadi (Sultanpur) lineage, who were the two sons of Krishnadatta?

- (A) Ramanand and Bhavanand.
- (B) Harishankar (Grammarians/Vaiyakarana).
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Radhanath

८०१. Who was the son of Bhavanand in the Tarabadi branch?

- (A) Panji Shastra Martand (or Labdh-Dhout).
- (B) Matar.
- (C) Madhurapati and Narapati.
- (D) Dharanidhar.

८०२. In the Katharbadi (Sultanpur) branch, who were the two sons of Rupadatta?

- (A) Surapati and Godhaik.
- (B) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.
- (C) Ruranand
- (D) Dharanath.

८०३. Who were the two sons of Jirev mentioned in the records?

- (A) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjekar Vidyanand Jha.
- (B) Rupnath.
- (C) Shobhanath.
- (D) Gunapati and Padumo.

८०४. The Panji Prabandha records genealogical mapping for which specific time period?

- (A) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) Ranjan Prasad and Rinku.
- (D) Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati

८०५. What were the three professional roles held by Adityanath, son of Kashinath?

- (A) Allahabad University.
- (B) Thakru
- (C) Vijayadatta was assigned the management of the Kshatriya records.
- (D) Linguist, journalist, and radio announcer.

८०६. Dr. Prof. Madaneshwar served as the director of which cultural institution in Patna?

- (A) Maithili Academy.
- (B) Mahai.
- (C) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.
- (D) Devnarayan.

८०७. Dr. Prof. Madaneshwar was a specialist in the economic history and cultural heritage of which district?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Purnia.
- (D) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).

८०८. Who is the father of Dr. Prof. Madaneshwar as listed in the lineage of Tirthanand?

- (A) Maithili.
- (B) Sohago
- (C) Tirthanand.
- (D) Hemangad.

८०९. Who were the sons of the academic Dr. Prof. Madaneshwar?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (B) It is associated with the identifier (933).
- (C) Ratneshwar and Bhaveshwar.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

८१०. What is the professional background of Dr. Prof. Ratneshwar, son of Madaneshwar?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Historian and director of various technical education institutions.
- (C) Sakaradhi
- (D) The sons are Bhim, Purushottam, and Yadupati.

८११. What was the professional role of Santosh, the son of Dr. Prof. Rameshwar?

- (A) Sakaradhi
- (B) Umapati
- (C) Awadhesh, Mithilesh, Nagesh, Nilesh, and Pranesh.
- (D) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.

८१२. In the lineage of Gajanand, Lakshmishwar held a professorship in which academic department?

- (A) An advocate or lawyer.
- (B) MM Madhukar
- (C) Dineshwar Nath.
- (D) Economics.

८१३. Which son of Gajanand was professionally known as a 'Kaviraj'?

- (A) Vidyanand, Prakash, and Vikash
- (B) Krishnambar.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Narmadeshwar.

८१४. Kapileshwar, the son of Padmanand, served in which legal capacity in Purnia?

- (A) Kirtinath and Vanshidhar.
- (B) Public Prosecutor (P.P.).
- (C) Bhadra.
- (D) The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila.

८१५. Who were the sons of the freedom fighter Rudranand?

- (A) Hadi and Godhai.
- (B) Damodar and Manohar.
- (C) Promodanand, Abhayand, Sudarshan, and Vinay Kumar.
- (D) Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara.

८१६. Indranand, son of Yashodhar, served in what academic capacity?

- (A) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar
- (B) Principal (M.Sc.).
- (C) Anil, Sunil, Parimal, and Govinda.
- (D) Protect the manuscript from water and oil.

८१७. Bhaveshwar, the son of Madaneshwar, held which medical degree?

- (A) They should be dried in the intense sun between 16 August and 15 September (when the sun is in Leo).
- (B) Vadhwal.
- (C) Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.
- (D) M.B.B.S.

८१८. The individual 'Biru' is associated with which professional position at Mithila University?

- (A) Vinod Kumar.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (D) Library Head/Librarian.

८१९. Who were the sons of Narendra (the son of Bal Krishna IAS)?

- (A) Residents of Purnia (Radhakant and Prof. Kalikant's lineage).
- (B) Shobhanath.
- (C) Ratnakar.
- (D) Pandua.

८२०. Dr. Prof. Madaneshwar authored a work regarding the economic history and ____ of Purnia district.

- (A) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (B) The practice was lost, leading them to simply avoid marrying into the same village to prevent prohibited unions.
- (C) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.
- (D) Cultural heritage.

८२१. In the genealogical map, the family of Baidyanath is a subset of which larger lineage?

- (A) Nahayan
- (B) Bangtu lineage (Rajnath).
- (C) Shiva.
- (D) Trinayan Bhatt

८२२. Which son of Gajanand was a Professor and Head of the Economics Department?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Lakshmishwar.
- (C) Radhakant.
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

८२३. Who is the son of Narmadeshwar, the Kaviraj?

- (A) Babuji.
- (B) Raman Kumar and Nand Kumar.
- (C) Sunil, Anil, Sushil, Sudhir, and Alok.
- (D) Bhavanath.

८२४. Who are the sons of Bhaveshwar (M.B.B.S)?

- (A) Jibu.
- (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (C) Sharad and Neeraj.
- (D) Raja.

८२५. Who were the sons of the advocate Santosh residing in Delhi?

- (A) The blemish mark associated with the daughter named Sohago.
- (B) Definition: The formal state department or office created to manage Panji records under royal authority.
- (C) Sons of Bhaul (Shankar's lineage).
- (D) Kalikadatt

८२६. Indranand's son Sanjay Kumar married into the family of which resident of Dharmadiha?

- (A) Babuji.
- (B) Radhika
- (C) Pt. Muktinath.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

८२७. Who is the son of the freedom fighter Rudranand's son, Promodanand?

- (A) Rajeev.
- (B) Vijayadatta was the first Panjkar for the Kshatriyas.
- (C) Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh
- (D) Panji Shastra Martand.

८२८. The individual 'Kari' is the alias for which family head in the Bhour Khandwala lineage?

- (A) Shivakanta, Vasudeva, Kamadeva, and Premakanta.
- (B) Amarkant.
- (C) Devaraj Singh.
- (D) Artinanath.

८२९. Which family branch is specifically identified as 'Mihir' within the lineage of Tarkeashwar?

- (A) Kali Karna.
- (B) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.
- (C) Brahmadev
- (D) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.

८३०. Who was the father of the historian Dr. Prof. Ratneshwar?

- (A) Karunesh, Padmesh, Hrishikesh, and Naresh.
- (B) Madaneshwar.
- (C) Dinkar.
- (D) Panch-Gaud (North) and Panch-Dravid (South).

८३१. Who are the two sons of Suryamksh mentioned in the text?

- (A) Baldev and Satyadev.
- (B) Jibu.
- (C) Prakash, Prabhat, Pradeep and Dilip.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

८३२. Which maternal lineage (Dau) is associated with Ram Sunder, son of Baldev?

- (A) Rajpur Hardi Sakradhi.
- (B) Bhagwandatt
- (C) Village Head or Chief.
- (D) 450

८३३. Who are the sons of Satyadev mentioned in the Simarwar Khauwal lineage?

- (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Sadananda.
- (D) Narayan Dev, Bhagwan Dev, Sushil, Subodh, and Vinod.

८३४. Who are the sons of Balakrishna alias Ghotat?

- (A) Rajiv and Santosh.
- (B) Manbharan
- (C) Ruchi, Raiya, and Shyam Raja.
- (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

८३५. In the Kurma Khauwal lineage, who are the two sons of Madhusudan?

- (A) Journalist.
- (B) Krishnakant
- (C) Vasudev and Gopal.
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

८३६. Identify the sons of Tongri mentioned in the text.

- (A) Vishnudatt, Chandidatt, and Kanhaiyadatt.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Chief Justice of the High Court.
- (D) Dinmani.

८३७. In the Madhura region, who is the son of Ramchandra?

- (A) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (mid-August to mid- September).
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Rakesh.
- (D) Mutuk

८३८. What is the profession of Kamlanand in the Madhubani Purnia section?

- (A) Lakshmikant, Jivanand, Mahanand and Sarvanand
- (B) Adhyapak (Teacher).
- (C) M.A. Teacher.
- (D) Rajesh, Mithilesh, and Kamlesh.

८३९. Who are the sons of Avadhesh, son of Kamlanand?

- (A) Maharaja Rudra Singh's descendants.
- (B) Sakaradhi
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Mithilesh and others.

८४०. Name the son of Chandrashekhar who was an active politician and Parliamentary Secretary.

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Sushmit.
- (C) It marks the official start of the Panji system under Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Vinodanand alias Badku.

८४१. Who was the 'Farshi Navis Tehsildar' for Raj Banaili mentioned in the lineage?

- (A) Madhav.
- (B) Balabhadra.
- (C) Ratnashekhar.
- (D) Mitranath alias Prasiddha.

८४२. What is the professional title of Yogesh, son of Dinanath?

- (A) Basukinath
- (B) Naresh
- (C) Samaveda (Kauthuma branch) and Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).
- (D) B.Sc. Headmaster.

८४३. Identify the maternal lineage (Dau) of Mithilesh, son of Chhatranath.

- (A) Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.
- (B) Bhonsadiyar Mahishi Budhwar.
- (C) 64 clans.
- (D) Rajendra

८४४. Identify the father of Pradip, Pankaj, and Suman.

- (A) Suresh.
- (B) Chhandoga.
- (C) Vaiya Harshnath.
- (D) The poet Vidyapati Thakur (as per specific historical/social notations in certain Panjis).

८४५. What professional role does Avadhesh Kumar, son of Girindranath, hold?

- (A) Vedarambha.
- (B) Income Tax Officer.
- (C) Ranjan
- (D) Purushottam.

८४६. Identify the sons of Shobhanath.

- (A) When the Sun enters the Leo (Simha) sign (mid-August to mid- September).
- (B) Pathak Sukdev.
- (C) Kalpanath.
- (D) Rajesh, Mohit, and Vijayesh.

८४७. Name the sons of Dukhmochan alias Lipdu.

- (A) Jhingur.
- (B) Shri Mohan, Raj Mohan, and Chandra Mohan.
- (C) Shubhankar.
- (D) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

८४८. In the genealogical mapping of 831_BatchLM_merge.pdf, what time period is covered?

- (A) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).
- (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) Sakaradhi
- (D) Abhishek and Anand.

८४९. In the Badgaam Jijawal lineage, who are the two sons of Lakshminath?

- (A) Bhay (also known as Giridhari).
- (B) Pritinath, Chetnath, Rajnath, and Poshan.
- (C) Sachidanand and Chaturanand.
- (D) Anand.

८५०. Who are the sons of Sachidanand in the Badgaam branch?

- (A) Jyotish Chandra and Dev Chandra.
- (B) Mauj and Durgadatt.
- (C) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.
- (D) Vijayadatt.

८५१. Who are the four individuals listed as the sons of Chaturanand?

- (A) Subhash Chandra, Prabhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, and Vikas.
- (B) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248) under the reign of King Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Vedarambha.
- (D) Gauridatt and Shivadatt.

८५२. According to the text, who are the sons of Badrinath?

- (A) Manik and others.
- (B) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and more rigid social sub-divisions.
- (C) Lakshminath and Thirnath.
- (D) Vijayadatta.

८५३. Who is the son of Manmohan in the Badgaam branch?

- (A) Sodarpur.
- (B) Pradeep.
- (C) Mantu.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

८५४. The lineage beginning with Chudra Hari leads to which son?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.
- (B) Rambhadra, Karunanarayan, and Madhuram.
- (C) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.
- (D) Lakshmipati.

८५५. Who is the son of Lakshmipati in the Asaja Shripur lineage?

- (A) Madhukar.
- (B) Upendra, Yogendra, and Surendra.
- (C) Tarananda.
- (D) Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev

८५६. In the lineage of Madhukar, who is identified as his son?

- (A) Brahmin, Kayastha and Kshatriya.
- (B) Bhavanath.
- (C) Lakhima Devi.
- (D) Radhanath

८५७. Who are the two sons of Bhavanath listed in the text?

- (A) Gyanand Singh.
- (B) Jagbahadur.
- (C) Devi Prasad and Anant.
- (D) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

८५८. In the Sakarma branch, who is the son of Anant?

- (A) The month of Bhadra (mid-August to mid-September) when the sun is in Leo.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (C) Mahesh.
- (D) Manbodh

८५९. Who is the son of Ninu in the Sakarma lineage?

- (A) Vaidyanath and Jagannath.
- (B) Beluon
- (C) Madhava
- (D) Bachruka.

८६०. In the Sakarma lineage, who are the two sons of Bachru?

- (A) The Shakha Panji.
- (B) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.
- (C) Chamu and Chandrapati.
- (D) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.

८६१. Who are the two sons of Bhuvan in the Sakarma lineage?

- (A) Promodanand, Abhayanand, Sudarshan, and Vinay Kumar.
- (B) Narasimha
- (C) Krupa Sut Madhuri.
- (D) Loknath and Devnath.

८६२. In the Sakarma branch, who are the sons of Bhola Nath?

- (A) Ramanath and Lakshman.
- (B) Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Vartika'.
- (D) The children are Bachru, Hrishikesh, Heera, and Kalaka.

८६३. Who is the son of Ramanath in the Sakarma branch?

- (A) Lal.
- (B) Ratinath.
- (C) Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

८६४. Who is the son of Vidyanand in the lineage of Shivanand?

- (A) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.
- (B) Ravindra, Shailesh, and Jitendra.
- (C) Chulhai.
- (D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

८६५. Who is the son of Mayanand in the Dharmanand lineage?

- (A) Umanath.
- (B) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Avadhish.

८६६. In the Dyauri Khandwala branch, who is the son of Mahamahopadhyay Th. Damodar?

- (A) Mahodadhi.
- (B) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.
- (C) Yadunandan Singh
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

८६७. Who are the two sons of Mahodadhi?

- (A) Rajeev.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper.
- (D) Vishwanath and Jonno.

८६८. In the lineage of Vishwanath (Dyauri Khandwala), who are the two sons?

- (A) Supe and Gangadhar.
- (B) Sipahi Tola, Purnea.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.
- (D) Pancha Gauda.

८६९. In the lineage of Th. Kedarnath, who is the son with the title Professor and PhD?

- (A) Gadh Hanakhuta.
- (B) Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.
- (C) Bhaskarnath.
- (D) Gayadatta.

८७०. Who is the son of Th. Rajshekhar with the title Engineer?

- (A) Dinkar.
- (B) Shashank Shekhar.
- (C) 64 clans.
- (D) Principal (Pracharya).

८७१. In the lineage of Dhirnath, who are the two sons?

- (A) Mithila Sanskrit Post-Graduate Research Institute
- (B) Satyadev
- (C) Dwarikanath and Padmanath.
- (D) Madhurapati, Sabhapati, Hantha, and Mahantha

८७२. Who is the son of Padmanath in the Dyauri Khandwala branch?

- (A) Manik, Shivan, Shambhu, and Yaddu
- (B) Akhilesh.
- (C) Harinath.
- (D) Manmukh.

८७३. Who is the son of Advocate Vinay Kumar in the Th. Ramanath lineage?

- (A) Madhu
- (B) Chunnu (alias Munmun).
- (C) Diva Kant and Radha Kant.
- (D) Kashinath

८७४. Who is the son of Executive Engineer Bharatendu?

- (A) Lattau.
- (B) Abhash Kumar (Advocate).
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (D) Shubhankar, Jayakar, Lakshmikar, Neno, Medhakar, and Gunakar.

८७५. Who is identified as an 'Uchchadhayapak' (High School Teacher) in the Suryanarayan lineage?

- (A) Laxminath.
- (B) Sodipur.
- (C) Mrityunjay (B.A., B.Ed.).
- (D) Shivanand.

८७६. What is the recorded professional background of Dr Shankar Prasad?

- (A) Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.
- (B) He is a PhD holder and a retired professor from Purnia University.
- (C) Tirhuta (Maithilakshar).
- (D) Narayan Mahadev Jayadeva.

८७७. In the Purnia Professor Colony lineage, who is the father of Dr Shankar Prasad?

- (A) Sudhir Ranjan
- (B) Chhandogya (Samavedi) and Vajasaneyi (Shukla Yajurvedi).
- (C) Shailendra and Somendra.
- (D) The blemish mark associated with the daughter named Sohago.

८७८. In the Kalhua lineage, who is the father of Madhusudan?

- (A) Chandidatta (and Kalikadatta).
- (B) Garib and Badan.
- (C) Shivalal
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

८७९. Who are the two sons of Gulten in the Kalhua genealogy?

- (A) Kali Prasad, Baladutt, Nandkumar, Ramshankar, and Jayshankar
- (B) Mahadev.
- (C) Janardan and Sadanand
- (D) Philosophy or Law (Shastra).

८८०. Who are the sons of Sadanand in the Kalhua branch?

- (A) Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant
- (B) Mahadev.
- (C) Muktinath and Pradipnath
- (D) Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar

८८१. Who was the father of the Mahamahopadhyaya brothers Haribrahma, Harikesh, and Dhuttaraj Gonuka?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar
- (B) Ganapati.
- (C) Ramnarayan.
- (D) Charmakarini.

८८२. Which ancestral village is associated with Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar?

- (A) Mahopadhyaya Bharaviya.
- (B) Majhaura Karamha
- (C) It is a branch-specific genealogical record introduced during the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Shankardutt.

८८३. Who were the sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Harikesh?

- (A) 72 (with 64 specifically described).
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Gor and Nonek
- (D) Janardan

८८४. Who are the sons of Girishwar in the Majhaura Karamha branch?

- (A) Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan
- (B) Tangri.
- (C) Gangeshwar, Bhadreswar, and Deveswar
- (D) Lakshmikant.

८८५. Who are the four sons of Gangeshwar in the Majhaura lineage?

- (A) Pancha Gaur.
- (B) Khaggu.
- (C) Nareshdatt, Deveshdatt, Khageshdatt, and Karuneshdatt.
- (D) Barah, Shridhar, Madhav, and Rama

८८६. Which individual is specifically noted as the 'Gramopayayika' of Majhaura?

- (A) Jagadanand and Janardan
- (B) Vasudev and Gopal.
- (C) Madhav
- (D) Shankaradatta.

८८७. In the Majhaura lineage, who is the father of Surasar?

- (A) Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeswar, Rajeshwar, and Shivnarayan.
- (B) It is the date the Panji management was officially established.
- (C) Madhav
- (D) Rajendra and Amarendra

८८८. In the branch of Chakrapakhsh, who is the father of Padmapakhsh?

- (A) Bhagwatnarayan.
- (B) Dharmaprayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)
- (C) Chakrapakhsh
- (D) Padmadhar, Pankhu, and Jivadhar.

८८९. Who are the two sons of Padmapakhsh?

- (A) Paramanand and Ghananand.
- (B) Jhumaklal and Ranglal
- (C) Subodhchandra
- (D) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

८९०. Who is the son of Bhailal in the Palasi branch?

- (A) Ramnarayan.
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) Baduji, the son of Thithar.
- (D) Yogadhar

८९१. In the Yogadhar lineage, who is identified as Shobhakar (alias Raghuvar)?

- (A) Swarupanand (Bechu) and Vinodanand.
- (B) The son of Yogadhar
- (C) Lalan
- (D) Pathak Govinda.

८९२. Who are the three sons of Shobhakar (Raghuvar)?

- (A) Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history).
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (C) Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar
- (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

८९३. What professional role was held by Parmeshwar, the son of Shobhakar?

- (A) Shakha Panji.
- (B) He was a High School Headmaster with MA and BEd qualifications.
- (C) Durgadatt and Bhavanidatt.
- (D) Rajuka

८९४. Who are the three sons of Haridev from the Kalhua branch?

- (A) Pabauli.
- (B) Revadanand.
- (C) Rajendra, Sitaram, and Harikant
- (D) Gor and Nonek

८९५. Who are the two sons of Rajendra?

- (A) Sanjay and Pankaj
- (B) Dr Umesh
- (C) Taraghar.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

८९६. Who are the three sons of the teacher Gangadhar?

- (A) Mahadeva, Shrideva, and Harideva.
- (B) Janardan, Vinod, and Kumod
- (C) Vakil (Lawyer) with BA and BL degrees.
- (D) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.

८९७. Who is the father of Satyam in the Gangadhar lineage?

- (A) Hariam
- (B) Janardan
- (C) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.
- (D) Jagannath, Baidyanath, Mahinath, and Adinath

८९८. Who is the son of Kumod in the Gangadhar lineage?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Sakhua, Rahua, Mangrauni, Dath, Sariya, and Motipur Chakla.
- (D) Sonu

८९९. In the Bhadreshwar branch, who is the son of Shrilal?

- (A) Badrinath and Indranath
- (B) Mahadeva, Shrideva, and Harideva.
- (C) Durganand and Ramanand.
- (D) Adbudlal

९००. Who are the two sons of Adbudlal?

- (A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar)
- (B) Harivanshlal and Ratanlal
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhaddeva.
- (D) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.

९०१. Who is the father of Sudhanshu in the Bhadreshwar lineage?

- (A) Santosh
- (B) Harishwar
- (C) M.M. Gopal.
- (D) Dharanath

९०२. In the Harivanshlal branch, who are the six sons of Harivanshlal?

- (A) Karthik, Madhav, Gaurikant, Nishikant, Shashikant, and Shankarkant
- (B) Kamalnayan.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Kamlanand and Devanand (alias Laddu).

९०३. Who are the four sons of Madhav in the Harivanshlal lineage?

- (A) Mithila Sanskrit Post-Graduate Research Institute
- (B) Aniruddha, Ananta, and Achyuta.
- (C) Purushottam.
- (D) Basukinath, Pashupati, Suman, and Buddhinath

९०४. Who are the three sons of Shilanand?

- (A) Durvana.
- (B) Rajendra, Pradeep, and Ugendra
- (C) The genealogical records of Maithil Brahmins, tracking lineages from approximately 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Sheshmani (also known as Puchu).

१०५. In the Shadan Sarasav lineage, who is the son of Ratnapakhsh?

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) Chakrapakhsh
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) To ensure the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddha) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

१०६. Who are the four sons of Shrivatsa?

- (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (B) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.
- (C) Devaditya, Jayaditya, Bhavaditya, and Haraditya
- (D) Narayan Mahadev Jayadeva.

१०७. In the Shadan Sarasav genealogy, who is the father of Diwakar?

- (A) Excise Superintendent (Utpad\ Adhikshak)
- (B) Raghunath
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (paternal aunt's daughter).
- (D) It marks the formal institutionalisation of the Panji Prabandh by the state.

१०८. Who are the four sons of Diwakar?

- (A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (B) Murari, Ruchikar, Gunakar, and Bhanukar
- (C) Shri Devesh.
- (D) Shyamkanth

१०९. Who is the father of Harinath in the Shadan Sarasav branch?

- (A) Khagadatta
- (B) Shridhar
- (C) The medieval period (specifically around the 14th century AD).
- (D) Subhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, Ashok, and Arun

११०. Who are the four sons of Gopinath?

- (A) Kameshwar Singh
- (B) Jagannath, Baidyanath, Mahinath, and Adinath
- (C) Thithar.
- (D) Mitranath Jha.

१११. Who are the six sons of Hemkar in the Shadan Sarasav branch?

- (A) Narayandatt, Atmaram, Krishnaram, Shyamram, Ghanaram, and Manaram
- (B) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriya community.
- (C) Bhadrpada (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (D) Registrar or Genealogist.

११२. In the Chandranarayan branch, who are his two sons?

- (A) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (B) Yajneshwar.
- (C) Awadh Narayan and Karmanarayan
- (D) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.

१२१. In the Brajnath lineage, who is the father of Dharmadutt?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Brajnath
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

१२२. Who are the three sons of Modanand in the Supaul lineage?

- (A) Prabhakar, Diwakar, and Sudhakar
- (B) Gangadhar
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (D) Krishnadatta

१२३. What professional role is held by Prabhakar, son of Modanand?

- (A) Varundev
- (B) Kameshwar (Umapati).
- (C) A high-born lineage grouping that the Panji records aim to keep 'pure' through verification.
- (D) He is an IAS officer (IAS Adhikari).

१२४. What professional role is held by Diwakar, son of Modanand?

- (A) Basukinath.
- (B) Dhaneshwar and Tameshwar.
- (C) He is an IPS officer (IPS Adhikari).
- (D) 1248 Saka (approximately 1326 AD).

१२५. What is the historical time range covered by the 'Genealogical Mapping' in the source material?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Kashinath, Sitanath and Raghunath
- (C) Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.
- (D) Shankardatta (Kayastha) and Vijaydatta (Kshatriya).

१२६. Who is the daughter of Kedarnath who became an IAS officer for the Bihar Government Electricity Department?

- (A) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- (B) Radha.
- (C) Amritansh (or Amaresh).
- (D) Vijay Kumar

१२७. Which individual is identified as the founder of the 'Khandavala' (Kharaure) Behat village lineage in 1000 AD?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (B) Surya Mohan, Uddhav Mohan, Chandan, and Manmohan.
- (C) Sakaradhi.
- (D) Bijee Gangadhar.

१२८. Who was the son of Bijee Gangadhar mentioned at the start of the Khandavala lineage?

- (A) Basukinath, Pashupati, Suman, and Buddhinath
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Phitradrath.
- (D) Veer Narayan.

- १३९. The lineage of Th. Mahipati (1410 AD) is primarily associated with which village?**
- (A) Panch-Gaur.
 - (B) Vidyapati.
 - (C) Behat village.
 - (D) Shri Mohan, Manmohan, and Brajmohan.
- १४०. Which village is linked to the lineage of M.M.U. Shankarsahay?**
- (A) Dhanbad.
 - (B) Chhatradhari.
 - (C) Bhadreshwar.
 - (D) Eknath.
- १४१. Who was the son of Padmanabh in the Khandavala lineage?**
- (A) Subhash, Pramod, Vinay, and Vishesh
 - (B) Madhukar.
 - (C) Purushottam.
 - (D) The year Nanyadeva established his rule in Mithila.
- १४२. Identify the father of Kaviraj Gangadhar.**
- (A) They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh).
 - (B) Bhadrpada (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
 - (C) Jayakrishna.
 - (D) Mohan.
- १४३. In Panji terminology, what does 'Aadya' refer to when listing family members?**
- (A) Bachruka.
 - (B) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtriya.
 - (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (paternal aunt's daughter).
 - (D) The first wife or daughter.
- १४४. Who was the son of Mahipati mentioned as living in Behat village around 1410 AD?**
- (A) Irauri.
 - (B) Prakash
 - (C) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
 - (D) Kanha.
- १४५. Identify the father of the brothers Nunu and Mahinath.**
- (A) Munnu.
 - (B) Dharmanand.
 - (C) Antadi.
 - (D) Gangaram, Radharam, and Revatiram.
- १४६. Who was the father of the brothers Govind and Lakshmi in the Badgaon village?**
- (A) Vyaseshwar.
 - (B) Dharanidhar
 - (C) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya)
 - (D) Muktinath and Pradipnath

१३७. Who is the son of Rajmohan mentioned in the Tegachia village records?

- (A) Nilambar, Achammat, Thakurdatt, and Jyotidatt
- (B) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).
- (C) Rahul.
- (D) Shivanand and Vidyanand.

१३८. Who was the father of the brothers Brajmohan, Krishna Mohan, and Vishnu Mohan?

- (A) Gandhi.
- (B) Kaudi.
- (C) 1991-12-01 00:00:00
- (D) Tatisaut.

१३९. Identify the father of the four sons: Harishankar, Keshav, Govind, and Narayan.

- (A) Kaviraj Gangadhar.
- (B) Gunakara Jha.
- (C) Jagmohan.
- (D) Kamlakant.

१४०. Who was the son of Dwarikanath in the Mahadev Dindhi village records?

- (A) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.
- (B) Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.
- (C) Bhadrappa (when the Sun is in Leo), due to the intense heat.
- (D) Mithilesh.

१४१. Identify the father of the son Gangadhar in the lineage of Ugramohan.

- (A) Ashish.
- (B) Jayakant and Shrikant.
- (C) Ugramohan.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya

१४२. Identify the two sons of Jayakrishna.

- (A) Vijendra and Ramendra.
- (B) Bhanjan and Sadashiv.
- (C) Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.
- (D) Dhoril.

१४३. Who were the sons of Hansmani mentioned in the Hansmani lineage?

- (A) Lakshmiapat and Harijiva.
- (B) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.
- (C) Purnia District Central Cooperative Bank
- (D) Vasudeva

१४४. Identify the father of the brothers Gokulanand and Shivanand.

- (A) Revadanand.
- (B) Modanand Jha.
- (C) Gangadhar
- (D) Satlakha

१५३. Who were the two sons of Devanand residing in Hemnagar Rajanpura Darihara?

- (A) Pradhan.
- (B) Vasudev, son of Durgadatta.
- (C) It was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' assembly where scholars decided to centralise and regulate genealogical records.
- (D) Gokulanand and Balanand.

१५४. In the Rupaspur lineage, what was the professional achievement of Premnarayan?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Mahadevramdev.
- (C) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
- (D) Varna-Ratnakara

१५५. In the Asaja Desha Bhavanipur lineage, who was the son of Lakshmipati?

- (A) Maharaja Rudra Singh's descendants.
- (B) Madhav.
- (C) Radhanath
- (D) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar

१५६. Thakur Mayanand is distinguished in the records for holding which political position?

- (A) He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha Sadasya).
- (B) Adbudulal and Mohilal.
- (C) Bhadrpada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.
- (D) Ankhi

१५७. Identify the son of Brajmohan who hailed from the Kullu Kujouli lineage.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Gulbadan, Manmohan, and Museka.
- (C) Shrikant.
- (D) Banamali, Purandara, Sundara, Vanshi, and Balabhar.

१५८. Durgadatt (Bhyutai) was the father of which four sons in the Babhangama lineage?

- (A) Nareshdatt, Deveshdatt, Khageshdatt, and Karuneshdatt.
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (C) 1326 AD (Saka era 1248).
- (D) They are protected from water and oil, tied with thick bindings, and dried in the sun during the lion sign (August/September).

१५९. Which individual in the Jahanpur lineage was known for being a social worker and a lover of hospitality?

- (A) Lakshmiapat and Harijiva.
- (B) Videha.
- (C) Vaidyanath (Narayan Ji).
- (D) Jagbahadur.

१६०. Identify the sons of Mangalanand from the Shampur Badgam lineage.

- (A) Jadiya (Satlakha).
- (B) Sunil and Anil.
- (C) Bangat
- (D) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.

୧୧୧. Who were the sons of Rudranand in the Paharhat Sakaradhi lineage?

- (A) Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.
- (B) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) An advocate or lawyer.

୧୧୨. Identify the son of Hridayram mentioned in the Khajuri Pavanchobh lineage.

- (A) Madhuram.
- (B) They were brothers (sons of Rameshwar Singh).
- (C) BA, BEd, and Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of an Uchcha Vidyalaya.
- (D) Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid.

୧୧୩. The 'Dharampur Desha' region includes which specific gram (village) mentioned for the lineage of Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar?

- (A) Govind, Krishnaji, and Shambhunath.
- (B) Ancestral traditions and the virtues/flaws of their lineage.
- (C) Ekma Gram.
- (D) Satyadev

୧୧୪. Who were the two sons of Kulapati mentioned in the context of the Ajaya lineage?

- (A) Vidyottama.
- (B) Tara Kant Jha.
- (C) Mahujan.
- (D) Balbhadra and Haridev.

୧୧୫. Identify the father of the three sons Mahadev, Shivdev, and Raghudev in the Darihara lineage.

- (A) Balbhadra.
- (B) Nageshwar
- (C) Rajmani, Sonmani, and Parasmani.
- (D) Ramanath and Dayanath.

୧୧୬. In the Shripur Desha Jahanpur record, who were the two sons of Mahopadhyaya Gopal?

- (A) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.
- (B) Vasudev and Bauku.
- (C) They should be dried in the intense sun between 16 August and 15 September (when the sun is in Leo).
- (D) Vijayadatta was the first Panjika for the Kshatriyas.

୧୧୭. Identify the sons of Thakur Govind as listed in the Gad Mandar lineage.

- (A) Sadananda
- (B) Prandhar, Chakrapani, and Shulapani.
- (C) Khauval Vaheeradi.
- (D) Chakrapakhsh

୧୧୮. The lineage of Prandhar included which two sons residing in Simrawad Khauval?

- (A) Bhaiyaram (Ghananand) and Vishnudatt.
- (B) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.
- (C) The Vindhyaachal mountain range.
- (D) Madhyandina

१६१. Who were the three sons of Manik in the Pali lineage?

- (A) Sudhe.
- (B) Madhavnath and Raghunath.
- (C) Kanhaiyadatt, Vidyanath, and Hridaynath.
- (D) Padmapati, Pranapati, Lakshmiapati, and Shripataya are recorded as the sons of Harikesh.

१७०. Who were the four sons of Taranand residing in Raghunathpur?

- (A) Mishra Harangi.
- (B) Chakradhar and Shaktidhar.
- (C) Vidyanand, Kamilanand, Radhanand, and Shiamanand.
- (D) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१७१. Identify the descendants of Vidyanand in the Gauripur Parsha lineage.

- (A) Sahityanand, Aditya, and Abhijeet.
- (B) Vamshi and Gopal.
- (C) Tirthadatta.
- (D) Videh Sadeh

१७२. Identify the father of Keshav in the Paduindaha Dharampur Desha lineage.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage.
- (D) Tirthanand.

१७३. What is the chronological range covered by the 'Genealogical Mapping' (Panji Prabandh) described in the document?

- (A) Dhauta Pariksha
- (B) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, Bokan, and Luni
- (C) Rajendra Jha
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१७४. The lineage of 'Vadan' starting with Baidyanath is associated with which specific village in Madhepura?

- (A) Manik, Shivan, Shambhu, and Yaddu
- (B) Shivadatta.
- (C) Luskari.
- (D) Ramchandra and Shrikrishna.

१७५. Who are the two sons of 'Suryamuni' mentioned in the Rangra genealogical records?

- (A) The 16 specific ancestral lines (female branches) that must be checked for 'Sapiá'ṭá,a' relationship.
- (B) Suryamksh and Brajmohan.
- (C) Munilal, Uchit-lal, Chummit-lal, and Adhik-lal.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१७६. In the Majra village records, 'Shukadev' is the son of which individual?

- (A) Chitradhar
- (B) Padmanath (Babuji).
- (C) Kulanand.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

१७७. Who is the 'Bhagineya' (sister's son/nephew) of Shukadev mentioned as residing in Birpur?

- (A) Chiranjiv.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (D) Radheshyam and Santosh.

१७८. Who is the son of 'Bhavadatta' in the Kokilwad lineage?

- (A) Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan
- (B) Maharaj Maheshwar Singh
- (C) Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.
- (D) Jayadatta.

१७९. In the Belwadi records, 'Madhu' is identified as the son of ____.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Chitika.
- (C) Dharaditya and Kapileshwar.
- (D) Shivadev and Lakshmiddev.

१८०. Who are the two sons of 'Madhu' mentioned in the Belwadi (Sulatanpur) lineage?

- (A) Khedan and Mansaram.
- (B) Harinath.
- (C) Aniruddha.
- (D) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.

१८१. Which individual in the Belwadi lineage holds the title of 'Mahatha' and is the son of Khedan?

- (A) Ganeshadatta.
- (B) Palm leaves (Talpatra) or handmade paper (Basaha).
- (C) Gauripati and Ganganand (अप्रापितं गंगानन्दं अप्रापितं गंगानन्दं अप्रापितं गंगानन्दं अप्रापितं गंगानन्दं,).
- (D) Padmanabh

१८२. In the Maldwad lineage, who is the father of 'Nandishwar'?

- (A) Maharashtratriya
- (B) Gunakan Jha.
- (C) Kanak.
- (D) Residents of Purnia (Radhakant and Prof. Kalikant's lineage).

१८३. Who are the two sons of 'Thakur Nandishwar' mentioned in the Maldwad records?

- (A) Kumar Ramanand Singh and Kumar Krishnanand Singh.
- (B) Shankardatta and Ishwardatta.
- (C) Chammakarini.
- (D) Kedarnath

१८४. In the Malwad village, 'Khagdamani' is the son of which person?

- (A) The records cover the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Ishwardatta.
- (C) He inadvertently married a girl who was his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).
- (D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

१८५. Which individual is the son of 'Chitradhar' and father of Rajendra and Virendra?

- (A) Shyamnatha
- (B) Shailesh.
- (C) Radhika
- (D) Shivanand.

१८६. Who is the son of 'Lakshmidatta' in the Jamua village records?

- (A) Jagad Bhuj
- (B) Ramdev and Krishnadev.
- (C) Ladavan (Buddhikar) and Nonen.
- (D) Madhusudan.

१८७. In the Araria records, what is the professional title of 'Ashok Kumar'?

- (A) Narendramohan
- (B) Vakil (Advocate/Lawyer).
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Panchanand.

१८८. Which individual serves as the 'Zila Abkari Padadhikari' (District Excise Officer) in the Araria lineage?

- (A) Vijayadatta was the first Panjikar for the Kshatriyas.
- (B) Vinod Kumar.
- (C) To maintain the purity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

१८९. In the Phulsara records, 'Harshadatta' is identified as the son of ____.

- (A) Durbhikh.
- (B) Kumar Chandranand Singh.
- (C) Yadav.
- (D) Raghunath.

१९०. Who are the two sons of 'Harshadatta' in the Phulsara lineage?

- (A) Bhangi and Mohan Lal.
- (B) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.
- (C) Ramakrishna, Shrikrishna, and Jayakrishna.
- (D) Lalit.

१९१. In the Phulsara branch, 'Madan Mohan' is the father of whom?

- (A) Vasudev.
- (B) Keshavlal.
- (C) Kaudi.
- (D) Bhujanidh

१९२. In the 'Mahuva Khauwal' lineage, who holds the title of 'Mahamahopadhyaya' and is the Bijee?

- (A) Premkanth
- (B) Hridyadatt
- (C) Prajapati.
- (D) Raja Bhagirath.

९९३. Who are the three sons of 'Prajapati' in the Mahuva Khauwal records?

- (A) Rajiv.
- (B) Shubhapati
- (C) Ganesh and Vishwanath.
- (D) Vachaspati, Umakant, and Vachaspati (repeated branches).

९९४. In the Maldwad lineage, who is the son of 'Bachak'?

- (A) Purandar.
- (B) Jayadev.
- (C) Buddhinath and Ashok.
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

९९५. In the Kokilwad lineage, 'Raghunath' is the son of whom?

- (A) Bhavadeva.
- (B) Distinguished University Professor
- (C) Mahopadhyaya Gunakar.
- (D) Rajanpura.

९९६. Who is the father of the Assistant Engineer Bharatkant in the Dharampur lineage?

- (A) Kanhai.
- (B) Gaurikant, Kalikant, and Gopikant.
- (C) Indrajivan.
- (D) Kedarnath and Taranath

९९७. Identify the IAS officer from the Dharampur lineage mentioned in the text.

- (A) Phitradranath.
- (B) Babu Loknath and Babu Murali (Girijanath).
- (C) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.
- (D) Headmaster (BA BT Pr.A).

९९८. Who was the father of M.M. Haribrahma and M.M. Harikesh?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) M.M.U. Vamshadhara.
- (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) Madhyandina (Vajasaneyi).

९९९. To which village did the daughter of M.M.U. Vamshadhara, M.M. Devi, belong?

- (A) Sakuri.
- (B) Banmankhi Sugar Mill
- (C) Sodipur.
- (D) Madhav

१०००. Who were the four sons of Varah in the Tarouni village lineage?

- (A) Shridhar, Madhav, Rama, and Varah.
- (B) Nandlal
- (C) Balbhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhonti, and Chhabina.
- (D) Masan and Jayanand

१००१. In the Khmagada (Stambhagadh) region, who were the sons of Haduaka?

- (A) Rajesh, Rakesh, and Mukesh.
- (B) Motilal, Sotilal, and Karulal.
- (C) Chandal
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high scholarly title.

१००२. Who were the four sons of Motilal mentioned in the Khmagada lineage?

- (A) Adinath
- (B) Chhatradhari.
- (C) Amritlal, Choalal, Chitranath, and Shaktinath.
- (D) Kalikant (Gopal), Krishnakant, Chandrakant, Shrikant, and Madhullatta.

१००३. Identify the son of Bhagwandatta from the Mani Sodarpur lineage.

- (A) Govindadatta.
- (B) Amarnath, Vijaynath, and Ashwini
- (C) Govinda.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

१००४. Name the two sons of Bhagwandatta who were associated with Raje Sakradhi.

- (A) Durganand and Ramanand.
- (B) Jayakant and Shrikant.
- (C) Dinesh, Shambhunath, and Bhagwan
- (D) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar

१००५. In the Khmagada lineage, who were the sons of Kari?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Kanhaiya Singh, Jhapat Singh, and Badal Singh.
- (C) Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.
- (D) Maharaja Harisingh Dev of the Karnat dynasty.

१००६. Identify the three sons of Mahananda who resided in Teghia.

- (A) Rameshwar.
- (B) Chandidutt.
- (C) Haladhar, Vamshidhar, and Shantidhar.
- (D) Definition: A traditional specialist or registrar who maintains the complex genealogical records (Panji) of the Maithil Brahmin community.

१००७. Who were the two sons of Suryanand in the Khadahiya lineage?

- (A) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan).
- (D) Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.

१००८. What is the village location of Maldwar (Manepad)?

- (A) Between Sripur and Sultanpur.
- (B) King Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Maharaja Madhava Singh
- (D) Radhelivasi Udanpur Jijwal.

१००९. What was the academic and social role of Satya-narayan, son of Gajanand?

- (A) Lelhuk.
- (B) He was a BA-qualified teacher and a social worker.
- (C) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.
- (D) Ratnapati

१०१०. What is the academic qualification of Kapileshwar, son of Gajanand?

- (A) 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248).
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (C) Bhavadeva.
- (D) Master of Arts (MA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).

१०११. Who were the two sons of Shailendra Prasad Pranav?

- (A) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.
- (B) Shobhakant and Umakant
- (C) Lakshmipat and Harijiva.
- (D) Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).

१०१२. Identify the son of Padmanand from the east Tola of Khmagada.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (C) Uma.
- (D) Rudranand.

१०१३. Name the two sons of Nandmohan from the Kothipur lineage.

- (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (B) Dhan.
- (C) Mangal from the Pavanchob clan.
- (D) Raja Padyanand Singh.

१०१४. Identify the two sons of Shyam Kikankar in the Khmagada lineage.

- (A) Triloknath and Goloknath.
- (B) Padmanabh
- (C) Hadir-i (or similar phonetic name in the text).
- (D) Vijayadatta.

१०१५. Name the son of Triloknath who resided in the Dabhadha village.

- (A) Pradeep.
- (B) Vijayadutta.
- (C) Rajesh.
- (D) Jitendra, Amarendra, and Shailendra

१०१६. In the Tamkuda lineage, who were the two sons of Giranand?

- (A) Chakradhar and Sashidhar.
- (B) Kumar Kirti Singh.
- (C) Vishnudatta.
- (D) Bhangi.

१०१७. Who were the two sons of Chandrakishore in the Sakuri Gangoli lineage?

- (A) Navkant and Madhukant.
- (B) Kameshwar Singh and Vishweshwar Singh.
- (C) Chakradhar
- (D) Hridyadatt

१०१८. In the lineage of Buddhinath, who were his two sons?

- (A) Maithili Academy
- (B) Kamini.
- (C) Nilakantha (alias Bhagavat) and Punyananda (alias Kunkuna).
- (D) Kedar and Madhav.

१०१९. Who was the son of Madhav in the Jamua branch of the lineage?

- (A) Mahadeva.
- (B) Basukinath.
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (D) Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.

१०२०. Name the three sons of Hari associated with the Sohagmadar lineage.

- (A) It was an early form of collective family records kept to protect lineage integrity.
- (B) Gunaikar Jha.
- (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.

१०२१. In the Madhukarchak lineage, who was the son of Musha?

- (A) Ramchandra.
- (B) Maharaja Devasimha.
- (C) Hanumandatt.
- (D) Kumar Keshavanand Singh.

१०२२. Identify the five sons of Ramchandra from the Madhukarchak branch.

- (A) Harikant, Devanand, Shivchandra, Ganesh, and Chandra.
- (B) Dinanath
- (C) Yogadhar, Haladhar, Kholdhar, and Jaldhar
- (D) Mansukh.

१०२३. Who was the son of Nandkishore in the Ghonchua Raghunathpur branch?

- (A) Madan
- (B) Radhakant.
- (C) Vadi.
- (D) Vijayadatt.

१०२४. Identify the three sons of Radhakant mentioned in the Gandhinagar Purnia lineage.

- (A) Gaurikant, Kalikant, and Gopikant.
- (B) Ranjan
- (C) Bechan.
- (D) Indranath

१०२५. What was the professional title of Gaurikant, son of Radhakant?

- (A) Rai Rup Lal.
- (B) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- (C) Vidyanand
- (D) Koiyar.

१०२६. What academic roles did Kalikant, son of Radhakant, hold?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Shashidhar.
- (C) He was both a Professor and a Doctor.
- (D) Diva Kant and Radha Kant.

१०२७. Identify the five sons of Mahodar in the Sirsiriya branch.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.
- (C) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- (D) Bhavadev.

१०२८. Identify the academic degree of Vidyanath from the Pharsavani branch.

- (A) Vasudev.
- (B) Shyam Sundar (also known as Manager).
- (C) The Madhyandina branch.
- (D) Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).

१०२९. What was the highest academic degree obtained by Bhagwanji?

- (A) Master of Arts (MA).
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Vijaydatta
- (D) Water (jala), oil (taila), and loose binding (shithila-bandhana).

१०३०. Name the three sons of Vishnukant in the Khmagada branch.

- (A) Pashupati, Ramanath, and Vedanand.
- (B) Mander.
- (C) Naresh
- (D) Ashok, Pramod, and Manoj.

१०३१. In the lineage of Badrinath (son of Eknath), who were his two sons?

- (A) Ramanath and Dayanath.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Vabh Vaidyanath Singh.

१०३२. Who was the father of the individual named Santosh in the Nagwad Ghosot branch?

- (A) Chandramani.
- (B) Sheshmani (also known as Puchu).
- (C) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.
- (D) Jamua

१०३३. Identify the three sons of Harishchandra in the Nagwad lineage.

- (A) Narendramohan, Pranmohan, Surendramohan, and Virendramohan
- (B) Prafulla Chandra, Jyotish Chandra, and Prabhash Chandra.
- (C) Manbodh.
- (D) Jaynath

१०३४. What was the professional role of Prakash Chandra, son of Naresh Chandra?

- (A) Kedarnath
- (B) Vishwambhar.
- (C) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- (D) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.

१०३५. Identify the academic qualification and role of Viresh Chandra.

- (A) A branch genealogy record initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh in 1760 AD.
- (B) He held an MA and PhD and was a Professor and Principal.
- (C) Kameshwar and Rameshwar.
- (D) Nadu.

१०३६. The 'Genealogical Mapping' provided in the document covers the period from 450 AD to which year?

- (A) 2009 AD.
- (B) Kumar Ramanand Singh and Kumar Krishnanand Singh.
- (C) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja
- (D) Kedarnath

१०३७. Which academic degrees were held by Dr Nagesh Dutt, as mentioned in the genealogy?

- (A) MA and PhD.
- (B) Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.
- (C) Baunu.
- (D) Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.

१०३८. Which son of Lakshminarayan held the legal position of 'APP' (Assistant Public Prosecutor)?

- (A) Vaishya Musha
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya accidentally married his own first cousin's daughter due to lack of records.
- (C) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.
- (D) Rajkumar.

१०३९. Name the son of Upendra whose family includes daughters Girija, Shyama, and Shakambari.

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Jeevanand.
- (C) The Panji Prabandh records.
- (D) Rajendra.

१०४०. Which son of Satyadev is associated with the village of Belbari in the Nashira region?

- (A) They served as auxiliary or summary notebooks for Panjikars to quickly reference lineages.
- (B) Chitradhar
- (C) Horari.
- (D) Girindradev (also known as Dilip).

१०४१. Identify the son of Digambar who resided in Shankarpur.

- (A) Tirthanath and Nidhinath
- (B) Gaurikant.
- (C) Visheshwar Mohan.
- (D) Brahmadev.

१०४२. What was the profession of Naresh Mohan, who resided in Katihar Rajhata?

- (A) Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.
- (B) Senior Officer at the State Bank of India.
- (C) Vijay Kumar
- (D) Beradhi.

१०४३. Which daughter of Upendra is noted to have married an individual from Chandigachhi Suirivar?

- (A) Umanath.
- (B) Sapna Krishna Adya.
- (C) Devesh and Rajesh.
- (D) Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).

१०४४. Who were the two sons of Jyotindranath mentioned as residing in Asurari Badgam?

- (A) M.B.B.S.
- (B) Vyakaranacharya.
- (C) Jayanta and Bhanuchandra.
- (D) Bank Officer

१०४५. Which son of Upendra in the Hemnagar lineage had sons named Gautam and Nitish?

- (A) Dayaditta.
- (B) Prakash, Prabhat, Pradeep and Dilip.
- (C) Yogendra.
- (D) Nuk, Jhuluk, Brajnath, Modnarayan, Kirtidath, and Chandridatt

१०४६. What is the name of the daughter of Rajendra whose father-in-law's lineage is Kanasam Mandar?

- (A) Rajiv and Santosh.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay accidentally married his first cousin due to a lack of recorded family history.
- (D) Sukhsara.

१०४७. Who was the father of the two sons, Mansukh and Sadhuk, in the Jageli lineage?

- (A) Pradyumna.
- (B) Biran and Shobharam
- (C) A major branch of the Kosi River.
- (D) It marks the formal systematisation of the Panji records.

१०४८. In the genealogy of 'Pharsadangi', who were the two sons of Jayakrishna?

- (A) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar
- (B) Garib and Badan.
- (C) Balkrishna.
- (D) Meghnath.

१०४९. Which individual from Pharsadangi had four sons: Sachchidanand, Baidyanath, Naresh Mohan, and Vishwanath?

- (A) Parmanand (alias Hazari Manaknand).
- (B) Shobhanath.
- (C) Suryamksh and Brajmohan.
- (D) Yajneshwar.

१०५०. Which son of Ramlal Thakur was known for his high ethical standards as an 'Office Bada Babu' in the Police Department?

- (A) Drishtinarayan Thakur.
- (B) Gauripati.
- (C) Mahadev.
- (D) Kameshwar, Lakshmeshwar, Singheshwar, and Ramdev.

१०५१. Identify the 'Sahityakar' (literary figure) residing in Abhua Maladh who was the father of Akhilanand.

- (A) Govind.
- (B) Taranand.
- (C) Gopal and Madhav.
- (D) Janak Lal.

१०५२. Which son of Rai Khadganarayan was known as 'Fakir' and associated with the Nagwad Ghosot lineage?

- (A) Fakir.
- (B) Rajendra and Amarendra.
- (C) Satyanarayan.
- (D) Grihamani.

१०५३. Identify the 'Vidhwan' (scholar) and 'Pracharya' (Principal) mentioned as the husband of Nirmala in Dighadi village.

- (A) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD)
- (B) Adhyapak
- (C) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (D) Dharmanand.

१०५४. What historical time range is covered by the genealogical mapping in the source material?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Maharaja Chhatra Singh Bahadur.
- (C) Pancha Gauda.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

१०५५. Identify the social meaning of the title 'Mukhiya'.

- (A) Chhitai (son of Madhav).
- (B) Satyanarayan.
- (C) Village Head or Chief.
- (D) Kanhaiya

१०५६. What is the professional role of a 'Pracharya' in an academic setting?

- (A) Varna Ratnakara.
- (B) Kameshwar Singh
- (C) Principal.
- (D) Maharaja Harisinghdev.

१०५७. Krishna, the daughter of Kedar Nath, belongs to which prestigious civil service?

- (A) It is a high academic and religious title used to denote distinguished scholars in the genealogy.
- (B) Andi.
- (C) Adhyapak
- (D) IAS (Indian Administrative Service).

१०५८. Identify the profession of Dr Vibha, who served as a Registrar at ISM Dhanbad.

- (A) Narayan, Hrishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani
- (B) Rajendra and Pramod.
- (C) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (D) Academic Administrator.

१०५९. In the context of the records, what is the modern equivalent of a 'Vakil'?

- (A) Shankaradutta.
- (B) Gadhapandoli.
- (C) Shivnath.
- (D) Advocate or Lawyer.

१०६०. Narendra Nath is described as a 'Swayam Padak' winner, meaning he is a ____.

- (A) Gold Medallist.
- (B) 1019
- (C) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).
- (D) Piyush

१०६१. In which academic subject did Narendra Nath receive high honours?

- (A) Kashinath, Jhagadu, Sabhapati, Pranapati, Nidhipati, Dhanapati, and Tulasi.
- (B) Ancient History.
- (C) Karamha.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD).

१०६२. Which neighbouring country of India is cited as the residence of the advocate Anuj Kumar?

- (A) Chintamani and Ram
- (B) Achyut.
- (C) Protect from water, protect from oil, and avoid loose or improper binding.
- (D) Nepal.

१०६३. What was the occupation of 'Sundermahksh', who served under the British Zamindar 'Tom Saheb'?

- (A) Chiranjiv.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Chief Advisor.
- (D) Bechan.

१०६४. Ray Shiamanand served as the Headmaster of which specific high school?

- (A) Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.
- (B) Dumaria High School.
- (C) Royal households or sub-estates within a larger Raj.
- (D) Karnat dynasty

१०६५. Identify the father of Ray Shiamanand, the Headmaster.

- (A) Grammarian (Vaiyakaran)
- (B) Hakru
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Ashutosh Prasad (Chotu).

१०६६. Name the son of Bhaskarji who holds the degrees BSc and BEd.

- (A) Pradeep.
- (B) Ishwaridatt.
- (C) Ranjan and Loknath.
- (D) Ray Vidyand.

१०६७. Which family member is noted as an 'Antariksh Vigyani' (Space Scientist) in Hyderabad?

- (A) Shekhar.
- (B) Harimohan, Krishnamohan, and Shrimohan
- (C) To document the genealogical mapping and lineage of Brahmin families from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

१०६८. Identify the 'Desh' (traditional sub-region) in which the village of Bhadari is located.

- (A) Jagannath and Manoj.
- (B) Nashira Desh.
- (C) Dharni
- (D) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.

१०६९. Which professional title is used for 'Uday Nath', the son-in-law of Gajendranath?

- (A) Vakil (Advocate).
- (B) Shyamlal, Ramlal and Ganeshadatta.
- (C) Sitaram
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१०७०. Identify the academic degree held by Anupriya, the daughter of Kedar Nath.

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) A scholar, Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya, inadvertently married his own cousin due to the lack of written records.
- (C) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).
- (D) MBA.

१०७१. Identify the location of the family starting with 'Thakur Harishwar'.

- (A) It marks a historical point regarding the establishment of the Karnat dynasty's rule over Mithila.
- (B) Ashadhi.
- (C) Nadu.
- (D) The five southern Brahmin groups: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravida, and Maharashtra.

१०७२. Identify the city associated with the 'ISM' institution where Dr Vibha worked.

- (A) Ishwaridutt
- (B) Badhiyama
- (C) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and more rigid social sub-divisions.
- (D) Dhanbad.

୧୦୭୩. According to the lineage of Apra Chandranand, in which village do the descendants of Jivanand reside?

- (A) Khelanand.
- (B) Kashinath, Jhagadu, Sabhapati, Pranapati, Nidhipati, Dhanapati, and Tulasi.
- (C) Radhelivasi Udanpur Jijwal.
- (D) Padmanath and Vishwanath are the sons of Modnath.

୧୦୭୪. What academic qualification is explicitly mentioned for Krishnanand's sons, Naveen Kumar and Arvind?

- (A) Ashish, Santosh, and Manish.
- (B) Srijan
- (C) Bachelor of Arts (BA).
- (D) Basukinath

୧୦୭୫. Which group of brothers is associated with the village of Hansavasi Bhadgam Jijwal?

- (A) Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.
- (B) Dharmanath and Jaynath.
- (C) The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).
- (D) Lilanath's sons: Girijanand, Kamlanand, Giranand, and Jagtanand.

୧୦୭୬. In the Girijanand lineage, who are the parents of Bijli and Radha?

- (A) Girijanand and his wife from Behat Khandwala.
- (B) Rahua Vadhvas
- (C) Sadannand.
- (D) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.

୧୦୭୭. Identify the academic and professional roles of Jagtanand, son of Sanjay.

- (A) Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar
- (B) BA, BEd, and Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of an Uchcha Vidyalaya.
- (C) Devendra
- (D) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.

୧୦୭୮. What is the village of residence for the lineage of Vimal Kumar, son of Madhusudan?

- (A) Asura village (Suptani Gangoli).
- (B) Khauval Vaheradhi.
- (C) Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).
- (D) Sanjay and Rajesh

୧୦୭୯. Identify the degrees held by Dr Professor Madan Mohan.

- (A) Master of Science (MSc) and PhD.
- (B) Sadu-upadhyaya Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Hridaynath.
- (D) Niranjana, Rajesh, and Amita.

୧୦୮୦. What professional title did Vijendra Prasad Lallan hold?

- (A) Arundhati.
- (B) Doctor (MBBS, MD).
- (C) Maharaj Rupnarayan.
- (D) BA, BEd, and Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of an Uchcha Vidyalaya.

१०८१. Who was the father of Shital, the Superintendent of Post (Dak Adhikshak)?

- (A) Dr Umesh
- (B) Raju and Haladhara.
- (C) Anandakar.
- (D) Justice (Nyayadhish) Amarnath.

१०८२. To which village does the family of Anil and Arvind (sons of Udaynath) belong?

- (A) Gunakar, Divyakar, and Bhanukar
- (B) Jadiya (Satlakha).
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (D) Gudar and Madan.

१०८३. Who are the sons of Samal Kishor residing in Salampur?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.
- (B) Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.
- (C) Garib
- (D) Mahadev.

१०८४. What was the professional role of Naval Kishor in Dhamdaha?

- (A) Sadashiv
- (B) Girijadatt and Shankardatt (Harihardatt).
- (C) Mathematics (MSc)
- (D) Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of the Uchcha Vidyalaya.

१०८५. Who is the father of Anand and Avinash in the Gadbanaili lineage?

- (A) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).
- (B) Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage).
- (C) Professor Shamanand (MA, PhD).
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

१०८६. What is the professional designation of Manoj Kumar, son of Ramesh?

- (A) Vidyadhar
- (B) Lakshmikant and Ghanshyam.
- (C) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).
- (D) Kedarnath

१०८७. In the lineage of Purushottam, what village is associated with the descendants of Yadupati?

- (A) Jalay (associated with Krishna).
- (B) Shukdev, Batesh, and Ganesha
- (C) Bhikharik
- (D) Navsundar.

१०८८. What is the academic background of Vikesha, the son of Vishwanath?

- (A) Engineer from an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).
- (B) Gunakar Jha
- (C) Garib
- (D) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

१०८९. Who are the sons of Shambhunath in the Bhadgama lineage?

- (A) Yogadhar.
- (B) The Madhyandini Shakha.
- (C) Abhishek and Anand.
- (D) Brahmadatt.

१०९०. Who is the father of Madan, Murari, and Gopi in the Kadva lineage?

- (A) Saka 1248
- (B) Sheetal Harivansh and Harisharman.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (D) Vasudev.

१०९१. In what year did Kirtyanand Jha pass away?

- (A) 2007 AD.
- (B) It is associated with King Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila.
- (C) Lilanath's sons: Girijanand, Kamlanand, Giranand, and Jagtanand.
- (D) Parwaha

१०९२. Who were the sons of Kirtyanand Jha?

- (A) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (C) Kamlanand and Devanand (alias Laddu).
- (D) Sodarpur.

१०९३. Identify the professional role of Anand, son of Devanand, in Delhi.

- (A) The traditional script of Mithila in which Panji records were historically maintained.
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).
- (D) Sir Ganganath Jha.

१०९४. Identify the maternal village (Dau) of Girijanand's family.

- (A) Modanand Jha.
- (B) Yoganand.
- (C) Nagwad Ghosot (specifically Kalikadatta).
- (D) Prasad (honorarium).

१०९५. In the line of Shivdev (Mukhiya), what is the associated village?

- (A) Bhainsadiyar (Mahishi Budhwal).
- (B) Katai is the village linked to the lineage of Shivadas.
- (C) Beluon
- (D) Shakha Panji.

१०९६. Who are the children of Anupnath in the Belasam Budhwal lineage?

- (A) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).
- (B) Kheenkhrū
- (C) Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.
- (D) Durgadatta, Gauridatta, and Hridayeshwar.

१०९७. Who are the two sons of Amritnath, according to the lineage of Painagor inhabitants?

- (A) Muktinath and Sadanand.
- (B) Dr Bibhutinath (or Dr Adityanatha).
- (C) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi
- (D) Madhav and Padma.

१०९८. What academic titles are associated with Professor Amarnath?

- (A) Residents of Purnia (Radhakant and Prof. Kalikant's lineage).
- (B) Adhiklal
- (C) MA and PhD.
- (D) Modnarayan.

१०९९. From which village did the lineage of Viji Gangadhar originate?

- (A) Bhavshamp.
- (B) Gangoli.
- (C) Yaddu.
- (D) Kalikadatt

११००. Who were the two sons of Viji Gangadhar?

- (A) Harikesh
- (B) Badal (also known as Hemnath)
- (C) Veer and Narayan.
- (D) Dharmaprayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)

११०१. Identify the sons of Devadhar as listed in the Pavoli lineage.

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Prabhash
- (C) Amarnath, Vijaynath, and Ashwini
- (D) Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.

११०२. Who were the two sons of Adidev?

- (A) Sohagmadar and Palasi
- (B) Vikarna and Vasundhar.
- (C) Narayandatt.
- (D) Lal.

११०३. Who were the sons of Vachaspati?

- (A) 1957-04-09 00:00:00
- (B) Haripur
- (C) Advocate or Lawyer.
- (D) Haradatta and Vapat.

११०४. Name the sons of Vapat in the Pavoli lineage.

- (A) Water, oil, and loose or weak binding.
- (B) Bachelor of Arts (BA).
- (C) Yashodhar, Jaggadar and Haladhar.
- (D) Kamlanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.

११०५. Who are the two sons of Lakshminath?

- (A) Sadanand.
- (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (C) Panchanand and Gangadhar.
- (D) Bheshadhar.

११०६. Which profession is associated with Gunanand of Atiyabadi village?

- (A) Devnath.
- (B) Famous Tabla player.
- (C) Vajasaneyis.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar.

११०७. Who is the son of Gunanand associated with Atiyabadi?

- (A) Haradatt, Sudhe, and Shiruka.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) To maintain the 'Jati Shuddhi' (caste purity) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Gangadhar.

११०८. What is the musical speciality of Vibhutinath, son of Gangadhar?

- (A) Anirudh.
- (B) Ravindranath and Devanarayan.
- (C) Sugam Sangeet (Light music) singer.
- (D) Saryug and Rajendra.

११०९. Identify the sons of Vibhutinath.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyay (a title for a great scholar)
- (B) Aditya, Ashish and Alok.
- (C) Distinguished University Professor
- (D) Dukharin.

१११०. Who is the son of Brajnath and grandson of Jirakkhan?

- (A) Chandramohan.
- (B) Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.
- (C) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (D) Vishwambhar, Ajay, Vimal, Pratap and Rajesh

११११. In the Marichai (Katihar) lineage, who was the son of Sadupadhyay Bhanu?

- (A) Maheshwar.
- (B) Harisingh.
- (C) Madhurapati and Narapati
- (D) Vabh Durgadutta Singh.

१११२. Who are the sons of Banmali in the Katihar lineage?

- (A) Prakash, Prabhat, Pradeep and Dilip.
- (B) Brajmohan.
- (C) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.
- (D) Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath

१११३. Name the son of Prakash from the Katihar branch.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Vaiya Harshnath.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) Rajiv Ranjan.

१११४. In the Sarada region, who is the son of Ganesh?

- (A) Haridev.
- (B) Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeshwar, Rajeshwar, and Shivnarayan.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Kamalnath.

१११५. Who is the son of Mahadev in the Sarada lineage?

- (A) Hridyadatt
- (B) Gauripati.
- (C) Bala and Devik.
- (D) Bhaiya.

१११६. Identify the sons of Pathak Nunu.

- (A) Devaditya, Jayaditya, and Hariharaditya.
- (B) 72 clans (though 64 are specifically described).
- (C) Durgadatta and Libu.
- (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१११७. Who is the son of Pathak Durgadatta?

- (A) Narahari
- (B) The genealogist is known as a Panjkar.
- (C) Devraj Singh.
- (D) Nandlal.

१११८. Identify the son of Amritnath from Maniari village.

- (A) Rajeev.
- (B) He made the keeping of records a state-appointed duty for specific scholarly families.
- (C) Videha Pothi.
- (D) Rajendra, Virendra and Kaushlendra.

१११९. Who is the son of Rajendra (MA) mentioned in the text?

- (A) Vasudev and Balabhadra.
- (B) Modanand Jha.
- (C) Siddharth Shankar.
- (D) 2000 AD

११२०. Name the sons of Artinath.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Saday
- (C) Varna Ratnakar.
- (D) Madhusudan and Nungnath.

୧୧୧୧. Who are the sons of Madhusudan Nath?

- (A) Amarendra and Jitendra.
- (B) They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace.
- (C) Vajasaneyi includes 'Ved-arambh' as a distinct sanskar, which is not counted separately in Chhandogya.
- (D) Srijan

୧୧୧୨. Who are the sons of Shambhunath, grandson of Chhetku?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Harshadatt
- (C) Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.
- (D) Dheeraj Kumar and Raushan Kumar.

୧୧୧୩. Name the sons of Suryamohan.

- (A) Raja Harisimhaddeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (C) Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.
- (D) Girijanand and Khelanand.

୧୧୧୪. Who are the three sons of Tanuknath?

- (A) The King acted as the ultimate authority and protector of the Panji records and rules.
- (B) Ashok, Vimal and Avadhesh.
- (C) They are Sundar and Shyamji.
- (D) Dinanath and Sudarshan.

୧୧୧୫. Identify the son of Mathuranath.

- (A) Devesh and Rajesh.
- (B) Hemangad.
- (C) Raghuni Aditya Chaturbhuja.
- (D) Ray Vidyanand.

୧୧୧୬. Who is the son of Uttamnath, resident of Jadiya?

- (A) Mohinika (ମହିନିକା).
- (B) BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person
- (C) Gangadash.
- (D) Premnath, Rameshwarnath and Kameshwarnath.

୧୧୧୭. Identify the two sons of Amritkant.

- (A) Jayadeva.
- (B) Ramdev and Krishnadev.
- (C) Krishnadev and Vishvadev
- (D) Madhukanth, the son of Maungu.

୧୧୧୮. Who were the sons of Krishnadev, according to the Manihari residence records?

- (A) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar
- (B) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).
- (C) Durgadatt.
- (D) Krishnadev

११३९. Sudhakar and Jatashankar were the sons of which individual?

- (A) Yashodanand, Gitgovind, Sachidanand, and Udaykant
- (B) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (C) Gunaikar Jha.
- (D) Vishvadev

११३०. List the three sons of Kedar Nath mentioned in the Sarada residence lineage.

- (A) Pokhram Basam
- (B) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra
- (C) The Vindhya Mountains.
- (D) Sakradhi.

११३१. Sanjay and Ajay are the sons of which family head?

- (A) Modanand Jha.
- (B) Sadannand.
- (C) Subodhchandra
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

११३२. Tilaknath, the son of Mangani Ram, had two sons named ____ and ____.

- (A) Garib and Badan.
- (B) Kune and Vadan
- (C) Varna Ratnakar.
- (D) Chandranath and Matuknath

११३३. Identify the three sons of Mukunda Prasad (Bhimdatt).

- (A) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, and Yadunandan
- (B) Chunnu (alias Munmun).
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Harimohan, Krishnamohan, and Shrimohan

११३४. Who were the sons of Harimohan from the Shivnagar residence?

- (A) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar
- (B) Murlidhar.
- (C) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

११३५. Ratneshwar's two sons are named Deepak and ____.

- (A) Shaka 1248, which is 1326 AD.
- (B) Neeraj
- (C) Domon
- (D) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).

११३६. Who was the father of Avadh Narayan?

- (A) Chumman (Shaktinath)
- (B) Baunandan, Bhaiya, and Ishwaridatta.
- (C) Tikaram, Atmaram, Kokil, Dattaram, Shivadutta and Premnarayana.
- (D) Master of Science (MSc) and PhD.

११३७. Avadh Narayan, a Customs Officer, had two sons named ____ and ____.

- (A) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).
- (B) Shukdev and Satyadev.
- (C) Nashira Desh.
- (D) Rajesh and Sanjay

११३८. Kantikar's two sons were Rajkar and ____.

- (A) Vidyakar
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Kamdev, Kapil Dev, Krishnadev, Upendra, and Arun
- (D) Sudhe.

११३९. Identify the four sons of Rajkar mentioned in the text.

- (A) Harikesh
- (B) Ramnath, Jagannath, Gopinath, and Baidyanath
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Padmanand, Chandranand, Dharani, and Sitaram.

११४०. Who were the three sons of Bhagti (Krishnadev)?

- (A) Hari Madhav
- (B) Mahujan.
- (C) Lakshminath, Loknath, and Shambhunath
- (D) Vavi Prajapati Singh

११४१. Who was the father of Govindadatta?

- (A) Genalal
- (B) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.
- (C) Shri Mohan Prasad, Chandramohan, and Lakshmikant Prasad
- (D) Radhanath and Dayanath.

११४२. List four of the seven sons of Girijanand mentioned in the text.

- (A) The ancient Videha kingdom, now known as Mithila.
- (B) Yogadhar, Haladhar, Kholdhar, and Jaldhar
- (C) 1998-11-14 00:00:00
- (D) Janardan, Madhusudan, Kripanand, and Chandranand

११४३. Who were the three sons of Ganganand?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Vidyanand, Shivanand, and Vedanand
- (C) Virendra and Rajkumar.
- (D) It marks the formalisation of the Panji Prabandh by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

११४४. Artanath was the father of four sons: Muktinath, Kripanath, Gopinath, and ____.

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) Radhek.
- (C) Manohar.
- (D) Radhanath.

११४५. In the Pathak lineage, Padmanath is also commonly known by which alias?

- (A) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).
- (D) Babuji.

११४६. Which member of the Chaudhary family is identified in the text as a famous Maithili and Hindi litterateur?

- (A) Ganeshwar.
- (B) Adarsh.
- (C) Rajkamal Chaudhary.
- (D) Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.

११४७. Who was the father of the daughter Sushila, who was the wife of Bachnu from Pauna?

- (A) 1912 to 1990 AD.
- (B) Padmanath (Babuji).
- (C) Bhogishwar
- (D) Pashupati

११४८. According to the lineage, Gananath (alias Ganesh) held which academic degree?

- (A) Kshatriyas (specifically the Gandhavariya Rajputs).
- (B) Amarnath, Vijaynath, and Ashwini
- (C) BA (Bachelor of Arts).
- (D) Mangrauni (Mangalvani)

११४९. Who was the father of the four sons: Adityanath, Chandrashekhar, Ravindranath, and Rajivnath?

- (A) Satyand and Krishnanand.
- (B) Vaidyanath (Narayan Ji).
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadev
- (D) Kheli

११५०. Radhanath's son was Gaurinath, also known by which name?

- (A) Govind Ji.
- (B) The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.
- (C) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

११५१. Neerajnath Pathak was a resident of which village and worked as a Ranchi correspondent for All India Radio?

- (A) Baghmara.
- (B) Ramanand, Gajanand, Sadanand, and Kityanand
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta
- (D) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system.

११५२. Vijaynath Pathak's son, mentioned as residing in Bhadra, is named ____.

- (A) He is a specialist in Ancient Coins (Prachin Mudra Visheshagya).
- (B) Ajaynath.
- (C) By institutionalising the role of the Panjkar and creating written state-verified records.
- (D) 72 clans (though 64 are primarily described).

११५३. Shashinath, mentioned in the lineage of Khadganath, is credited with establishing which temple in Rampur?

- (A) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).
- (B) Radhakanth and Jayakanth
- (C) Shivanand
- (D) Gadh Belunch

११५४. Bhimnath Pathak, who held an MA and served as a Headmaster, had a son named ____ (alias Nunu Babu).

- (A) Mithilesh.
- (B) They are associated with the village of Khauval through Babudatt.
- (C) Keshavnath and Gopinath.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

११५५. The sons of Triloknath Pathak were Avadhesh and ____.

- (A) Akhilesh.
- (B) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.
- (C) Nunulal.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

११५६. In the Dharmapur Parihari lineage, who were the sons of Gangadhar?

- (A) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.
- (B) Navsundar.
- (C) Mutuk
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya.

११५७. Rohini Raman Pathak had two sons: Bholanath and ____.

- (A) Lalita (Meena) and Navina
- (B) Sahityacharya Adhyapak
- (C) Varna-Ratnakara.
- (D) Harikrishna.

११५८. Who was the son of Lal Pathak who resided in Rajgram?

- (A) Dukhmochan.
- (B) Yadunandan.
- (C) Madhusudan
- (D) Panjekar.

११५९. Dayanand Pathak's three sons were Rajnath, Vaidyanath, and ____.

- (A) Khadgapani and Jayakrishna.
- (B) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.
- (C) Umanath.
- (D) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).

११६०. Who was the son of Rajnath Pathak mentioned in the text?

- (A) Shridhar
- (B) Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Bal Kishore, and Kaushal Kishore.
- (C) Manbodh.
- (D) Suryanand.

११६१. In the Mahishi Saharsa lineage, Chaudhary Balram (MA, B.Ed) served in which profession?

- (A) Kamalnath and Laddu
- (B) Ishwaridutt
- (C) Headmaster.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

११६२. Who was the son of Chaudhary Ghananand who resided in Mahishi?

- (A) Rajeshwar.
- (B) Dubari, Bhaiya, Yaddu, Digambar, and Umayi.
- (C) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna
- (D) Shridatt

११६३. Who was the father of the three sons: Girijanand, Gunanand, and Sadanand?

- (A) Suidadi.
- (B) Panji.
- (C) Laxmikant.
- (D) Madanmohan.

११६४. Who was the son of Domnan Pathak in the Dharmapur lineage?

- (A) Palm leaves (Talpatra), homemade ink, and wooden covers (Kastha Vatta).
- (B) Satyadev.
- (C) Virendra and Rajkumar.
- (D) Madhav

११६५. In the Murajpur lineage, Surendranath's son Premanand was the father of ____.

- (A) Narapati
- (B) 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248).
- (C) Shankardatta.
- (D) Atmanand.

११६६. Pradyumna Pathak, from the Babhangama lineage, was the son of ____.

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (B) Vidyapati.
- (C) Barinath.
- (D) Kaviraj Gangadhar.

११६७. Professor Nand Kishore Chaudhary held which two advanced academic degrees?

- (A) MA, PhD.
- (B) Vaidyanath
- (C) Pancha Dravid.
- (D) MA and PhD.

११६८. Pandit Madhusudan Chaudhary, a renowned scholar of Mathematics and English, served as a ____.

- (A) Bhangi and Mohan Lal.
- (B) Himatdatt.
- (C) Principal (Pracharya).
- (D) Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.

११६९. The famous Maithili writer Rajkamal Chaudhary was the son of which scholar?

- (A) Pandit Madhusudan Chaudhary.
- (B) Vishwanath and Narasimho.
- (C) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.
- (D) Pubari (Eastern) and Pachhabari (Western).

११७०. Name the five sons of Vishveshwara who were residents of Rajpur.

- (A) Veer and Narayan.
- (B) Lilanananda, Jhulananda, Rurananda, Gokulananda and Brahmananda.
- (C) Hanumandatt.
- (D) Haridhar and Yashodhar.

११७१. Who was the son of Bachchu and the grandson of Jayadeva?

- (A) Ekhar.
- (B) Atchutmilal
- (C) Jayadeva.
- (D) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.

११७२. Name the sons of Jayadeva as per the Vatsawal Narun lineage.

- (A) It marks the earliest historical reference point tracked in some ancient Panji lineage management theories.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhaddeva.
- (C) Indradev, Jivach, Kamadev and Ramdev.
- (D) Kali Karna.

११७३. Name the sons of Gunjar as recorded in the Sakradi lineage.

- (A) Vasudev and Bauku.
- (B) Paran and Pheku.
- (C) Sitrinath.
- (D) Shankaradatta.

११७४. Identify the sons of Bhogananda from the Bakhri lineage.

- (A) 1880 to 1938.
- (B) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.
- (C) Babelal, Yadunath, Vishwanath, and Dashrath.
- (D) To train students and avoid excessive commercialism/greed in their duties.

११७५. Identify the three sons of Brajmohan in the Phulsara lineage.

- (A) Protect them from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them during the Sun's transit in Leo (August/September).
- (B) Purandar, Upendra and Devendra.
- (C) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

११७६. Who were the two sons of Madanlal in the Haripur Pali lineage?

- (A) Lakshmeshwar Singh
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.
- (C) Mukunda and Shankara.
- (D) Rohan.

११७७. In the Bhadgam Jijiwal lineage, who was the son of Keshavlal?

- (A) Definition: The physical manuscript or book made of palm leaves (talapatra) or paper containing genealogical records.
- (B) Madhusudan
- (C) Lal Sut
- (D) Mahavir.

११७८. Identify the two sons of Mahavir in the Bhadgam lineage.

- (A) He unknowingly married a close relative (his sister's daughter's daughter).
- (B) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.
- (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (D) Surendra and Virendra.

११७९. Who was the son of Bhilku in the Khadik Khauwal lineage?

- (A) Jhapatlal.
- (B) Gunakar, Divyakar, and Bhanukar
- (C) Digambar and Nilambar.
- (D) Rajesh Shekhar.

११८०. In the Khadik Khauwal lineage, who was the son of Jhapatlal?

- (A) Navakanta.
- (B) Durganand, Kripanand, Baidyanath, and Indranand.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) It is the original script used for all traditional genealogical manuscripts, serving as their linguistic soul.

११८१. Identify the son of Devanarayan in the Hasauli Sodarpur lineage.

- (A) He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage.
- (B) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar.
- (C) Sarisab.
- (D) Gangadhar

११८२. Who was the son of Kalar in the Ghusait Nagwad lineage?

- (A) Buchan.
- (B) Sameer
- (C) Satlakha
- (D) 1326 AD

११८३. In the Ghusait Nagwad lineage, who was the son of Buchan?

- (A) Purandar.
- (B) Baidyanath.
- (C) Sixty-four (64).
- (D) Modanand Jha.

११८४. Name the two sons of Purandar in the Ghusait Nagwad lineage.

- (A) Krishnadatta
- (B) Umashankar, Gaurishankar, Mahashankar, Brajshankar and Jayshankar
- (C) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (D) Dinanath and Sudarshan.

११८५. Who was the son of Suryamani in the Mahadevkol village?

- (A) Bhanukar (also known as Doman).
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty initiated the system.
- (C) Maulai
- (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay).

११८६. Name the three sons of Bhanukar in the Mahadevkol lineage.

- (A) Bachkan
- (B) Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.
- (C) Padma Pati.
- (D) Yugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore and Jay Kishore.

११८७. Who was the son of Barinath (also known as Choru) in the Mahadevkol lineage?

- (A) Shakha (Branch).
- (B) Shukdev and Sahadev.
- (C) He made the keeping of records a state-appointed duty for specific scholarly families.
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

११८८. Who were the two sons of Madhukant in the Mahishi Budhwal lineage?

- (A) Durgadhar and Mohinath.
- (B) Manoj Kumar and Saroj Kumar.
- (C) Bandhuka.
- (D) Panjikars

११८९. Identify the son of Mohan in the Guldi Khandwala lineage.

- (A) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).
- (B) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma
- (C) Bach, Devnath, and Keshavnath
- (D) Adhiklal, Rajendra and Mahendra.

११९०. Who were the two sons of Adhiklal in the Guldi Khandwala lineage?

- (A) Mahanand.
- (B) Jivan.
- (C) Gadanpani
- (D) Indrananda and Vivekanand.

११९१. Identify the geographical district associated with the village of Khadahara.

- (A) The scholar Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay inadvertently married his own maternal cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.
- (B) Bhagalpur District.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to lack of records.
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).

११९२. Who is the father of Ranjan Kumar and Shambhunath in the Mandar Rajoura lineage?

- (A) Tarananda.
- (B) Padmapati, Pranapati, Lakshmiapati, and Shripataya are recorded as the sons of Harikesh.
- (C) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Jananand.

११९३. Identify the five sons of Bateshnath in the Sodarpur Mahiya lineage.

- (A) Khandavala.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.
- (D) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages.

११९४. Who is the son of Tofalal and Bhanukar in the Pallivad Radhi lineage?

- (A) Gola.
- (B) Panchavadan, Madhukar, and Ninu.
- (C) Rajanand and Mayanand.
- (D) Kamalnath and Laddu

११९५. Identify the daughters of Yogadhar as recorded in the text.

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Manohar.
- (C) Kalavati.
- (D) Lakshmikanth, Nirmal, and Vashishtha.

११९६. Who is the father of Radhakant, Mayakant, and Krishnakant?

- (A) Karnata
- (B) Dhurilal.
- (C) Aniruddha.
- (D) Matikant and Mayakant.

११९७. Who are the two sons of Radhakant mentioned in the text?

- (A) Kashi and Naresh.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) Kumar Baidyanath.
- (D) Black (made from jungle herbs).

११९८. In the Kusmade Dhanaui lineage, who is the son of Devanand?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).
- (B) Ladoo
- (C) Sushil Kumar.
- (D) Kartik.

११९९. Who are the two sons of Madhav mentioned in the Kusmade Dhanaui records?

- (A) C.M. College.
- (B) Radhakant.
- (C) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.
- (D) Kamakhyanarayan and Dhruvnarayan.

१२००. Who is the father of Hemnarayan?

- (A) King Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Rajanand.
- (C) Maternal and paternal relations.
- (D) Protect the manuscript from water and oil.

୧୧୦୧. Who is the father of Radhakrishna (also known as Anmol)?

- (A) Kanhai, Suphal, Damodar, and Shukdev.
- (B) B.A.
- (C) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.
- (D) Raghuveer.

୧୧୦୨. Who is the father of Vishnudev, Haridev, Ramdev, Kamdev, and Shyamdev?

- (A) Govind and Yadava.
- (B) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha
- (C) Krishnadev.
- (D) Madhulatta (Village: Oini).

୧୧୦୩. Who is the father of Kedarpath, Rajesh, Rupesh, and Ratneshwar?

- (A) Vishnudev (also known as Vishwanath).
- (B) Manmohan.
- (C) Ramkishore
- (D) Dr Adityanatha (IAS)

୧୧୦୪. Who is the father of Ashok and Madhav in the Ramnagar lineage?

- (A) Ratinath.
- (B) Navsundar.
- (C) Law (Advocate) and Social Work.
- (D) 1880 to 1938.

୧୧୦୫. Who is the father of Vidyanand, Uchchanand, and Padmanand?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Kamlanand.
- (C) Panji Shastra Maartand.
- (D) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.

୧୧୦୬. In the lineage of Ravikar, who are the sons of Gunakar?

- (A) Durgay Prasad.
- (B) Shankar, Chandrakar, and Suryakar.
- (C) Maharaj Sridhar Narayan (ଅମରଜୀବନୀୟ ଶ୍ରୀଧର ନାରାୟଣ).
- (D) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.

୧୧୦୭. Who is the father of Yadupati, Madhupati, and Pashupati?

- (A) Trilochan
- (B) Krishnapati.
- (C) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.
- (D) Maharaj Amar Singh.

୧୧୦୮. In the Padmakar lineage, who is the father of Shivanarayan and Suryanarayan?

- (A) Padmakar (also known as Mangalu).
- (B) Yogendra.
- (C) Krishnavir.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (paternal aunt's daughter).

१२०९. Who is the son of Mukund in the Madhukarpatti lineage?

- (A) Vishwadarshan.
- (B) MSc and PhD
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Duganand.

१२१०. Who is the father of Vaidyanath in the Madhukarpatti records?

- (A) Gangapati
- (B) Machil.
- (C) Shyam Sundar (also known as Manager).
- (D) Journalist.

१२११. Who is the father of Madhusudan and Rajendra?

- (A) It is the traditional date for the large-scale formalisation of Panji records.
- (B) Shrikant.
- (C) The 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Vasudev.

१२१२. According to the text, who is the son of Bhola residing in Ghutra/Phuldaha?

- (A) Mukund
- (B) Ashok and Kartik.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Adhiklal

१२१३. In the lineage of Chandrakar, who is the son of Machitkar?

- (A) Madhukar
- (B) Mandar
- (C) Teacher (Adhyapak)
- (D) Triloknath and Rajnath.

१२१४. The lineage of Sabhaapati, son of Madhukar, is associated with which location?

- (A) Ugranath.
- (B) Shankardatta
- (C) Anuplal
- (D) Garh Ghosot

१२१५. Who is the son of Sabhaapati mentioned as the father of Umapati?

- (A) Vishnukant
- (B) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.
- (C) It marks the earliest historical reference point tracked in some ancient Panji lineage management theories.
- (D) Madhukar

१२१६. The son of Ankhi, named Brahmaddatt, is linked to which location?

- (A) Karmaha
- (B) Shukdev and Satyadev.
- (C) Bhupnarayan.
- (D) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.

१२१७. Brahmadatt's son, Vastilal, is associated with which residence?

- (A) Buchan.
- (B) 1248 Saka.
- (C) Pavanchobh
- (D) Gangadhar

१२१८. In the Darihara lineage, who is the son of Shripati?

- (A) Badalub.
- (B) Madhurapati
- (C) Sahityanand, Aditya, and Abhijeet.
- (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१२१९. Who is the son of Madhurapati identified as residing in Chopra Bakhari?

- (A) Paun Madhu Dev Jha.
- (B) Narapati
- (C) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Jatadhar (also known as Yatik)

१२२०. The son of Mishru Madan, named Panchanand, is associated with which residence?

- (A) Vishwanath.
- (B) Pokhram Basam
- (C) Yogendra Narayan
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

१२२१. Gajanand's sons, Ajay Kumar and Anil Kumar, are residents of ____.

- (A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (B) Vadi.
- (C) Bhadeli
- (D) Sohagmadar and Palasi

१२२२. The son of Vidyanand, named Rajkumar, resides in ____.

- (A) Gyanand Singh.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.
- (D) Bhramarpur

१२२३. Who is the son of Nilamani associated with the Mahadevkol residence?

- (A) Shrikant
- (B) Brajmohan (also known as Bengali).
- (C) Jaydev, Krishnadev, Chandradev and Shyamdev.
- (D) Jadiya (Satlakha).

१२२४. Shrikant's sons include Krishnakant, Umakant, Navkant, and ____.

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Madhukant
- (C) Lakshminarayan, Balbhar and Barinarayan
- (D) Ram and Shankar.

१२२५. The son of Madhukant, named Amarnath, is a resident of ____.

- (A) Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
- (B) It is a high academic and religious title used to denote distinguished scholars in the genealogy.
- (C) Jamua
- (D) Bhay (also known as Giridhari).

१२२६. Damodar's sons, Vijay and Sanjay, reside in which location?

- (A) Madanpur
- (B) Hridaymani.
- (C) Devaditya, Jayaditya, Bhavaditya, and Haraditya
- (D) Sadhukara

१२२७. Mishru Vijay, an official in Araria, has sons named Dheeraj, Nayan, Pranay, and ____.

- (A) Jalpadatta
- (B) Raushan
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (D) Rajakant, Mayakant, Mahakant, and Shambhukant.

१२२८. Who is the son of Prasannalal associated with the Sakuri Sakaradhi origin?

- (A) Umakant
- (B) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath
- (C) Badhiyama
- (D) Kameshwar, Lakshmeshwar, Singheshwar, and Ramdev.

१२२९. Mahinath's sons include Vasudev, Baldev, Dharmadev, and ____.

- (A) It led to cultural variations in language, diet, and dress, leading to the classification of Brahmins by region (e.g., Maithil, Saraswat).
- (B) Janardan, Jagdish, and Kripanand.
- (C) Krishnadev
- (D) Varundev

१२३०. The son of Manmohan, named Tengari, is associated with which origin?

- (A) Kamladatt, Chenga (Gauridatt), and Shambhudatt.
- (B) Sakaradhi
- (C) Madhyandina
- (D) Adbudulal and Mohilal.

१२३१. Jagdish's sons, Ramkrishna and Rameshwar, reside in which two villages?

- (A) Madhukant
- (B) B.Com and BL
- (C) Anand and Shivanand
- (D) Sohagmadar and Palasi

१२३२. Identify the son of Nidhi in the Budhwade Gangora lineage.

- (A) Anand and Ishwarchandra.
- (B) Khooni
- (C) Harpati
- (D) MSc

१२३३. Who was the senior Congress leader and father of the Cabinet Minister Sarayug Lal?

- (A) Janak Lal.
- (B) King Ramchandra.
- (C) Chandrananda.
- (D) Kamalnayan.

१२३४. Identify the two sons of Ramanand mentioned in the Sultanpur lineage.

- (A) Rai and Baheradhi.
- (B) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- (D) BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person

१२३५. In the Darihara Deeh lineage, who are the two sons of Durlabh Narayan?

- (A) Gangadhar and Shridhar.
- (B) Sadanand and Jagannath.
- (C) Bharath and Muralidhar.
- (D) Girijanand and Khelanand.

१२३६. The heading 'Sultanpur Deshe Jamua' marks the genealogical records for which branch?

- (A) The Jamua branch of the Sultanpur region.
- (B) He served as the Vice-Chancellor.
- (C) Vidyanand Jha
- (D) Supana.

१२३७. Who are the three sons of Kamalanand (alias Bhutkun) in the Jamua lineage?

- (A) Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) Rajendra, Devendra, and Ajendra.

१२३८. Who are the sons of Upendra mentioned in the Darihara Fulbadia records?

- (A) Modanand Jha
- (B) Samarendra, Nagendra, Surendra, Virendra, Dhirendra, and Gajendra.
- (C) Shilakant
- (D) Shastri and BA

१२३९. Identify the sons of Satyadev mentioned in the Sultanpur lineage.

- (A) Narayandatt.
- (B) Lakshmikanth and Ghanshyam.
- (C) Banka Umanath.
- (D) Atul Kumar and Shardanand

१२४०. In the records of the Ramai branch, who are the sons of Devkant?

- (A) The Madhyandina branch.
- (B) Ranjit, Sumit, and Raja.
- (C) Bhavanidatta.
- (D) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.

१२४१. In the Darihara Fulbadia branch, who are the sons of Baidyanath?

- (A) Gunanand and Lilanand.
- (B) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.
- (C) Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh
- (D) Mahendra.

१२४२. Who is recorded as the son of Gunanand in the Fulbadia records?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Ashish.
- (C) Kamladutt.
- (D) Shiru.

१२४३. Which son of Gajendra is recorded in the Darihara Fulbadia lineage?

- (A) Munnu.
- (B) The 'Tantra-Varttika' by the 7th-century scholar Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Madhusudan and Ratnanath
- (D) Manmohan

१२४४. In the Darihara Fulbadia branch, who are the sons of Devendra?

- (A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (B) Amarendra, Subhash, and Avadhesh.
- (C) Sakaradhi.
- (D) Nena

१२४५. Who are the sons of Mahidhar (alias Ghutar) mentioned in the records?

- (A) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf manuscripts in intense heat to prevent decay.
- (B) Vakil (Lawyer)
- (C) Haladhar.
- (D) Radhanath

१२४६. Which son of Yashodhar holds the academic distinction 'B.A. Honours'?

- (A) Suryakant.
- (B) Shri Mohan, Raj Mohan, and Chandra Mohan.
- (C) Vijaydutt.
- (D) It was established during the Early Medieval period.

१२४७. Who are the daughters of Vishnukant in the Shridhar branch?

- (A) Nilkanth and Punyanand.
- (B) Sharada, Manjula, Anita, Nityamaya, Sumit, Kalpana, and Sangeeta.
- (C) Hadi.
- (D) Gyanand Singh.

१२४८. Who is the son of Shalinath mentioned in the Gopal lineage?

- (A) Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, Maharashtra, and Karnata.
- (B) 1019
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Kamlakant and Bhavanika

१२४९. In the Darihara records, who are the sons of Yadunath?

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Shankar, Chandrakar, and Suryakar.
- (C) Harimohan
- (D) Radhakant and Nishikant.

१२५०. Identify the sons of Radhakant in the Darihara lineage.

- (A) Radhakant.
- (B) Vijaykant and Ajaykant.
- (C) Yogadhar.
- (D) Baldev, Gopal and Balbhadra

१२५१. According to the Dharampur records, who was the son of Krishnaram?

- (A) The late medieval period.
- (B) Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodananda, and Lalit Kumara
- (C) Radhanath
- (D) Halleshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar.

१२५२. Premanath's son, mentioned in the Nalibrahveli Basaiti records, was named ____.

- (A) Nenubhi
- (B) Kalikadatt
- (C) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.
- (D) Suryamksh and Brajmohan.

१२५३. Who was the father of Pushpanath (also known as Puhupnath)?

- (A) Kalikant and Shrikant.
- (B) Kalikadatt
- (C) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.
- (D) Kamlakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadish.

१२५४. Muralidhar had three daughters named Chilka, Bhaiya, and ____.

- (A) Shyamnatha
- (B) Shankarnath.
- (C) Rajiv.
- (D) Rajendra.

१२५५. Who was the father of the four brothers Gokulnath, Rajnath, Yadunath, and Raghunath?

- (A) Khadgamani
- (B) Kamlanand and Devanand (alias Laddu).
- (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (D) Grihamani.

१२५६. Which son of Gokulnath is associated with the Naduwar Karmaha region?

- (A) Jagdbandhu, Gopinath and Brajnath
- (B) Chunchunah
- (C) Chandranand (resident of Khamgada).
- (D) BSc

१२५७. Who was the father of the brothers Kaladhar and Gangadhar?

- (A) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra
- (B) Dubari, Bhaiya, Yaddu, Digambar, and Umayi.
- (C) Hakru
- (D) Durgay Prasad.

१२५८. Hemdhar, the son of Kaladhar, was associated with which village?

- (A) Athiyabadi
- (B) Bangat
- (C) Nahbharan.
- (D) Arun and Varun.

१२५९. Who was the father of the five brothers identified as the sons of Mahinath, including Shyamal Kishor?

- (A) Baidju.
- (B) The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.
- (C) Seventy-two (with 64 described in detail).
- (D) Radhanath

१२६०. In the Sultanpur Khamgada records, Somai had two sons named Bandhu and ____.

- (A) It marks the official start of the Panji system under Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Palm leaves (Talapatra) or handmade paper (Basahapiti).
- (C) Kalako
- (D) Kamlanand.

१२६१. Who was the father of the brothers Mahesh and Umesh in Sultanpur Belwadi?

- (A) Maulai
- (B) Paun Madhu Dev Jha.
- (C) Harmadi and Tufani.
- (D) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

१२६२. In the Sultanpur Madanpur lineage, who was the son of Ram Sundar?

- (A) Krishnakant or Vishnukant
- (B) MM Halayudha.
- (C) Shankaradatta.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

१२६३. Janardan's three children mentioned at the start of the Mandar (Madre) section are Khetan, Bhavai, and ____.

- (A) Gauripati.
- (B) Shramardhar and Krishnadhar.
- (C) Madhyandina
- (D) Devnatha

१२६४. Ramanand's son, a resident of Gadhi Parsha, was named ____.

- (A) Jatadhar (also known as Yatik)
- (B) Ajay
- (C) Shaktimohan.
- (D) The genealogical records of Maithil Brahmins, tracking lineages from approximately 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१२६५. According to the Madre Diha records, who was the son of Jagannath?

- (A) Darihara Karmaha.
- (B) Amatuhu
- (C) Raghunandan, Shivrnanandan, Devnandan, Sarvral, Vishwanath and Vidyananda
- (D) Rajendra, Ajendra, and Nagendra.

१२६६. Vatu's son, mentioned in the Madre Diha lineage, was named ____.

- (A) Ranjan
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) King Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१२६७. Harinarayan's three children in the Shripur Chauri lineage were Bhaiya, Hira, and ____.

- (A) 1987-07-01 00:00:00
- (B) Narsingh.
- (C) Liladatta
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१२६८. Who were the two sons of Mahadev in the Shripur records?

- (A) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Rangai.
- (C) Harinarayan and Asharam
- (D) Bechan.

१२६९. Bholai's son Ramchandra had three daughters named Gauri, Jai, and ____.

- (A) Chakradhar
- (B) Devi
- (C) Devan
- (D) Annually, when the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) zodiac sign (mid- August to mid-September).

१२७०. In the Dumariya lineage, who were the two sons of Narayanadatt?

- (A) Atmaram and Jhumaklal
- (B) Bhogishwar
- (C) Dr Umesh
- (D) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).

१२७१. Atmaram's son, associated with Samauli Pali, was named ____.

- (A) Dharmaparayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Babu Loknath and Babu Murali (Girijanath).
- (D) Badal (also known as Hemnath)

१२७२. In the Mandar (Maderai) Jagatpur lineage, who are the three sons of Nardeva?

- (A) A 20th-century scholar and Panjekar who received high academic titles for his mastery of lineage records.
- (B) Kamdev, Kapil Dev, Krishnadev, Upendra, and Arun
- (C) Anand, Gopal and Roopa.
- (D) Ghanshyam, Bhagirath, and Bharath.

१२७३. In the Sultanpur (Belwadi) lineage, Shripathi was the father of Vanshamani, who in turn fathered ____.

- (A) Kalidasa.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high academic title for scholars.
- (C) Shyamnath
- (D) Gangadhar.

१२७४. Which specific title is associated with Madhukant from the Mandar lineage?

- (A) Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Jyotishacharya (Principal).

१२७५. In the Mandar lineage, who are the four sons of Bachnu?

- (A) Maharaj Kameshwar Singh.
- (B) Umanath, Hemnath, Ramanath and Rajnath.
- (C) Radhakant.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.

१२७६. What academic qualification is explicitly noted for Jaydev in the Mandar (Jagatpur) lineage?

- (A) Rajendra Jha
- (B) Baidyanath and Dayanath.
- (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva
- (D) B.A. Hindi Visharad.

१२७७. Identify the professional title held by Yoganand (also known as Sushil) in the Mandar lineage.

- (A) Mahishi.
- (B) Amit Mishra.
- (C) Vakil (Advocate).
- (D) Madhukar

१२७८. In the Mandar Jagatpur line, who are the four sons of Chamaklal?

- (A) Shankardatt (Kayastha) and Vijaydatt (Kshatriya).
- (B) Genome Mapping (450 AD to 2009 AD).
- (C) Jaydev, Krishnadev, Chandradev and Shyamdev.
- (D) Vijaydatt.

१२७९. Who are the two sons of Krishnadev in the Mandar lineage?

- (A) Vidyakar
- (B) Jagalaxmi.
- (C) Kalanand and Tirthanand.
- (D) Digambar and Nilambar.

१२८०. The sons of Chandradev in the Mandar lineage are Shaktishekhar, Indrashekhar and ____.

- (A) Gola.
- (B) Ratnashekhar.
- (C) Basukinath, Pashupati, Suman, and Buddhinath
- (D) Satyadev

१२८१. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, who were the two sons of Mishra Ratna?

- (A) Maithili (written in Devanagari script).
- (B) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjekar Vidyanand Jha.
- (C) Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.
- (D) Harmadi and Tufani.

१२८२. Who is the son of Tufani in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage?

- (A) Anantanand (alias Shaktinath).
- (B) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.
- (C) Nilakantha (alias Bhagavat) and Punyananda (alias Kunkuna).
- (D) Chandidutt.

१२८३. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, the sons of Dukhiya are listed as Jhotan, Lotan, Tadu and ____.

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) Bulna.
- (C) Gadhar and Gadadhar are identified as sons of Gauri Pati.
- (D) Yadav.

१२८४. Which individual from the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage is the son of Lotan?

- (A) Dwarikanath.
- (B) Balbhar and Upadhyaya Kashinath.
- (C) Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century.
- (D) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

१२८५. In the Sultanpur Belwadi records, the two sons of Krishnaram are Nenan and ____.

- (A) Dayananda and Vidyananda.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Hanumandatt.
- (D) Kamlanand

१२८६. Who are the two sons of Shringaramani mentioned in the Jamua lineage?

- (A) Avadhamani and Chakramani.
- (B) Pancha Gauda
- (C) Shakha (Branch).
- (D) Satyanarayan.

१२८७. Who are the two sons of Kamlanand in the Mandar lineage?

- (A) Babu Mishra.
- (B) Madhav and Keshav.
- (C) Panch Gaur.
- (D) 21st century (and 20th)

१२८८. The sons of Kripananad in the Mandar lineage are Kishore and ____.

- (A) Jayraj Singh.
- (B) Sadanand.
- (C) Kumod.
- (D) Badu, the son of Teknath from Karmaha.

१२८९. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, who are the two sons of Laxmikant?

- (A) Madhav
- (B) Ravindranath and Devanarayan.
- (C) Pada Behat Khandawala
- (D) Krishi Utpadan Bazaar Samiti

१२९०. Identify the two sons of Mayakant in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage.

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) Bodhnarayan and Ajit.
- (C) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.
- (D) Chhandogas have four main sanskars (including Namakarana), while Vajasaneyis have four that include Vedarmbha.

१२९१. In the Sultanpur Belwadi records, who are the three sons of Baldev?

- (A) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).
- (B) Sadanand.
- (C) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.
- (D) The son is Gangadhar.

१२९२. The sons of Anirudh in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage are Vinod, Amod and ____.

- (A) Madhyandina
- (B) Rangai.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Kumod.

१२९३. Who are the two sons of Dharmapath in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage?

- (A) Devan
- (B) Rajiv Ranjan.
- (C) Headmaster (BA BT Pr.A).
- (D) Dharmanath and Jaynath.

१२९४. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, who are the four sons of Baidyanath?

- (A) It is written on palm leaves (Talpatra) and is one of the best-preserved early records.
- (B) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.
- (C) Triloknath, Vijaynath, Phulendranath and Udaynath.
- (D) Balbhadra and Kashinath.

१२९५. Identify the two sons of Bateshwarnath in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage.

- (A) Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.
- (B) Mahakant
- (C) Durgadatta.
- (D) Surendra and Kushendra.

१२९६. What titles are associated with Surendra in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage?

- (A) Panjikars acting under the King's order, which led to further sub-divisions.
- (B) Kumar Keshavanand Singh.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta in his work 'Tantra Varttika'.
- (D) Dharmashastra Karmakanda Sahityacharya.

११९७. In the Sultanpur Belwadi records, who are the two sons of Surendra?

- (A) Mrityunjay and Janmejaya.
- (B) Nikant, Devkanth, Mayakanth, and Dayakanth.
- (C) Modanand Jha.
- (D) Durgadatta and Libu.

११९८. Who are the three sons of Yogendra (also known as Radhakant)?

- (A) Dharendra, Pakshadhar, Chitradhar, and Rudradhar.
- (B) Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.
- (C) Bharat, Shatrughna and Suman.
- (D) Sukhsara.

११९९. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, who are the two sons of Shivanand?

- (A) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.
- (B) Bhavanand and Devanand.
- (C) Gondu.
- (D) Purandar.

१२००. Identify the two sons of Bhavanand in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage.

- (A) Pramod and Pankaj.
- (B) Vishnupati.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) Dhananath.

१२०१. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, the sons of Nityanand (Nengdu) are Ramchandra and ____.

- (A) Lakshman.
- (B) Nayadev
- (C) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.
- (D) Teacher (Adhyapak).

१२०२. Who are the three sons of Varendra in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage?

- (A) Krishnadatta
- (B) Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.
- (C) Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.
- (D) Chandoga.

१२०३. In the Sultanpur Belwadi records, who are the two sons of Lakshman?

- (A) Lakshmiapat.
- (B) Ganesh and Pradeep.
- (C) Rangai.
- (D) Vidyand, Kamilanand, Radhanand, and Shiamanand.

१२०४. Identify the two sons of Prakash in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage.

- (A) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar
- (B) Abhishek and Lokesh.
- (C) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).
- (D) MA, BEd, and BL.

१३०५. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, who are the six sons of Nrupnath's son Munshai?

- (A) Kshatriyas (specifically the Rajputs).
- (B) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.
- (C) Dharmadatta.
- (D) Madhav.

१३०६. Who are the two sons of Haridev in the Sultanpur Belwadi records?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Jagannath and Manoj.
- (C) Chhakauri and Haladhar.
- (D) Master of Science (MSc) and PhD.

१३०७. Who are the two sons of Vishnudev in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage?

- (A) Shambhunath and Kashinath.
- (B) Brajmani (also known as Biruk).
- (C) The 14th Century (specifically 1326 AD).
- (D) Durgay Prasad.

१३०८. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, who are the three sons of Shukdev (also known as Bengali)?

- (A) Sundarnath and Vishwanath
- (B) Palm leaves (Talapatra) and handmade ink.
- (C) Rajendra, Devendra, Upendra, and Bhogendra.
- (D) Narayan, Vishwanath and Kedarnath.

१३०९. Identify the four sons of Satyadev (also known as Bauku).

- (A) Lakhima Devi.
- (B) Gyanand Singh.
- (C) Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.
- (D) Khushinath, Mahendranath, Raghunath and Ashoknath.

१३१०. In the Sultanpur Belwadi records, who are the two sons of Khushinath?

- (A) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (B) Gajanand
- (C) Shivkumar and Phulkumar.
- (D) Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.

१३११. Who are the six sons of Ramakant in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage?

- (A) M.A. Teacher.
- (B) Casteist
- (C) Varna-Ratnakar by Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (D) Lakshmikant, Mayakant, Premkant, Jaykant, Shrikant and Hemkant.

१३१२. In the Sultanpur Belwadi records, the son of Premkant is ____.

- (A) Muktinath and Pradipnath
- (B) Nishikant.
- (C) Yaddu.
- (D) Bannu

१३१३. Identify the four sons of Sundarkant in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage.

- (A) Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) Karthik, Madhav, Gaurikant, Nishikant, Shashikant, and Shankarkant

१३१४. In the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage, who are the three sons of Udaykant?

- (A) Maharani Hashalini.
- (B) Vijaydatta
- (C) Gopal, Amaresh and Rupesh.
- (D) 72 clans (with 64 described in detail).

१३१५. Who are the three sons of Balbodh in the Sultanpur Belwadi lineage?

- (A) Krishnabodh, Jagdish and Avadhesh.
- (B) Sodipur.
- (C) Buddhinath.
- (D) Hiru

१३१६. In the Sultanpur Belwadi records, the sons of Krishnabodh (Jagdish) are Avadhesh, Niranjan and ____.

- (A) Krishnavir.
- (B) Yogendra.
- (C) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).

१३१७. Identify the four sons of Jyotishacharya Madhukant in the Mandar lineage.

- (A) Jagadguru
- (B) Ram.
- (C) Dhirendra.
- (D) Rajesh, Ramesh, Rakesh and Sukesh.

१३१८. In the Mandar lineage, who are the two sons of Rajesh?

- (A) Chandan and Kundan.
- (B) Vidyadhar
- (C) Chitika.
- (D) Chammakarini.

१३१९. Which two sons of Hitnath are recorded in the lineage following Radhanath?

- (A) Babulal.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) Jayanand and Punyanand.
- (D) King Harisimhadeva.

१३२०. In the Pawan-Chob Haridatta lineage, who were the three primary sons of Haridatta?

- (A) Fakir.
- (B) Madedhar and Surgan.
- (C) Chandal
- (D) Mahadeva, Shrideva, and Harideva.

१३२१. Which individual is credited in the text as the founder of a Sanskrit Pathshala?

- (A) Pankaj Prasad.
- (B) Adhiklal and Kamallal
- (C) Chandranand (resident of Khamgada).
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१३२२. Identify the academic qualification of Shilpa, the daughter of Sushil Kumar.

- (A) Manu, Punyakar, Diwakar, and Gunakar.
- (B) Dinmani.
- (C) MCA (Master of Computer Applications).
- (D) Mahavir and Kanhai.

१३२३. Randhir (BA), a descendant in the lineage, is identified as holding what professional position?

- (A) Washerman (Rajak).
- (B) Bank Official (Bank Padadhikari).
- (C) The Madhyandina branch.
- (D) Maharaja Madhava Singh.

१३२४. The sons of Shankhapani's son Ratnapani were Kaviraj Lakshmiyani and ____.

- (A) Chadani Sarisab.
- (B) Nayadev
- (C) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Radhakant and Umakant.

१३२५. In the Maldwad branch, who were the two sons of Shrikant?

- (A) Vishvanath.
- (B) Babu Prajapati Singh.
- (C) Raghuni.
- (D) Radhakant and Umakant.

१३२६. Who were the three sons of Radhakant in the Maldwad lineage?

- (A) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhakar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar
- (B) Simritlal
- (C) Sureshwar and Dineshwar.
- (D) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kiryanand.

१३२७. Identify the two sons of Padmanand who resided in Maldwad.

- (A) Arun and Varun.
- (B) Manhar and Jaynath
- (C) Amritnath
- (D) He was appointed as the first Panjikar for the Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

१३२८. Which descendant of the Maldwad branch is noted for having a B.Sc. degree?

- (A) Divakar.
- (B) Smritisar.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Vijayadatta.

१३२९. Who were the four sons of Kamlakant residing in Katahar-badi?

- (A) Rajanand, Sarvanand, Brahmanand, and Shankar.
- (B) Jagatmani
- (C) He ruled from 1760 to 1776 A.D.
- (D) Hadirahi.

१३३०. Who were the three sons of Uttamlal mentioned in the Madanpur/Pandua records?

- (A) Pitambar
- (B) Madhav.
- (C) Narayan, Hrishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani
- (D) Harikant, Mayakant, and Devikant.

१३३१. What academic title was held by Prabhakant, the son of Mayakant?

- (A) Abhinav Murari
- (B) Dr Adityanatha.
- (C) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.
- (D) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).

१३३२. Who are the four sons of Chandrakant recorded in the Tega-chhiya branch?

- (A) Mahadev.
- (B) Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra
- (C) Nishikant, Gopikant, Manikant, and Rajnikant.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Kirtishamp.

१३३३. Shivkant, a descendant of Jaykant, held what traditional academic title?

- (A) Vyakaranacharya.
- (B) Mangarauni Pali.
- (C) Maharaja Vishnu Singh.
- (D) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.

१३३४. Who is the BA-qualified son of Shivkant Vyakaranacharya?

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).
- (B) Rajendra.
- (C) Nandlal.
- (D) Maithili (written in Devanagari script).

१३३५. The five sons of Teknath are Narayan, Surendra, Bhuvneshwar, Madneshwar, and ____.

- (A) Prakash
- (B) Panjekar.
- (C) To ensure the genealogical purity (Jati Shuddha) of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (D) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).

१३३६. Identify the four sons of Madanmohan (son of Bholanath) in the Bhanupur branch.

- (A) Pautra.
- (B) Shubhapati.
- (C) Vijaykant and Ajaykant.
- (D) Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.

१३३७. Who were the three sons of Ramanand mentioned in the Belbari branch?

- (A) BhavĀ nidatta.
- (B) Varna-Ratnakara.
- (C) Biran and Shobharam
- (D) Yugalkishore, Kamalkishore, and Rajkishore.

१३३८. In the Takwal Nima lineage, who were the three sons of Kaviraj Lakshmiapani?

- (A) Amarnath, Vishwanath, Indranath, and Kedarnath.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) Harihar, Padmapani, and Gangadhar.
- (D) Jwaladatt

१३३९. Who were the two sons of Sadupadhyaya Chand?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (B) Adarsh.
- (C) Vishnupati and Shivpati.
- (D) Vidyanand Jha

१३४०. Who was the son of Manorath in the Pawan-Chob lineage who had two sons named Shyam and Gena?

- (A) Madan
- (B) Saheb.
- (C) Acharya Adhyapak (Teacher)
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya, a title conferred upon a highly distinguished scholar.

१३४१. In the Haridatta lineage, who were the two sons of Gangadhar?

- (A) Ashok, Vimal and Avadhesh.
- (B) Gopal and Madhav.
- (C) Umadatta is the son of Bachru.
- (D) Sukhsara.

१३४२. In the Pawan-Chob records, who were the two sons of Ganadhi?

- (A) Banaili and Purnea
- (B) Hitendra Singh and Amarendra Singh
- (C) Gaurishwar and Deveshwar.
- (D) Water and Oil.

१३४३. Who were the sons of Deveshwar (alias Sadupadhyaya)?

- (A) Shakha Panji (Branch records).
- (B) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).
- (C) Murari, Bhramar, and Banmali.
- (D) Madhav.

१३४४. In the Dhairyanarayan lineage, who were the three sons?

- (A) Maharaj
- (B) Kameshwar.
- (C) Muni
- (D) Khadganarayan, Bhavanidatta, and Kalanath.

१३४५. What was the primary reason for the mass migration of residents from the village of Rashadh to Shishinagar between 1890 and 1895?

- (A) Because even learned scholars (like Pt. Harinath Upadhyaya) were mistakenly marrying within prohibited degrees due to lost records.
- (B) The contamination of the Haha Dhar river water led to a deadly epidemic of Kala-azar and other diseases.
- (C) He was both a Professor and a Doctor.
- (D) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar.

१३४६. According to the genealogical records, which King of the Banaili Raj facilitated the establishment of Shishinagar for the displaced families of Rashadh?

- (A) He served as the Vice-Chancellor.
- (B) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.
- (C) Gangadhar, Rishikesh, and Krishni.
- (D) By protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding, and drying them in the sun during the month of Bhadra.

१३४७. Where is the 'Purushottam Shakha Panji' (originally from Mangalbani village) currently preserved?

- (A) Mahakant
- (B) Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University.
- (C) Gangadhar, Rishikesh, and Krishni.
- (D) Kumar Ganganand Singh.

१३४८. Panji Harshanand Jha was born in which year according to the recorded horoscopes?

- (A) Nilkanth
- (B) Balbodh and Mahadev.
- (C) 1859 AD (or 1249 Sal Fasli).
- (D) Director General of Police (Dr G.P.)

१३४९. Which historical event in 1937 saw Modanand Jha achieve the first-class first position in the 'Dhaut' examination for Panji Shastra?

- (A) MA
- (B) The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.
- (C) Ten categories, split into Panch Gauda and Panch Dravida.
- (D) Medieval Mithila.

१३५०. Which professional field did Panji Panchanand Jha enter during the British administration?

- (A) Purnia District Central Cooperative Bank
- (B) He served as a 'Daroga' (Police Sub-Inspector).
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) Bhanjan and Sadashiv.

१३५१. What was the significance of the village Rashadh before the environmental crisis?

- (A) 1326 AD.
- (B) Padmanand, Chandranand, Dharani, and Sitaram.
- (C) The Madhyandini branch of the Shukla Yajur Veda.
- (D) It was a renowned centre for scholars of Navy-Nyaya, Dharmashastra, Grammar, and Astrology.

१३५२. Name the specific branch of the Haha Dhar river that was blamed for the decline of the Rashadh settlement.

- (A) A major branch of the Kosi River.
- (B) Hado, Salkhan, and Goshaindash.
- (C) Rajendra and Amarendra.
- (D) Madhusudan

१३५३. What was the common physical ailment (epidemic) that forced the abandonment of Rashadh village?

- (A) Shankaradatta.
- (B) Madhusudana.
- (C) Piphaliya disease (Splenomegaly) and Kala-azar.
- (D) Mahesh.

१३५४. Which Panjikaṛ is noted for migrating to Shishinagar at the age of thirty-five?

- (A) Panji Harshanand Jha.
- (B) Maharaja Harasimha Dev.
- (C) Mohinika (मोहिनिका).
- (D) Padum.

१३५५. What awards did Modanand Jha receive from the Maharaja of Darbhanga for his excellence in Panji Shastra?

- (A) Dhurilal.
- (B) Shivdatta and Yogdatta
- (C) He mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of collective lineage records.
- (D) Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.

१३५६. The village Shishinagar gained widespread fame within a few years of its founding primarily because it was the residence of ____.

- (A) The Panjikars (Genealogists).
- (B) Rashi Sundar, Brajendra Mohan, and Madan Mohan.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (D) Brajlal.

१३५७. Which scholar is mentioned as a famous Ayurveda practitioner and 'Nadi' (pulse) specialist in Shishinagar?

- (A) Apuch Jha.
- (B) Justice (Nyayadhish) Amarnath.
- (C) Manbodh
- (D) Dharni

१३५८. What was the occupation of Dhruvkumar Jha, son of Prajapati Jha?

- (A) Tantra Varttik by Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (C) It is the traditional date for the large-scale formalisation of Panji records.
- (D) Intelligence Department officer of the Central Government.

१३५९. Which Panjikaṛ was the first to construct the Devanand Shakha Panji?

- (A) Nena and Baccha
- (B) Kali Prasad, Baladutt, Nandkumar, Ramshankar, and Jayshankar
- (C) Garib and Badan.
- (D) Devanand (Choti Jha).

१३६०. Which King's reign was marked by the 'Brahma-hatya' (killing of a Brahmin) stigma, leading scholars to migrate to eastern Mithila?

- (A) Anand, Gopal and Roopa.
- (B) Maharaj Narendra Singh.
- (C) Shishir Kumar.
- (D) Chakradhar

१३६१. What is the primary language used for the traditional Panji records as described in the source?

- (A) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand
- (B) Madhyandina.
- (C) Modanand Jha
- (D) Sanskrit mixed with Maithili.

१३६२. Which son of Panji Bhikhya Jha served as a primary teacher (Pradhan Adhyapak) and held a B.A. Dip-in-Ed?

- (A) Maharaj Amar Singh.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Rudradatta and Krishnadatta.
- (D) Bhagwan Jha.

१३६३. Who are the sons of Shaktinath Jha listed in the Sultanpur lineage?

- (A) Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), and Vijaydatt (Kshatriyas).
- (B) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha (1150-1225).
- (D) Virendra and Rajkumar.

१३६४. Which family member attained the position of High Court Chief Justice (Mukhya Nyayadhish)?

- (A) Rajakant, Mayakant, Mahakant, and Shambhukant.
- (B) The paternal great-great-grandfather (Vridha Prapitamaha).
- (C) Banmankhi Sugar Mill
- (D) Lakshmikant Jha.

१३६५. In the lineage of Rucholi Madhura, who were the sons of Ganesh Jha?

- (A) Masan and Jayanand
- (B) The blemish mark associated with the daughter named Sohago.
- (C) The Vindhyachal mountains.
- (D) Govind, Krishnaji, and Shambhunath.

१३६६. The migration from Rashadh to Shishinagar involved the relocation of families across a distance of ____.

- (A) Four 'kosh' (approximately 12 kilometres).
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Nandlal
- (D) Gopala

१३६७. Which Panjekar was known as a specialist in 'Navya Nyaya' (New Logic)?

- (A) Basukinath.
- (B) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.
- (C) Yogadhar, Haladhar, Kholdhar, and Jaldhar
- (D) Panji Harishwar Mishra.

१३६८. Who are the sons of Panji Harshanand Jha mentioned in the records?

- (A) Modanand, Ambikanand, and Shamananda.
- (B) Vadhwal.
- (C) Janardan, Madhusudan, Kripanand, and Chandranand
- (D) Kaviraj.

१३६९. Who was the wife of Modanand Jha and the daughter of Mukund Jha?

- (A) Madhukar
- (B) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.
- (C) Rameshwari Devi
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh

१३७०. How many sons did Modanand Jha and Rameshwari Devi have?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.
- (C) Bhramarapur
- (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

१३७१. Which specific branch of knowledge did Modanand Jha dedicate his entire life to?

- (A) Haraditya, Shavaditya, Nayaditya, and Dharaditya
- (B) Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.
- (C) Panji Shastra (genealogy)
- (D) King Harisimhadeva.

१३७२. Who was the professor at C.M. College, Darbhanga, who served as a mentor to Modanand Jha?

- (A) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.
- (B) Ramanath Jha
- (C) Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan
- (D) Sadhukara

१३७३. What is the title of the genealogical book written by Modanand Jha under the guidance of Ramanath Jha?

- (A) Ratan and Tapan.
- (B) Tantra Vartika by Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Alay Kul Prakash
- (D) Khalis.

१३७४. Modanand Jha authored a 700-page work on genealogy titled ____.

- (A) Nagram
- (B) Batesha.
- (C) Shrikrishna
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

१३७५. Which institution in Patna honoured Modanand Jha as a 'Distinguished Scholar'?

- (A) Ayodhyanath.
- (B) Maithili Academy
- (C) Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.
- (D) Jhajhingur (alias Taradatt).

१३७६. What traditional Maithil honours were bestowed upon Modanand Jha alongside a copper plate (Tamrapatra)?

- (A) Anand
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Gopal.
- (D) Pag and Shal

१३७७. According to the text, on which date did Modanand Jha pass away?

- (A) 1998-11-14 00:00:00
- (B) Lokangad
- (C) It marks the start of the digital imaging and transliteration project for the ancient Panji records.
- (D) Rajuka

१३७८. In which month and year did Rameshwari Devi, the wife of Modanand Jha, die?

- (A) Chandrananda.
- (B) Garib and Badan.
- (C) Garib
- (D) 1991-12-01 00:00:00

१३७९. Who is the genealogist from Shivanagar, Purnia, identified as a disciple of Modanand Jha?

- (A) Padmapur
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Vidyanand Jha
- (D) Pabauli.

१३८०. Name the genealogist from Saurath who is part of Modanand Jha's disciple tradition.

- (A) Ramadev is listed as the son of Gadhai.
- (B) Damodar and Manohar.
- (C) They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace.
- (D) Dr Kalika Dutt Jha

१३८१. What is the birth date of Panjikara Vidyanand Jha (also known as Mohan Ji)?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (B) 1957-04-09 00:00:00
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Chhakauri and Haladhar.

१३८२. Which work by Vidyanand Jha covers the genealogical history from 450 AD to 2008?

- (A) Madhav.
- (B) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. mid-August to mid-September).
- (C) Purushottam.
- (D) Genome Mapping

१३८३. Vidyanand Jha served as the co-editor of which Maithili magazine?

- (A) Videh Sadeh
- (B) King Rajendra Narayan and King Mahendra Narayan.
- (C) Meghnath.
- (D) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.

१३८४. The genealogist Vidyanand Jha passed which traditional examination under Modanand Jha?

- (A) Jagalaxmi.
- (B) Vishwanath, Baidyanath, and Bateshnath.
- (C) Kumar Shesnath (अ०•अ० अ०@अ०३/४अ०° अ०¶|अ०३±अ०•अ०"अ०३/४अ०३/४अ०३/४).
- (D) Dhauta Pariksha

- १३८५. Niranjana Kumar, the grandson of Modanand Jha, is known for his role as an announcer (Udghoshak) for which organisation?**
- (A) Akashvani (All India Radio)
 - (B) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).
 - (C) He mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of collective lineage records.
 - (D) Phool.
- १३८६. Which son of Modanand Jha holds an LLM degree and has the alias 'Pintu'?**
- (A) Radhakanth and Jayakanth
 - (B) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev
 - (C) Bangtu lineage (Rajnath).
 - (D) Saketanand
- १३८७. Which son of Modanand Jha practised as a Homeopathic doctor?**
- (A) Yadunandan Singh
 - (B) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.
 - (C) Harinandan
 - (D) Distinguished University Professor.
- १३८८. Saryug Lal, mentioned in the records of Bhadrashwar, held which ministerial position in the Bihar government?**
- (A) Health Minister
 - (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya (who inadvertently married a close relative).
 - (C) Ganesh, Suresh, Naresh, and Umesh.
 - (D) Bhadrashwar (when the Sun is in Leo, roughly August-September).
- १३८९. Who was the maternal grandfather (Nana) of Modanand Jha's wife, Rameshwari Devi?**
- (A) Acharya Adhyapak (Teacher)
 - (B) M.M.U. Tumbe Jha
 - (C) Kamdev, Kapil Dev, Krishnadev, Upendra, and Arun
 - (D) Duganand.
- १३९०. What was the name of Modanand Jha's elder daughter?**
- (A) Mohan.
 - (B) Shankar
 - (C) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.
 - (D) Meena
- १३९१. Concept: Panjikara**
- (A) Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.
 - (B) Definition: A traditional specialist or registrar who maintains the complex genealogical records (Panji) of the Maithil Brahmin community.
 - (C) Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).
 - (D) Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra
- १३९२. Identify the son of Modanand Jha who was born on the Tuesday of Chaitra Shukla Navami, 1957.**
- (A) Jayraj, Brajraj, Riphuraj, Nagaraj, and Vijayraj Singh.
 - (B) Devraj Singh.
 - (C) Maharaj Narapati.
 - (D) Vidyanand Jha

१३१३. Which relative of Modanand Jha is noted for being a Public Prosecutor (Lok Abhiyogak) in Katihar?

- (A) Baunu.
- (B) 1326 AD.
- (C) Leelanand Jha
- (D) The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal.

१३१४. Who was the father of Modanand Jha's son-in-law, Professor Dr Vishwambhar Mishra 'Vagish'?

- (A) Dhananath.
- (B) Khagesh
- (C) Satyanarayan Mishra
- (D) Nand

१३१५. In the records of Sodarpur, who is the son of Vastu who had two sons named Ram and Hari?

- (A) Shobhanath.
- (B) Neelkanth
- (C) Kumar Vimalanand Singh.
- (D) Shyamkanth

१३१६. Which son of Modanand Jha is associated with the alias 'Boua'?

- (A) Muktinath and Pradipnath
- (B) Mahodadhi.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Janakinandan

१३१७. In the lineage of Madiyaari, who are the three sons of Buddhisena?

- (A) 1326 AD (corresponding to Shaka 1248).
- (B) Tangri.
- (C) Chakradhar and Sashidhar.
- (D) Shulapani, Gadh, and Belouch

१३१८. Which descendant of the Madiyaari root served as a retired Director of the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation?

- (A) Amlendu Kumar
- (B) Nageshwar
- (C) Parmanand, Sadanand, and Banmali
- (D) Devi

१३१९. Who is the author of 'Genome Mapping Volume II', as mentioned in the Vidyanand Jha section?

- (A) Vidyanand Jha
- (B) Bulna.
- (C) Majhaura Karamha
- (D) Bacharu.

१४००. The document notes that Modanand Jha received a certificate of 'Sadhana Seva' from which institute in Darbhanga?

- (A) Mithila Sanskrit Post-Graduate Research Institute
- (B) Kameshwar Singh
- (C) Lal.
- (D) Madhusudan.

୧୪୦୧. In the lineage of Modanand Jha, which grandson is an engineer named Pushkar?

- (A) Rajje.
- (B) Pushkar (son of Meena)
- (C) Vijaydatta.
- (D) Chaturdharik Krishnadev and Haridev.

୧୪୦୨. Which son of Shardanand is noted for his academic background with a BA degree and the nickname 'Bablu'?

- (A) Gaurinandan
- (B) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (C) Pabauli
- (D) Kameshwar, Lakshmeshwar, Singheshwar, and Ramdev.

୧୪୦୩. Which location in Purnia is currently the residence of Panjikara Vidyanand Jha?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Ekahara
- (C) Padum.
- (D) Maithil Tol

୧୪୦୪. Who were the two daughters of Modanand Jha mentioned in the text?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Lalita (Meena) and Navina
- (C) Gunaakar Jha.
- (D) Ramnarayan

୧୪୦୫. The genealogist Modanand Jha is frequently referred to by the honorific title ____.

- (A) Great scholar or eminent teacher of traditional learning.
- (B) Panch-Gaur.
- (C) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.
- (D) Panji Shastra Martand

୧୪୦୬. Which scholar is credited with writing 'Alay Kul Prakash' along with Modanand Jha?

- (A) He was a 18th-generation descendant of Gunakar Jha and a renowned Panjekar (Panji-Shastra Martanda).
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Professor Ramanath Jha
- (D) Vijayadatta

୧୪୦୭. Who is the father of the genealogist Vidyanand Jha?

- (A) Modanand Jha
- (B) Triloknath and Rajnath.
- (C) Girindradev (also known as Dilip).
- (D) Vijay Shankar, Ajay Shankar, Sudhir Shankar, Vikash Shankar and Abhay Shankar.

୧୪୦୮. Who was the father of Rameshwari Devi, the wife of Modanand Jha?

- (A) Mukund Jha
- (B) Adhyapak (Teacher).
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Madhulatta (Village: Oini).

१४०९. What was the date of Vidyanand Jha's appointment or association with Maithil Tol, Purnia?

- (A) The family of Panjekar Modanand Jha.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) 1987-07-01 00:00:00
- (D) Genome mapping.

१४१०. What is the alias of Janakinandan, the youngest son of Modanand Jha?

- (A) Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high scholarly title.
- (C) Madhusudan Shivanandan.
- (D) Boua

१४११. In the genealogical records, what does the abbreviation 'M.M.U.' typically stand for?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyay (a title for a great scholar)
- (B) King Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (C) Madhyandina Shakha
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.

१४१२. Identify the father of Avadhesh.

- (A) Khalis.
- (B) Kamlanand
- (C) Maithili language in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (D) Khagdatt and Durgadatt.

१४१३. Name the two sons of Teerthnath residing in Radheli.

- (A) Sahebram, Brahmaddutta, Hiraram and Bhaiyaram.
- (B) Bhairavdutta, Shivadatta, Rudrapati, Jhadkhandi and Bankhandi.
- (C) Atul Kumar and Shardanand
- (D) Gangoli.

१४१४. In the records of Pabulidhad Badhiyam, who is the son of Maheshnath?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Badu, the son of Prannath from Sakaradhi.
- (C) Jagdish
- (D) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi

१४१५. Name the five sons of Ravindranath from Gangi Dighoy.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Vishwambhar, Ajay, Vimal, Pratap and Rajesh
- (C) 1150-1225
- (D) Panji Shastra (genealogy)

१४१६. Who is the father of the four brothers Gangadhar, Muralidhar, Jalandhar and Kapildhar?

- (A) Nevalal
- (B) Bulna.
- (C) Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.
- (D) Chandrabhushan

१४१७. Who is the son of Babunath, a resident of Bahadurganj?

- (A) Pushpnarayan
- (B) Arvind, Mithilesh, and Sudarshana
- (C) Bhaskarnath.
- (D) Sukhsera.

१४१८. In the Maithil Tola, Purnia records, who is the father of Madhav and Uddhav?

- (A) Rajeshkant
- (B) Vishvanath, Raghunandan, and Akshayanath.
- (C) Kripashankar
- (D) Pritam and Jayadev

१४१९. Name the son of Madhav from Maithil Tola.

- (A) Vidyakar
- (B) Naitik Satyam
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Leelanand

१४२०. Who are the sons of Ramakant in the Purnia records?

- (A) Ayush
- (B) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar
- (C) Bhagwaditya.
- (D) Umashankar, Gaurishankar, Mahashankar, Brajshankar and Jayshankar

१४२१. Identify the two sons of Umashankar.

- (A) Durgay Prasad.
- (B) Avadhesh Vats and Vineet Vats
- (C) Harimohan, Krishnamohan, and Shrimohan
- (D) Prof. Anand.

१४२२. Name the son of Brajshankar.

- (A) Sameer
- (B) Kamalanand Singh is referred to with the title of 'Raja'.
- (C) Sachidanand and Chaturanand.
- (D) Modananda.

१४२३. Who is the son of Babulal in the Kamalpur records?

- (A) Akhilesh.
- (B) Vice Chancellor (V.C.).
- (C) Rajivalal
- (D) Modanand, Kiratyanand, and Jagadanand.

१४२४. In the records of Shahbajpur, who are the six sons of Vaitoo?

- (A) Babu Mishra.
- (B) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, Devnandan, Sarvlal, Vishwanath and Vidyananda
- (C) Kshitish-sharma and Vashishthadev-sharma.
- (D) Govind and Yadava.

୧୪୨୫. Name the two sons of Sarvjal.

- (A) Adya.
- (B) Because the genealogical records are the only massive corpus of texts still traditionally written in this script.
- (C) Madhav and Ramchandra
- (D) Definition: The formal state department or office created to manage Panji records under royal authority.

१४२६. Identify the sons of Narsinghdatt from the 'Pandulad Katram' lineage.

- (A) Tulakant
(B) Yashodhar and Achchadhar.
(C) Raja Sarvanand.
(D) It was the formal 'Panji Prabandh' assembly where scholars decided to centralise and regulate genealogical records.

୧୪୨୭. Who are the sons of Tofalal in the 'Rajanpura Darihara' lineage?

- (A) Garib
(B) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.
(C) Raja Padmanand Singh.
(D) Sureshwar and Dineshwar.

१४२८. Identify the sons of Jayadev from the 'Soini Tarauni' lineage.

- (A) Muni
(B) Hariballabh, Gopal, and Radheshyam.
(C) The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.
(D) Shankardatta.

१४२९. Who is the son of Harshadatt in the 'Mahua Khauwal' lineage?

- (A) Kulmani.
(B) Uchital, Radhakant, and Krishnakant
(C) Madhav.
(D) It marks the earliest ancestral starting point for the lineage data contained in the records.

१४३०. Who is the son of Shivanand in the 'Gunguliad Suptani' lineage?

- (A) The introduction of 'Shakha Panji' and more rigid social sub-divisions.
(B) Chandramohan.
(C) Avadhamani and Chakramani.
(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१४३१. In the 'Katyaya Mandar' lineage, who are the sons of Ramabhar?

- (A) Badrinath and Indranath
(B) Anath and Sadhu.
(C) Piphaliya disease (Splenomegaly) and Kala-azar.
(D) Sodarpur Ghusaut.

१४३२. Who are the sons of Vidyanath in the 'Oinivar Jagatpur' records?

- (A) Kulanand and Shivanarayan.
 (B) Dharanidhar
 (C) Roopnath ($\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}$).
 (D) Phuri Jha, Dulardatta Jha, and Yogi Jha.

१४३३. In the 'Pandoli Katram' records, who is the son of Durgadatt?

- (A) Vajasaneyi
- (B) Ganesh
- (C) Mahavir and Yaduvir.
- (D) Nokhelal.

१४३४. In the 'Uttampur Kikroud' lineage, who are the sons of Shivanand?

- (A) Shridhar Singh, Gangadhar Singh, and Chakradhar Singh.
- (B) Madhukant and Dayakant.
- (C) Balbhadra
- (D) The Shakha Panji.

१४३५. Who are the four sons of Mahanand in the 'Mahua Khauwal' lineage?

- (A) Bhagirath.
- (B) Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Vidyanand, Udyanand, Kartik, and Jayanandan.

१४३६. In the 'Pandulad Katram' lineage, who is the son of Devekant?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) To protect the palm leaves from moisture and pests during the intense heat of that season.
- (C) Kameshwar and Rameshwar.
- (D) To use the intense heat (Kardave raud) to prevent the manuscripts from decaying or being infested.

१४३७. In the 'Sultanpur Barantpur' records, who is the son of Sonamani?

- (A) Honour.
- (B) Kulapati.
- (C) Brajmani (also known as Biruk).
- (D) 1019

१४३८. Who are the two sons of Brajmani in the 'Sultanpur Barantpur' lineage?

- (A) Padmapani.
- (B) Chitika.
- (C) Gajanand and Sadanand.
- (D) Gunakan Jha.

१४३९. In the 'Katram Pandoli' lineage, who is the son of Rajadhar?

- (A) Raghuni.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (C) Madhusudan.
- (D) Vaidyanath

१४४०. According to the Baheradhi Kasiam records, who are the sons of Munni?

- (A) Kushai and Dukhan.
- (B) Rudra.
- (C) Kangai.
- (D) Jhajhingur (alias Taradatt).

१४४१. Kushai, son of Munni, had which four sons?

- (A) The late medieval period.
- (B) The lineage of Dhuru
- (C) Durganand, Kripinand, Baidyanath, and Indranand.
- (D) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.

१४४२. Name the sons of Rital from the Kujoulivad Malngia lineage.

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.
- (B) Shankaradatta.
- (C) Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Bal Kishore, and Kaushal Kishore.
- (D) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

१४४३. The sons of Shalindhar belong to which ancestral root?

- (A) Bhairavadatta, Ratneshwar, and Saheba.
- (B) Chumman (Shaktinath)
- (C) Darrihara Badgam.
- (D) Sakradhi.

१४४४. Identify the three sons of Bambhola from the Gangulivad lineage.

- (A) Modanand Jha.
- (B) Vishwanath, Baidyanath, and Bateshnath.
- (C) Kumar Girijanand Singh (Raman Ji).
- (D) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१४४५. Vishwanath, son of Bambhola, had five sons; who are they?

- (A) Vaidyanath
- (B) Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.
- (C) Januk, Modnath, and Bhagvatnarayan
- (D) Vice Chancellor.

१४४६. In the Dighve Dhankouli lineage, who are the sons of Madhusudan?

- (A) It is the earliest reference to collective written records maintained by noble families to preserve their lineage history.
- (B) Rajendra, Ajendra, and Nagendra.
- (C) Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups).
- (D) Yadupati.

१४४७. Who is the father of Vibhakar and Chandraakar?

- (A) Mitranath alias Prasiddha.
- (B) Madhukar.
- (C) Sakaradhi.
- (D) Saka 1248

१४४८. Identify the five sons of Chandramani.

- (A) The intense heat during this time effectively eliminates pests and preserves the ink.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Kalikant, Kirtyanand, Khelanand, Tejanand, and Rajanand.
- (D) Durgadhar and Mohinath.

१४४९. Who is the son of Adhiklal from the Deshual Khandila lineage?

- (A) Padmanand.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) Rajpur Hardi Sakradhi.
- (D) Chandradatt, Shankardatt, and Nakcchedi.

१४५०. Padmanand had two sons; who are they?

- (A) Pancha Gauda
- (B) Academic Administrator.
- (C) Vijay, Sanjay, and Rajkumar.
- (D) Avadhnarayan and Satyanarayan.

१४५१. Nityanand, son of Sarvial, had which two sons?

- (A) Batuknath, Maheshnath, Damodar, Shashishekhar, Deviprasad, and Taraknath.
- (B) Sanjay and Santosh.
- (C) It is recommended when the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha rashi).
- (D) Hridaynath and Ishanath.

१४५२. Who are the sons of Pramod in the Madanpur lineage?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to the lack of written records.
- (B) Vabhis, Kunal, and Vishal.
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Modanand.

१४५३. Name the sons of Padmanand from the Belradi lineage.

- (A) Avadhesh.
- (B) Harisingh.
- (C) Raja Vedanand Singh.
- (D) Jagbahadur.

१४५४. Who is the son of Rajendra in the Dighve Dhankouli records?

- (A) Vice Chancellor.
- (B) Dabhada
- (C) Vijay, Raman, and Santosh.
- (D) Haridas and Kalidas

१४५५. Who are the sons of Jayanarayan in the Bhataabadi lineage?

- (A) Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.
- (B) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.
- (C) Vinodanand and Giranand
- (D) Avadhish.

१४५६. Identify the sons of Chaturanand in the Bhataabadi (Paliyad Mangarouni) lineage.

- (A) Udyanand, Jayanarayan, Chaturanand, Gopinath, Dharmanand, and Vidyanand.
- (B) The genealogical mapping (Panji Prabandh) of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Ramadeva.
- (D) Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra

१४५७. Identify the succession of sons from Kanhai leading to Shukdev in the Bhataabadi lineage.

- (A) He inadvertently married his own close relative due to a lack of recorded genealogy.
- (B) Kanhai, Suphal, Damodar, and Shukdev.
- (C) Panchavadan, Madhukar, and Ninu.
- (D) The Madhyandina shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.

१४५८. Who are the three sons of Shukdev mentioned in the Darihara Rajanpura branch?

- (A) Aniruddha, Sarayug, and Arjun.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)
- (C) Life force (Pranadhara).
- (D) Bulna.

१४५९. Identify the son of Jaykrishna in the Baheradhi Parhat lineage.

- (A) They served as auxiliary or summary notebooks for Panjikars to quickly reference lineages.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Vidyadhar, Lakshmidhar, Shashidhar, Manidhar, and Harihara.
- (D) Bhikharik

१४६०. Identify the sons of Sambodh in the Bhareswar lineage.

- (A) Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Mithila
- (D) Bhogishwar.

१४६१. Identify the sons of Umakant in the Dhanepura branch.

- (A) Kumar Yadavanand Singh.
- (B) Rajakant, Mayakant, Mahakant, and Shambhukant.
- (C) Karmaha.
- (D) To protect them from water, oil, and loose binding.

१४६२. Who are the sons of Kedar in the Dholbajja branch?

- (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (B) Loknath and Devnath.
- (C) Sahityacharya Adhyapak
- (D) The poet Vidyapati Thakur (as per specific historical/social notations in certain Panjis).

१४६३. Identify the sons of Nageshwar in the Dholbajja lineage.

- (A) Kedarnath.
- (B) Rajendra, Devendra, Upendra, and Bhogendra.
- (C) Jagannath, Ramanand, and Devanand
- (D) Shankar

१४६४. Identify the sons of Vishweshwar in the Dholbajja lineage.

- (A) Balmukund and Banmali.
- (B) It equates the Panji lineage tracking to modern 'Genome Mapping' and 'Chromosomes'.
- (C) Vabhis, Kunal, and Vishal.
- (D) Madan and Sahadev.

୧୪୬୫. Who are the sons of Kameshwar in the Dholbajja branch?

- (A) Digambar and Nilambar.
- (B) Vaneshwar
- (C) Vijayadutta.
- (D) Nishikant and Navinkant

୧୪୬୬. Who is the son of Dilmohan in the Badhyam Paoli branch?

- (A) Khadgapani.
- (B) Vabh Tulapati Singh.
- (C) Dr Mahanand
- (D) Sabhapati, Gangadhar, and Sripati.

୧୪୬୭. Identify the sons of Yoganand in the Kujouli Nayam branch.

- (A) Adya Padmua.
- (B) Basukinath and Vinod.
- (C) Dwaditya.
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

୧୪୬୮. Who are the sons of Kameshwar in the Phulbari branch?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (B) Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeswar, Rajeshwar, and Shivrinarayan.
- (C) Vasudev and Gopal.
- (D) Modanand Jha.

୧୪୬୯. In the lineage of Bhanupur, who is the wife of Mayakant?

- (A) To prepare and train students/disciples to ensure the continuity of genealogical expertise and record-keeping.
- (B) Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Bal Kishore, and Kaushal Kishore.
- (C) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (D) Aparna Bhattiada

୧୪୭୦. In the Neyam Kujouli lineage, who is the father of Mahanand?

- (A) Diwakar and Madhukar.
- (B) Vinod, Pramod, and Subodh.
- (C) Shyamakant and Radhakant.
- (D) Gunakar

୧୪୭୧. Name the three sons of Gajanand mentioned in the lineage of Neyam Kujouli.

- (A) Mahesh, Avadhvesh and Mithilesh
- (B) Chiranjiv
- (C) Jaynath
- (D) Nandlal

୧୪୭୨. Name the four sons of Madhukar from the Hariam Balirajpur lineage.

- (A) Gadadhar and Visho.
- (B) Harisimhadeva
- (C) Lakshmikanth, Jivanand, Mahanand and Sarvanand
- (D) Genome Mapping

१४७३. Name the three sons of Satyadev from the Baliyas Narsam lineage.

- (A) Jagannath, Dinanath and Shambhunath
- (B) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.
- (C) The scholar Pandit Hari Nath Upadhyay inadvertently married his own maternal cousin due to a lack of genealogical knowledge.
- (D) Khagadatta

१४७४. Identify the three sons of Munar from the Sakraadhi Parhat lineage.

- (A) Musahadh
- (B) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).
- (C) Kashinath, Sitanath and Raghunath
- (D) Dr Umesh

१४७५. Who is the father of Shrikant and Radhakant in the Sakraadhi Parhat lineage?

- (A) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.
- (B) Chhotku
- (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) Manik and others.

१४७६. Who is the son of Shripati in the Malinga lineage?

- (A) Badrinath and Indranath
- (B) Engineer from an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) Gadadhar

१४७७. In the Malinga lineage, who is the son of Rajadhar?

- (A) Hakru
- (B) Govind, Krishnaji, and Shambhunath.
- (C) Panji.
- (D) Govind

१४७८. Name the daughter of Durga who is described as 'Yogamaya Manjula'.

- (A) Dr Kalika Dutt Jha
- (B) Adya Padmua.
- (C) Shankaradatta.
- (D) Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.

१४७९. Identify the academic qualifications of Vakil Jagannath.

- (A) B.A. and B.L.
- (B) Shankardutta was the first appointee.
- (C) Lakshman.
- (D) Abhishek and Anand.

१४८०. From which village did the family of Pratapnarayan, son of Niranjan, originate?

- (A) The Chhandogya ritual includes four samskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Chadani Sarisab.
- (C) Senior Officer at the State Bank of India.
- (D) Bhavadatta and Shivadatta.

१४८१. Identify the father of the sons Nagendra and Virendra from Badhari village.

- (A) 1987-07-01 00:00:00
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Sarvanand.
- (D) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

१४८२. In the context of the Madanpur lineage, who was the son of Mahavir?

- (A) Gunakar and his son Pranadhar.
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) Balkrishna.
- (D) Mishra Harangi.

१४८३. Name the academic degrees obtained by Acharya Vasukinath.

- (A) The Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina shakha).
- (B) Shrikrishna
- (C) Kishornath.
- (D) M.A. and Ph.D.

१४८४. Which village is linked to the descendants of Brajlal?

- (A) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).
- (B) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).
- (C) Videh Sadeh
- (D) Hadi and Godhai.

१४८५. Name the two sons of Vaiyakaran Bhimdatta who resided in Madanpur.

- (A) Ganaka Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.
- (C) Lalan
- (D) Santosh, Anil, and Arun Kumar

१४८६. According to the Madanpur lineage, who was the son of Maujilal?

- (A) Madhyandina
- (B) Economics.
- (C) Shashidhar.
- (D) Katai is the village linked to the lineage of Shivadas.

१४८७. The daughter of Brajmohan, Vedakant, is the mother of which two sons?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Devi Prasad and Anant.
- (C) To ensure that the noble traditions and the purity of the family were not forgotten.
- (D) Sushil and Ajit.

१४८८. Identify the father of the sons Rajanand, Mayanand, and Mahanand.

- (A) It is associated with Krishnadeva.
- (B) Yadavchandra
- (C) Krishnavir.
- (D) Shivnath, Ganesh, and Mahesh

१४८९. Who was the son of Nityanand residing in Phenu Pali?

- (A) Maharaja Hari Singh Dev (Karnat dynasty).
- (B) Bhadrapada (roughly August–September) when the sun is in the Leo sign.
- (C) Sadanand.
- (D) Shakha Panji.

१४९०. Name the sons of Sadanand mentioned in the lineage of Mannulal.

- (A) Durganand and Ramanand.
- (B) Bulinath.
- (C) Gajadhara.
- (D) They were the ruling dynasty that institutionalised the 'Panji- Prabandha' system.

१४९१. Who was the son of Bateshnath Singh from Hemnagar?

- (A) Shankardutt.
- (B) Jananand.
- (C) Maharaj
- (D) Jayraj Singh.

१४९२. Identify the daughter of Mahiraj Singh who married Shivshankar of Pudaini.

- (A) Devanand (Choti Jha).
- (B) Rajiv and Santosh.
- (C) Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.
- (D) Kamini.

१४९३. Name the two sons of Krishnaraj Singh mentioned in the lineage of Chandraraj Singh.

- (A) Babu Prajapati Singh.
- (B) Akhilesh.
- (C) Maharaja Chhatra Singh Bahadur.
- (D) Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).

१४९४. Which daughter of Mahiraj Singh was married to the son of Balkrishna in Beladi?

- (A) Janaki.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१४९५. Name the sons of Srishtilal mentioned in the lineage of Ghusaut Nagwar.

- (A) Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmipati, and Prajapati
- (B) It marks the concluding year of the provided genealogical mapping period.
- (C) It is the year (1326 AD) when the Panji Prabandh was formally established.
- (D) Yoganand, Janardan, Rajanand, Vivekanand, and Vinay Kumar.

१४९६. Name the sons of Mahendranath mentioned in the Belaur Garh lineage.

- (A) Ravindra, Virendra, Rajendra, Trilok, and Tirthnath.
- (B) Kalpanath.
- (C) Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).
- (D) Rayresh Upadhyaya.

१४९७. Which village is linked to the sons of Matuknath, such as Jagannath and Baidyanath?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.
- (C) Atmanand.
- (D) Madhulatta (Village: Oini).

१४९८. Who was the father of the sons Jata-dhar and Chitra-dhar?

- (A) Andi.
- (B) Gangadhar (Son of Bholanath).
- (C) Mukund, Madhav, and Govind.
- (D) Lakshman and Chaturbhuj

१४९९. Identify the sons of Rajkishor from the Bhour lineage.

- (A) Tulakant
- (B) Father and son.
- (C) Anant Kishor and Nand Kishor.
- (D) Raghuveer.

१५००. Who was the father of the sons Rajeev and Nandan from Madanpur?

- (A) Acharya Doctor.
- (B) Taranand.
- (C) Vijay, Raman, and Santosh.
- (D) It marks the date of compilation for the specific branch records mentioned by Devandand Jha.

१५०१. Who was the father of the son Kameshwar from Jaynagar?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)
- (B) Gondu.
- (C) Buddhinath.
- (D) Madhukant.

१५०२. Name the sons of Maujilal Singh mentioned in the Sultanpur lineage.

- (A) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.
- (B) Taradatta
- (C) It refers to the traditional genealogical records maintained for Maithil Brahmins.
- (D) Mahiraj Singh and Gajraj Singh.

१५०३. Who was the father of the sons Suryaraj Singh and Pramodraj Singh?

- (A) Vajasaneyi
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Sheshraj Singh.
- (D) Leelanand Jha

१५०४. Who is the son of Aniruddha described as a Police Superintendent (Pulis Adhikshak)?

- (A) Mansukh.
- (B) Nanyadeva
- (C) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).
- (D) Madhukant

१५०५. Who are the sons of Kamalnariyan from the Rohar lineage?

- (A) Resident of
- (B) Maniram, Saburdutt, Banmali, and Hiranmanika.
- (C) Radhakant, Hiranmanikant, Kumarkant, Vinodkant, and Vimalkant.
- (D) Dr Adityanatha.

१५०६. Who is recorded as the son of Bhoranath?

- (A) Rajput lineages (such as Gandhavariya).
- (B) Lalitanath, Gopinath, Pushpanath, and Ratinath.
- (C) Rajendra
- (D) Brajnath.

१५०७. Dinanath is the son of which individual in the Rahua village lineage?

- (A) Madhusudan and Nungnath.
- (B) Bala and Devik.
- (C) Narayan, Vishwanath and Kedarnath.
- (D) Brajnath.

१५०८. Who are the two sons of Nandlal mentioned in the Barabatta lineage?

- (A) Ashish.
- (B) 2009 AD
- (C) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (D) Rajendra and Pramod.

१५०९. Name the two sons of Amalnath.

- (A) Ramkrishna, Ramchatar, and Sadananda.
- (B) Triloknath and Rajnath.
- (C) Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka.
- (D) Keshav, Padmanabh, and Achyut.

१५१०. Who are the four sons of Triloknath (MA, Headmaster)?

- (A) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhaddeva
- (C) The genealogist is known as a Panjkar.
- (D) Vijaydatta.

१५११. Who is the son of Rajnath, the CID officer from Purnia?

- (A) Rohan.
- (B) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Manoj Kumar and Saroj Kumar.

१५१२. Nagendranath is described as having which character traits?

- (A) Vijay Dutt.
- (B) BSc
- (C) Harijiv, Madhav, Dinmani, Govind, Jaykrishna, Jahali, and Anand.
- (D) Virtuous (Sadachari) and a social thinker (Samaj Chintak).

१५१३. Who is the son of Naresh (MA)?

- (A) Balbhadra and Dayanath.
- (B) He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage.
- (C) Adarsh.
- (D) Lakhima Devi.

१५१४. List the three sons of Suryanand.

- (A) Janakpur (implied by Mithila's history).
- (B) Ganganand, Vinodanand, and Rajanand.
- (C) Madhu and Madhav.
- (D) Shrinarayan (or Harinarayan).

१५१५. Anant Prasad holds what professional role?

- (A) Lakshmana (Pradyumna).
- (B) Headmaster of a Middle School.
- (C) Shankardatt.
- (D) Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh (or Rameshwar Singh in certain contexts).

१५१६. Name the four sons of Anant Prasad.

- (A) Diwakar, Shyamal Kishore, Arun Kumar, and Nishakar.
- (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Gopinath himself, son of Matinath.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१५१७. In the Baheradhi lineage, who are the two sons of Bholanath?

- (A) Sunita
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (C) Keshavnath and Gopinath.
- (D) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in).

१५१८. Name the three sons of Keshavnath.

- (A) Tirthanand, Nageshwar, and Kameshwar.
- (B) Lakshmikant and Ghanshyam.
- (C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- (D) Shankar.

१५१९. List the four sons of Rameshwar.

- (A) Lakshmikant.
- (B) Khalis.
- (C) Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.
- (D) Padmanath (Babuji).

१५२०. In the Darihara Rajanpura lineage, who are the sons of Hitnath?

- (A) Bhavaditya and Jayaditya.
- (B) Jayadev.
- (C) Shivsunder, Nisunder, Harisunder, Kirtisunder, and Premsunder.
- (D) Gangadhar

१५२१. Ramchandra, a resident of Khutaha, is listed as the father of which five sons?

- (A) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjikar.
- (C) Kamdev, Kapil Dev, Krishnadev, Upendra, and Arun
- (D) It marks the formal registration and centralisation of Maithil genealogy under royal decree.

१५२२. Srinivas, the son of Kamdev, belongs to which residence?

- (A) Sahadev and Gunjeswar
- (B) Mahadevkole
- (C) Chandramohan of Padmapur
- (D) Dukhi; Bhikhi

१५२३. In the Karmaha Analpur lineage, who are the sons of Kamlakant?

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (B) Chandrakant, Madhukant, Sudhakant, and Suryakant
- (C) Pradeep.
- (D) Devan.

१५२४. Amit and Neeraj are the sons of Padmanand, who is also known by the alias ____.

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (D) Kanhaiya

१५२५. In the Paoli Badhyam lineage, who are the sons of Duganand?

- (A) Manbodh.
- (B) Brahmanand, Kirtyanand, and Vivekanand
- (C) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).
- (D) Balbodh and Mahadev.

१५२६. Shankar, Shubhankar, and Santosh are the sons of ____ in the Sarisab Khangur lineage.

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (B) Madan Mohan.
- (C) Aparaj Bhattiada
- (D) Krishnadev

१५२७. Bhupnarayan, a resident of Jamua, is the father of which six sons?

- (A) Gunakar Jha
- (B) Beluon
- (C) Definition: A traditional specialist or registrar who maintains the complex genealogical records (Panji) of the Maithil Brahmin community.
- (D) Vidyanand, Krityanand, Sudisht, Rajendra, Yogendra, and Vijendra

१५२८. In the Karmaha Naduar lineage, who was the father of Lakhan and Ruchikar?

- (A) Gangadhar and Ganapati.
- (B) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Harikesh
- (D) Bhatabadi Mangrauni Pali

१५२९. In the Karmaha Naduar branch, who was the father of Hemnarayan?

- (A) M.M.U. Indrapati
- (B) Queen Indraivati.
- (C) Umanath
- (D) Mithila

१५३०. Shishthadhar and Shashidhar are the sons of ____.

- (A) Padmapani.
- (B) Shyamlal
- (C) Shankaridatta.
- (D) Chengan and Jhantu

१५३१. In the Chikni village records, Sadanand, Panchanand, and Mitranand are the sons of ____.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Shishthadhar
- (C) The son of Yogadhar
- (D) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja

१५३२. Yoganand, the son of Sadanand, is the father of which five sons?

- (A) Hado, Salkhan, and Goshaindash.
- (B) Raghavendra and Madhvendra.
- (C) Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra
- (D) Kanhaiya and Vinay

१५३३. Who were the sons of Loknath in the Badhari lineage?

- (A) Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.
- (B) Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana (with variations in the fourth step).
- (C) Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir
- (D) Jwaladatt

१५३४. In the Badhari branch, Chandrabhushan is the father of which four sons?

- (A) Bannu
- (B) A modern metaphorical comparison to the ancient, precise genealogical tracking of the Panji system.
- (C) Harinarayan, Ghananand, Vishwanath, and Muktinath
- (D) King Harisimhadeva.

१५३५. Gunanand, the son of Matinath, is the father of which three sons?

- (A) Padmanath and Vishwanath are the sons of Modnath.
- (B) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.
- (C) Uchital, Radhakant, and Krishnakant
- (D) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).

१५३६. Who was the father of Avadhesh, Mithilesh, Suresh, Devesh, Viresh, Shivsh, and Shitesh?

- (A) Barinath.
- (B) Tirhuta (Maithilakshar).
- (C) Mahesh.
- (D) Chiranjiv

१५३७. The sons of Chhedi in the Badhari records are Narayan, Madhav, Govind, and ____.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Bhagwan
- (C) Dashavadhuta.
- (D) Baldev and Satyadev.

१५३८. In the Badhari lineage, who are the sons of Baidyanath?

- (A) Amarnath, Vijaynath, and Ashwini
- (B) A 20th-century scholar and Panjekar who received high academic titles for his mastery of lineage records.
- (C) Shivdev.
- (D) Maharaj Lakshminarayan.

१५३९. In the Rajpur and Maheshpur records, Achyutanand and Devendra are the sons of ____.

- (A) Maharaja Rudra Singh.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Raja Bahadur.
- (D) Mano

१५४०. In the Ratipad Belonch lineage, Vidupati (alias Vidu) is the father of ____.

- (A) Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.
- (B) Sandahpur Dighe.
- (C) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.
- (D) Ramchandra

१५४१. Who was the father of Shivnath (alias Shivani) in the Pathak lineage?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatt.
- (B) Madhav
- (C) Sharadi.
- (D) M.Sc.

१५४२. In the Madhubani Purnia lineage, Vakil Lalitesh is the father of which two sons?

- (A) BA Philosophy and Teacher (Adhyapak).
- (B) Balkrishna and Jaykrishna.
- (C) Kanhaiya
- (D) Purendu and Bablu

१५४३. The sons of Pathak Dinesh include Karuresh, Padmesh, Hrishikesh, and ____.

- (A) Kalanand and Tirthanand.
- (B) Naresh
- (C) The period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Gunakar.

१५४४. Jaydev is recorded as the father of which two sons in the Pekpad Raghunathpur branch?

- (A) Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.
- (B) Gadadhar.
- (C) The genealogist is known as a Panjekar.
- (D) Rameshwar and Laxmikant

१५४५. Identify the sons of Bhavaninath as listed in the text.

- (A) When the sun is in the sign of Leo (Simha Rashi), roughly 16 August to 15 September.
- (B) Ganesh; Suresh
- (C) Hadi and Godhai.
- (D) A title or surname often derived from the family's scholarly achievements or administrative roles (e.g., Mishra, Jha, Thakur).

१५४६. Who was the 'Dau' for Bhavaninath's sons originating from Darihara?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha.
- (C) Mahadev.
- (D) 2000 AD

१५४७. Which son of Muktar Harinandan was an engineer (Abhiyanta)?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Aditya.
- (D) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.

१५४८. In the lineage of Mushay, who was the father of Brajnath and Bhavnath?

- (A) Mushay.
- (B) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhana).
- (C) MD
- (D) Videha.

१५४९. Who served as the 'Dau' for the sons of Brajnath from the Badgam Darihara region?

- (A) Talapatra (Palm leaves).
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Harihi.
- (D) Kamlakant.

१५५०. In the lineage of Satyadev, who were the two sons mentioned?

- (A) Musahadh
- (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Valiya
- (D) Mahanand and Kripanand.

१५५१. What professional position did Ganganath (BA) hold?

- (A) Divisional Manager of Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.
- (B) Nepal.
- (C) Adhiklal
- (D) Nashira Desh.

१५५२. Rajiv Ranjan (son of Ganganath) pursued what profession?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Nevalal
- (C) Sunil and Anil.
- (D) Journalist.

१५५३. Bhiman Prakash had a son who worked as an engineer in which country?

- (A) Britain.
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).
- (D) Sundar and Balaji.

१५५४. Surendranath (also known as Lalbaccha) held what professional title?

- (A) Sadanand.
- (B) Prabhash
- (C) Karnat Vanshiya Kshatriya Maharaja.
- (D) Advocate (Vakil).

१५५५. Identify the son of Kishori Narayan mentioned as an MCA graduate.

- (A) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.
- (B) Sushmit.
- (C) Mithilakshar (Tirhuta).
- (D) Shishthadhar

१५५६. Who were the sons of Nagan in the lineage of Palihadh Phuldaha?

- (A) Palm leaves (Talpatra).
- (B) Gangaram, Radharam, and Revatiram.
- (C) Mahesh, Harikesh, and Ganesh.
- (D) Bhuvaneshwar.

१५५७. Identify the son of Nagendra who served as a Bank Manager.

- (A) Do.
- (B) Gangadhar
- (C) Guru Kumar (Laddoo).
- (D) He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjekar Gunakar Jha.

१५५८. Kusheshwar, son of Maheshwar, held which educational role?

- (A) Veer and Narayan.
- (B) Bandhuram.
- (C) Headmaster (BA BT Pr.A).
- (D) Mithilesh.

१५५९. Thakur Rameshwar served as the Governor of which two Indian states mentioned in the text?

- (A) Odisha and Karnataka.
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Five (Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra).
- (D) Devendra

१५६०. Identify the sons of Gajadhar in the lineage of Chandra Mohan.

- (A) Satyanarayan and Vyas Munidhar.
- (B) Madhav
- (C) Karunesh, Padmesh, Hrishikesh, and Naresh.
- (D) Shridev Jha.

१५६१. In the Khandila lineage, Sampurnanand held what professional title?

- (A) The family of Bachai's son, Chaturbhuj, from the Naroun lineage.
- (B) Advocate (Vakil).
- (C) Durganand, Kripanand, Baidyanath, and Indranand.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

१५६२. Prof. Amarendra held what academic qualification?

- (A) Durmamil
- (B) Shyamanand Singh, Gananand Singh, Vimalanand Singh, and Budhanand Singh.
- (C) MD
- (D) MA, PhD.

१५६३. Dr Avinish, son of Prof. Amarendra, originated from which village?

- (A) Kali Karna.
- (B) Katihar Rajahata (Virpur Pavinobh).
- (C) They were given titles like 'Taskar' (thief) as a mark of disgrace.
- (D) Devkinandan

१५६४. What was the professional role of Prof. Subodh Shankar?

- (A) Shyamlal, Ramlal and Ganeshadatta.
- (B) Akashvani (All India Radio)
- (C) Teacher (Adhyapak).
- (D) Vijayadatta.

१५६५. Who was the father of Arun Kumar, the District Judge (Jila Nyayadhish)?

- (A) He was a High School Headmaster with MA and BEd qualifications.
- (B) Roughly from 16 August to 15 September.
- (C) Senior Advocate at the Patna High Court.
- (D) Yoganand.

१५६६. Gauri Kumar is a resident of which specific village in Bhagalpur?

- (A) Padmapur
- (B) Santosh
- (C) Abhinav Murari
- (D) 1097 AD.

१५६७. What academic qualifications are listed for Gajendra, son of Kanhaiya?

- (A) Thithar.
- (B) Gopal, Amaresh and Rupesh.
- (C) B.Com and BL
- (D) Maharaja Samar Singh.

१५६८. In which academic subject did Sanjiv Kumar, son of Ramdev, earn his MSc?

- (A) Shyamnatha
- (B) Pan Shambhunath
- (C) The text notes they began during his reign to manage increasing social divisions and hierarchies.
- (D) Mathematics

१५६९. What is the professional specialisation of Navneet, son of Brahmadev?

- (A) Sodarpur Karmaha.
- (B) Software Engineer
- (C) Triloknath and Rajnath.
- (D) Shankardatta.

१५७०. What is the professional role of Indranand, son of Ruranand?

- (A) Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.
- (B) 1294 AD.
- (C) Gajendra Thakur, Nagendra Kumar Jha, and Panjekar Vidyanand Jha.
- (D) Teacher (Adhyapak)

१५७१. Chandrashekhar, son of Indranand, holds which postgraduate degree?

- (A) MA
- (B) Rajeev.
- (C) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.
- (D) Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.

१५७२. What are the names of the four sons of Mahant mentioned in the Kotahpur section?

- (A) Janapati
- (B) Maharaja Narapati Singh.
- (C) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan
- (D) The Kshatriya (Rajput) community.

१५७३. Mithilesh, Shivsh, Akhilesh, and Ajay are the sons of which individual?

- (A) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).
- (B) Satyadev
- (C) Bhadrashwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.
- (D) 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).

१५७४. Manoj Kumar, son of Barinath, holds which academic degree?

- (A) Kamlakant.
- (B) Aniruddha, Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar, and Baijbhaka
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) BSc

१५७५. Niraj and Alok are the sons of which member of the Sarisab branch?

- (A) Madhaik
- (B) Sarvanand
- (C) Dinesh, Shambhunath, and Bhagwan
- (D) Radhika

१५७६. Who are the three sons of Vidyanand mentioned in the text?

- (A) Dharmeshwar.
- (B) Andi.
- (C) Jitendra, Amarendra, and Shailendra
- (D) The sons are Ugreshwar and Shiveshwar.

१५७७. Ruranand (alias Maddi) is identified by which traditional academic title?

- (A) Behat village.
- (B) Hardi Sakaradhi.
- (C) Manbharan
- (D) MA \ Acharya

१५७८. Who are the three sons of Nakul mentioned in the Sukhsena lineage?

- (A) Rajendra
- (B) Phulwadia.
- (C) Dinesh, Rajesh, and Vijendra
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

१५७९. Who are the four sons of Yadhunandan mentioned in the Digambar branch?

- (A) Chandrakishore, Nandkishore, Phul Kumar, and Kamal Kumar
- (B) Vijaydatta.
- (C) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.
- (D) Shankardatta.

१५८०. What is the professional title of Subhash Chandra, son of Vishwanath?

- (A) It is viewed as an ancient, systematic method of tracking genetic heritage and biological lineage.
- (B) Shankaradutta.
- (C) Bijee Gangadhar.
- (D) Excise Superintendent (Utpad \ Adhikshak)

१५८१. Kirtyanand, son of Babulal, is associated with which educational role?

- (A) Honours Graduate and Headmaster (Pradhan \ Adhyapak)
- (B) Mathematics (MSc)
- (C) Vishwanath, Bateshnath, Karelal, and Yadunath.
- (D) Shyamnath, Pritnath, Tejnath, Premnath, and Jankinath.

१५८२. Name the sons of Mahadev from the Pudaidaha branch.

- (A) Rasheshwar, Shri Mohan, Sudhir, Kartik, Ramesh, Manikant, Vijaykant, Udaykant, Vinaykant, Abhaykant, and Ajaykant
- (B) Jagannath, Dinanath and Shambhunath
- (C) Videha
- (D) Bhora.

१५८३. Vijaykant, an MA graduate, holds which academic title?

- (A) Principal (Pracharya)
- (B) Lakshmidhar, Shridhar, Ramadhar, Manishdhar, and Giridhar.
- (C) Satyadev
- (D) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.

१५८४. Who are the two engineer sons of Principal Vijaykant?

- (A) Sipahi Tola, Purnea.
- (B) Manish and Rajnish
- (C) The late medieval period.
- (D) Baidyanath and Durgadatta.

१५८५. What is the academic specialisation of Professor Ashok Kumar of Jayprakash Nagar?

- (A) Radhakant and Umakant.
- (B) Mathematics (MSc)
- (C) Shastri and BA
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१५८६. Who is the father of the software engineer Navneet?

- (A) Kushai and Dukhan.
- (B) The Surgan Loam dynasty.
- (C) Distinguished University Professor
- (D) Brahmadev

१५८७. What is the professional identity of Manoj, son of Barinath?

- (A) Chakrapakhsh
- (B) Graduate in Science (BSc)
- (C) Yadunath.
- (D) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.

१५८८. According to the Phanandah section, who are the sons of Rajesh?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta
- (B) Udyanand and Khiladi
- (C) Babulal
- (D) Shyamanand, Mohan, Madan, Amit Kumar and Abhishek Kumar.

१५८९. Who were the three sons of Tilakdatta Jha belonging to the Sakaradhi lineage?

- (A) Liladatta
- (B) They include 'VedĀ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana.
- (C) Ram Bhadra
- (D) Phuri Jha, Dulardatta Jha, and Yogi Jha.

१५९०. According to the Sakaradhi lineage records, which individual is described as a 'famous Tantric and social worker'?

- (A) Dilip.
- (B) Govind Jha.
- (C) Maharaj Amar Singh.
- (D) Bach and Nagarjadatta.

१५९१. Which location is cited as the residence of Rajesh, son of Subanta?

- (A) Mahujan.
- (B) Narayandatta
- (C) Raja Vedanand Singh.
- (D) Kameshwar and Rameshwar.

१५९२. Who is the maternal grandfather ('Dau') of Rajesh, the son of Subanta?

- (A) Gureshwar Singh.
- (B) Vasudev, son of Durgadatta.
- (C) Shankar, Mahadev, Bhase, and Dashe
- (D) Prasadi, Chunniram, Harilal, and Kali Prasad.

१५९३. Name the sons of Amarnath mentioned in the Sakaradhi lineage.

- (A) Kedarnath.
- (B) Abhash and Vibhash.
- (C) Sohago
- (D) Ishwaridutt

१५९४. Which village is associated with the daughters of Ravindranath, such as Paramhans and Rajhans?

- (A) Gada (गदा—गदागदागदागदा).
- (B) Gaurikant.
- (C) Diwakar, Shyamal Kishore, Arun Kumar, and Nishakar.
- (D) Sandahpur Digho.

१५९५. Who are the two sons of Mahendranath mentioned in the Sakaradhi records?

- (A) Bholanath and Vishvanath.
- (B) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.
- (C) Nishikant, Gopikant, Manikant, and Rajnikant.
- (D) Sitanath, Brajnath, and Lilanath.

१५९६. In the Pataliaad Radhi lineage, who are the sons of Dharmadhikaranik Shri Dhar?

- (A) Babu Mishra.
- (B) Dayananda and Vidyananda.
- (C) Giru and Dhiru.
- (D) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD)

१५९७. Who is the maternal grandfather of Lakshmipati's sons, Ratipati and Shripati?

- (A) Madhukar from Gangor.
- (B) Mansukh.
- (C) Nacharik
- (D) Dr Prof. Ganpat.

१५९८. What professional title is held by Nareshmohan in the Basaiti lineage?

- (A) Arundhati.
- (B) Pradeep.
- (C) Jaydutt, Shivdutt, Teerthdutt, and Rudradutta.
- (D) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).

१५९९. Who is the wife of Kaladhar in the Udanpur lineage?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) 1307 AD.
- (C) Sarla, daughter of Satyadev.
- (D) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).

१६००. Who is the maternal grandfather of the children of Shambhunath (son of Sinsheshwarnath)?

- (A) Ravesh.
- (B) Kamalnayan.
- (C) Baldev, son of Satyadev.
- (D) Shankaradutta.

१६०१. The sons of Barinath (alias Jivan) include Raghuvansh, Yaduvansh, and which other?

- (A) Harivansh.
- (B) It gradually became obsolete or lost, leading them to follow the practice of avoiding only the immediate 'Dada' and 'Matrika' villages.
- (C) Shastri and BA
- (D) 450

१६०२. Who is the maternal grandfather of Vineet Kumar, the son of Yaduvansh?

- (A) Ramnarayan of Badgam.
- (B) Keshavlal.
- (C) Teji
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

१६०३. Manish Kumar, son of Manoj Kumar, has a maternal grandfather from which village?

- (A) Surendra and Kushendra.
- (B) Baheradhi Parhat.
- (C) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.
- (D) Madneshwar

१६०४. Rajiv Ranjan and Sanjiv Ranjan are the sons of which individual?

- (A) Shivanand
- (B) Narayandatta
- (C) Sushil Kumar.
- (D) Raghunath Shiromani

१६०५. What is the maternal link for Rajiv Ranjan's son, Sushant?

- (A) Aditu and Madhukar.
- (B) Premkanth
- (C) Shiru.
- (D) Yashodhar from Vishnupur.

१६०६. The Sodharpur Mani lineage descends from which Mahamahopadhyaya?

- (A) The Panji Prabandh (Genealogical System) of Mithila.
- (B) Madhukant
- (C) Harikant, Mayakant, and Devikant.
- (D) Vishvanath.

१६०७. Who was the son of Mahamahopadhyaya Gopinath?

- (A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) Chandogya
- (D) Ratnakar (alias Hauka).

१६०८. Which son of Ratnakar had descendants named Raghu, Krishna, and Murari?

- (A) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi
- (B) Madhavnath and Raghunath.
- (C) Gandhi.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf manuscripts in intense heat to prevent decay.

१६०९. What professional title did Dr Rajeshwar hold before his retirement?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Civil Surgeon
- (C) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).
- (D) Alok, Deepak, Shushankar and Ambuja.

१६१०. Which specific medical degree is attributed to Dr Rajeshwar in the records?

- (A) Narayan, Hrishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani
- (B) Rajendra and Rajesh.
- (C) Gunakar Jha
- (D) MBBS

१६११. Who were the four sons of Anandmohan mentioned in the text?

- (A) Avadhesh, Vijayesh, Rajesh and Ashutosh
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) He served as a 'Daroga' (Police Sub-Inspector).
- (D) Radhanath

१६१२. Which three sons of Nauvit Lal are listed as residents of the village Bangon?

- (A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).
- (B) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhana).

१६१३. What are the academic qualifications of Dr Tushar Kanth?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying his first cousin's daughter.
- (B) Dhananjay and Jaykant.
- (C) MSc and PhD
- (D) Lakshmidhar and Kaladhar.

१६१४. Dr Mihir Kanth holds which advanced medical degree in addition to his MBBS?

- (A) Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.
- (B) Radhi Koiyar.
- (C) MD
- (D) Mahakant

१६१५. Who was the 19th-century saint and great Siddha Sadhak mentioned in the Kujouli lineage?

- (A) MM Chitradhar, MM Manodhar, and MM Rudradhar
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (D) Gosain Lakshminath

१६१६. In which village was the 'Sadhna Sthal' (place of meditation) of Gosain Lakshminath located?

- (A) Bangon, Saharsa
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Poshan.

୧୧୧୭. Gosain Lakshminath belonged to which specific religious tradition?

- (A) 1326 AD.
- (B) Vaishnav Sampradaya
- (C) Hadgapani
- (D) Yaduvir.

୧୧୧୮. Who were the three sons of Bateshwar from the branch involving the village Badgaon?

- (A) Narayan, Vishwanath and Kedarnath.
- (B) Kamaladatta is the son of Umadatta.
- (C) Lakshminarayan, Balbhar and Barinarayan
- (D) Janardan

୧୧୧୯. What is the profession of Rajesh Ranjan in the Katihar branch?

- (A) Bank Officer
- (B) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.
- (C) Vidyadhar
- (D) Saheb.

୧୧୨୦. According to the Aduat Karmaha lineage, who were the three sons of Sundar?

- (A) Vabh Tulapati Singh.
- (B) BSc
- (C) Shyam, Vanshamani and Nityanand
- (D) Maharaja Deva Singh (implied by the Shiva Singh reference in the context of Mahipati Jha).

୧୧୨୧. What are the academic credentials for Harinandana in the Trilyas Ekma lineage?

- (A) Bhadrpadma (when the Sun is in Leo/Simha), as the heat is intense enough to preserve the palm leaves.
- (B) Shailendra and Somendra.
- (C) Shastri and BA
- (D) Batesha.

୧୧୨୨. Who were the five sons of Baidyanath, a current or former Zila Parishad Member?

- (A) Yugal Kishore, Shyam Kishore, and Chandra Kishore.
- (B) Manoj, Shankar, Sundarnath, Rajeshwarnath and Mithileshnath
- (C) Indrajivan.
- (D) Babu Prajapati Singh.

୧୧୨୩. In the Naduat Karmaha branch, who were the two sons of Vanshamani?

- (A) Umapati.
- (B) Radhanath and Shobhanath
- (C) Dharmeshwar.
- (D) Pyare and Bhavu

୧୧୨୪. According to the text, who were the two sons of Nityanand in the Naduat branch?

- (A) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).
- (B) Krishnadev, Haridev, Bhavdev and Shivdev
- (C) Madhukanth, the son of Maungu.
- (D) Nena and Baccha

१६२५. In the lineage of Vakil Lakshmikanth, Samirkanth holds which academic degree?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Sanjay and Rajesh
- (C) MSc
- (D) Virendra and Rajkumar.

१६२६. Which individual mentioned in the text served as the Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?

- (A) Buddhinath and Ashok.
- (B) Ramnarayan.
- (C) Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).
- (D) Sushil Kumar Jha.

१६२७. Who were the three sons of Shrivatsa in the Khangud lineage?

- (A) Kusumeshwar.
- (B) Thithar.
- (C) Devaditya, Jayaditya, and Hariharaditya.
- (D) Harshadatt

१६२८. Which member of the family is serving in the Bihar Police Service?

- (A) He was a retired Income Tax Commissioner.
- (B) Prashant Prasad (also known as Bunt).
- (C) Gokulnath
- (D) Sahadev.

१६२९. What is the profession of Arvind Prasad, son of Narendra Jha?

- (A) Instructions to protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Garh Ghosot
- (C) Devanand 'Chhoti' Jha.
- (D) Engineer (Abhiyanta).

१६३०. Who are the sons of Amarendra Jha (MBA, BL)?

- (A) Ganapati, Bacche (alias Sandipati), Gauripati, Shipati, and Bhupati.
- (B) Ranjan Prasad and Rinku.
- (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Jhapatlal.

१६३१. According to the Purnia Maithilol records, who was the father of Raghunath, Yadunath, and Jayanandan?

- (A) From 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Kishornath.
- (C) Achyutanand.
- (D) Rudra and Sarveshwar.

१६३२. What is the professional role of Dr Prakash in the Maithilol Purnia branch?

- (A) Vidyakanth, Shambhu, Mayakanth, Gayakanth, and Udaykanth.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Rajendra, Ajendra, and Nagendra.
- (D) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).

१६३३. In the Darihara Rajanpura branch, who was the son of Babua and grandson of Laxmi Kant?

- (A) 21st century (and 20th)
- (B) Matar.
- (C) Ratinath.
- (D) The sons are Ugreshwar and Shiveshwar.

१६३४. Which son of Chandrakant Jha is associated with the 'Novelty Press' lineage?

- (A) Vasudev Prasad (alias Bachcha).
- (B) Tamikar and Vibhakar.
- (C) Khadgi, Gangadhar and Shridhar
- (D) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).

१६३५. Who is the father of Bhanu and Anshu, originating from the village Bhator?

- (A) Madhav.
- (B) Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.
- (C) Adhyapak (Teacher).
- (D) Raja Shrinandan Singh's lineage.

१६३६. What is the name of Mahendra's son in the Degichiya branch who resides in Belabadi?

- (A) Manoj.
- (B) Krishnadutt and Bhavanidutt.
- (C) Ashish.
- (D) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

१६३७. The sons of Sureshmohan from the Phulwadia branch are named ____ and ____.

- (A) The tonsure or first hair-cutting ceremony.
- (B) Saka 1248
- (C) Bhaskar and Pranit
- (D) A major branch of the Kosi River.

१६३८. Who is the son of Mahendra in the Madanpur branch?

- (A) Vishwanath.
- (B) Bannu
- (C) Phool.
- (D) Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.

१६३९. Who were the four sons of Mahavir Jha from the Bathnaha branch?

- (A) They are dried in the sun when it enters the sign of Leo (Sinha Rashi).
- (B) Chandranand, Padmanand, Taranand, and Krishnanand.
- (C) To ensure state-regulated, unbiased verification of lineage that held legal and social authority.
- (D) Ram and Shankar.

१६४०. Name the sons of Taranand Jha from the Rahatmina branch.

- (A) He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha Sadasya).
- (B) Sanjay, Ramdev, and Indradev.
- (C) Maharaj Sridhar Narayan (अमरनाथ महाराज, अमरनाथ महाराज, अमरनाथ महाराज, अमरनाथ महाराज).
- (D) Shankardatt.

૧૬૪૧. Nagendra's son, Trilok, resides in which village according to the text?

- (A) 72 clans (though 64 are described in detail).
- (B) Phulwadia.
- (C) Pramod and Pankaj.
- (D) Vidyanand Jha

૧૬૪૨. What is the profession of Pawanmohan, son of Anandmohan?

- (A) Lakshman and Chaturbhuj
- (B) Mangal from the Pavanchob clan.
- (C) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (D) Saday.

૧૬૪૩. Who are the sons of Ganesh Jha mentioned in the context of the Galhibadi branch?

- (A) Gaurikant, Gangadhar, and Vishwanath.
- (B) Chakka.
- (C) Shri Raman and Raghunath.
- (D) Sakaradhi

૧૬૪૪. Name the three sons of Anant Jha from the Koilakh branch.

- (A) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva is the King credited with its initiation.
- (C) Ratneshwar
- (D) Madhav, Amarnath, and Uditnath.

૧૬૪૫. Who was the father of Baidyanath, Ramchandra, and Shivanath in the Ghusaut Nagada branch?

- (A) Vidyadhar
- (B) Yoganand, Janardan, Rajanand, Vivekanand, and Vinay Kumar.
- (C) Sameer
- (D) Khelanand.

૧૬૪૬. What is the profession of Kapil Kumar, son of Khelanand's lineage?

- (A) Vajasaneyi
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (D) Kirtinath and Vanshidhar.

૧૬૪૭. Who was the father of the sons Sadhu, Mithu, Yasho, and Gune in the Simariya branch?

- (A) The earlier Vidyapati (pre-Jyotirishwar period)
- (B) Sudhe.
- (C) Maharaj Amar Singh.
- (D) Dharaditya and Kapileshwar.

૧૬૪૮. In which century did the religious conversions and migrations take place in Shahpur village of Shripur?

- (A) Rambhadra Singh.
- (B) The 19th century.
- (C) Raja Buddhinath.
- (D) Lakshmikant

୧୧୪୯. Who are the two sons of Rajapati mentioned in the Sultanpur Gilhahadi lineage?

- (A) Professor Shri Manivendra.
- (B) To train students and avoid excessive commercialism/greed in their duties.
- (C) Gunakar Jha
- (D) Tamikar and Vibhakar.

୧୧୫୦. Who served as the Rajpurohit (royal priest) in the Sultanpur Gilhahadi branch of Rajapati's descendants?

- (A) Harpati (also known as Shobhika).
- (B) It covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Kali Karna.
- (D) Padarth, Chintamani, and Katyananda.

୧୧୫୧. From which village did Harihar move to Dhangri in the Sultanpur Gilhahadi records?

- (A) Hati Pali.
- (B) Madhukar from Gangor.
- (C) Naresh
- (D) Rajendra.

୧୧୫୨. Identify the sons of Vibhakar in the Sultanpur Gilhahadi lineage.

- (A) Jane, Jage, Shivrath, Kulapati, and Harpati.
- (B) Padmapati, Pranapati, Lakshmiapati, and Shripataya are recorded as the sons of Harikesh.
- (C) 2000 AD
- (D) 2000 AD (Chaitra month).

୧୧୫୩. In the Gilhahadi lineage, who are the sons of Manohar?

- (A) Vamshi and Gopal.
- (B) Odisha and Karnataka.
- (C) Shailendra and Somendra.
- (D) Panjikar.

୧୧୫୪. Who are the three sons of Vamshi in the Gilhahadi records?

- (A) The Panjikar.
- (B) Padmanand, Chandranand, Dharani, and Sitaram.
- (C) Lalit Narayan Mishra.
- (D) Ghanshyam, Bhagirath, and Bharath.

୧୧୫୫. In the Sultanpur Gilhahadi branch, who is the son of Bharath?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Madhyandina.
- (C) Mahavir and Kanhai.
- (D) Rameshwar.

୧୧୫୬. List the sons of Bhola in the Sultanpur Gilhahadi lineage.

- (A) Pabauli.
- (B) Pritinath, Chetnath, Rajnath, and Poshan.
- (C) Vakil (Advocate).
- (D) Mangaladatt

୧୧୫୭. Who are the sons of Pritinath mentioned in the Sakuri Sakradhi connection?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Raves.
- (C) Kshatriyas
- (D) Yashnath, Radhanath, and Golakhnath.

୧୧୫୮. Identify the two sons of Shaktinath from the Sultanpur Gilhahadi branch.

- (A) Baldev and Satyadev.
- (B) Indranath and Dinanath.
- (C) Laxminath, Giridhari, Matnath, Sheshnath, and Padmanath.
- (D) Raghunandan

୧୧୫୯. Who are the sons of Gopinath in the Sultanpur Gilhahadi branch?

- (A) Dayanath, Prabhunath, and Shrinath.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).
- (D) Modanand Jha.

୧୧୬୦. Who are the sons of Narayan in the Gilhahadi branch?

- (A) Kamladutt.
- (B) Devi
- (C) Sudarshan and Suraj.
- (D) Shankaradatta.

୧୧୬୧. Identify the two sons of Buchan in the Rajoura Mandar Gilhahadi branch.

- (A) Devendra
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Ratinath.
- (D) Kalikanth and Kashikanth.

୧୧୬୨. In the Rajoura Mandar branch, who are the sons of Hari?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) Navsundar.
- (C) Vidyakanth, Shambhu, Mayakanth, Gayakanth, and Udaykanth.
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

୧୧୬୩. List the sons of Vidyakanth from the Rajoura Mandar lineage.

- (A) Bhikhu.
- (B) Lakshmikanth, Nirmal, and Vashishtha.
- (C) When the Sun is in Leo (August/September), due to the intense dry heat.
- (D) Abhash Kumar (Advocate).

୧୧୬୪. Who are the sons of Balkrishna in the Budhval Pariyam branch?

- (A) Shivadev and Lakshmidev.
- (B) Manranjan, Dalbhanjan, and Shringi.
- (C) Batesh, Rameshwar, and Madan.
- (D) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.

୧୧୧୫. In the Patliwad Jamdauli Mul, which original village is cited as the source?

- (A) The Shakha Panji.
- (B) Jayadatta.
- (C) 2000 AD (Chaitra month).
- (D) Pali.

୧୧୧୬. Who are the two sons of Raul Bhrigu in the Patliwad Jamdauli lineage?

- (A) 2009 AD.
- (B) It was established during the Early Medieval period.
- (C) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, Devnandan, Sarvlal, Vishwanath and Vidyananda
- (D) Brahmeshwar and Maheshwar.

୧୧୧୭. Who is the father of Chandrakar in the Patliwad Jamdauli lineage?

- (A) Girijanand, Padmanand, and Sadanand.
- (B) Mithila.
- (C) Nadu.
- (D) Beheradhi.

୧୧୧୮. In the Patliwad Jamdauli branch, who are the sons of Mahamahopadhyay Shuchikar?

- (A) Tara Kant.
- (B) Vedarambha.
- (C) Gangadhar and Ganapati.
- (D) Lala of Belunch.

୧୧୧୯. Which son of Gangadhar in the Jamdauli lineage held the title 'Dharmadhikaranik'?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyay Haladhar.
- (C) Satyanarayan Mishra
- (D) Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).

୧୧୨୦. In the Patliwad Jamdauli records, who is the son of Shubhankar?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) The month of Bhadra (when the Sun is in Leo).
- (C) Gondu.
- (D) Madhav

୧୧୨୧. Who are the sons of Shrinath in the Patliwad Jamdauli branch?

- (A) Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century.
- (B) Sudhir Ranjan
- (C) Umanath, Rupnath, Chikoo, Jivanath, Shrikrishna, and Shrirama.
- (D) Kirtinath.

୧୧୨୨. In the Jamdauli records, who is the father of Adhiklal?

- (A) Nageshwar
- (B) Brajlal.
- (C) 450
- (D) Grammarian (Vaiyakaran)

१६७३. Identify the two sons of Adhiklal in the Patliwad Jamdauli branch.

- (A) Brajmohan Singh is the son of Trilochana.
- (B) Hira and Modnarayan.
- (C) Gudarsadan
- (D) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.

१६७४. Who are the sons of Tirpit in the Patliwad Jamdauli lineage?

- (A) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.
- (B) Panji Shashtra Martand (or Labdh-Dhout).
- (C) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur.
- (D) To protect the palm leaves from moisture and pests during the intense heat of that season.

१६७५. List the regions where families of Patliwad Jamdauli Mul have settled.

- (A) Sakhua, Rahua, Mangrauni, Dath, Sariya, and Motipur Chakla.
- (B) Chitika.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) Chitradhar

१६७६. In the Pawan-chob Dadari Mul, who is the father of Krishna Mohan?

- (A) Brajmohan.
- (B) Palm leaves (Talpatra).
- (C) Rudrapati.
- (D) Vavi Brajnandan Singh

१६७७. Who are the two sons of Krishna Mohan in the Pawan-chob Dadari branch?

- (A) Gangeshwar.
- (B) Law (Advocate).
- (C) He is an IAS officer (IAS Adhikari).
- (D) Shri Mohan and Ram Mohan.

१६७८. Identify the sons of Shivdatt in the Jijilal Badgam branch.

- (A) Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).
- (B) Kripanand and Chandranand.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Ratidev.

१६७९. In the Jijilal Badgam lineage, who are the sons of Chandranand?

- (A) Nikant, Devkanth, Mayakanth, and Dayakanth.
- (B) The Panji Prabandh records.
- (C) Charmakarini.
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.

१६८०. Identify the two sons of Karelal in the Darihara Rajanpura lineage.

- (A) Shukdev and Satyadev.
- (B) The Navya-Nyaya school.
- (C) It marks the formal establishment of the Panji genealogical records.
- (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

୧୧୮୧. In the Darihara Rajanpura branch, who are the sons of Satyadev?

- (A) Gangeshwar, Bhadreshwar, and Deveshwar
- (B) They are the sons of Purushottam.
- (C) Krishnadev, Vishnudev, and Shankar.
- (D) Bharath and Muralidhar.

୧୧୮୨. Who are the sons of Bharath in the Darihara Rajanpura branch?

- (A) Vakil (Advocate/Lawyer).
- (B) Purnia District Central Cooperative Bank
- (C) Chandramohan, Dilip, Jagannath, Kailashnath, and Barinath.
- (D) Shankaradatta.

୧୧୮୩. In the Hariam Rakhwari Mul, who are the sons of Genalal?

- (A) Haridev, Brahmadev, and Bhola.
- (B) Hakru
- (C) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.
- (D) Panch Gaur.

୧୧୮୪. In the Belonch Kako Mul, who are the sons of Tirthanand?

- (A) Shobhakant
- (B) Krishnapati.
- (C) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.
- (D) Videh Sadeh

୧୧୮୫. Identify the sons of Sundarlal in the Belonch Kako lineage.

- (A) Badgam Darihara.
- (B) The records were moved from private family possession to the custody of state-authorised Panjikars.
- (C) Kripanand, Bhagwan, Vidyanand, Ruranand, and Brahmanand.
- (D) Nandlal

୧୧୮୬. In the Sadanand branch, who is the son of Jagdish?

- (A) Chakradhar and Sashidhar.
- (B) Alabhinandan
- (C) Nityanand and Sitaram.
- (D) Rajendra, Sitaram, and Harikant

୧୧୮୭. Who are the sons of Vishwanath in the Sadanand lineage?

- (A) Rutsaut.
- (B) Shankardatta.
- (C) Shambhunath, Ramanand, and Trilok.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry and preserve the palm-leaf Panji manuscripts in the sun.

୧୧୮୮. Identify the sons of Bhagirath in the Kujouli Malangia branch.

- (A) Bansidhar and Rajkumar.
- (B) Hridyadatt
- (C) Balbodh and Mahadev.
- (D) Dhoril.

୧୧୮୯. In the Sakuri Sakradhi Mul, who are the two sons of Hari?

- (A) Krishnakanth and Shrikanth.
- (B) Kamlakant.
- (C) Saryug and Rajendra.
- (D) Bandhav

୧୧୯୦. Who is the son of Krishnakanth in the Sakuri Sakradhi branch?

- (A) Devnarayan.
- (B) Honour.
- (C) Rudranath
- (D) Saketanand

୧୧୯୧. Identify the sons of Devnarayan in the Sakuri Sakradhi branch.

- (A) Beheradhi.
- (B) Sunil, Anil, Sushil, Sudhir, and Alok.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248.

୧୧୯୨. Which individual is associated with the Araria Kali Bazar location?

- (A) Yadupati.
- (B) Bhaiyaram (Ghananand) and Vishnudatt.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Phanandah.

୧୧୯୩. Who is the father of Mrityunjay in the Khadihiya lineage?

- (A) Economics.
- (B) Rajendra.
- (C) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).
- (D) He was a High School Headmaster with MA and BEd qualifications.

୧୧୯୪. In the Palasi lineage, who are the two sons of Kirtidhar?

- (A) Balkishore.
- (B) Gangadhar and Shridhar.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

୧୧୯୫. Identify the father of Manoj and Saroj in the Baradaha lineage.

- (A) Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida.
- (B) Madhoura.
- (C) Shridhar.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

୧୧୯୬. Who are the two sons of Rammohan in the Khadihiya lineage?

- (A) Vijay and Ajay.
- (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Nena and Baccha
- (D) Sandahpur Digho.

୧୧୯୭. Identify the three sons of Bhetan in the Mandar Rajaura lineage.

- (A) Ratnakar.
- (B) Hakru
- (C) Puran, Banmali, and Rambodh.
- (D) The beginning or origin of a village lineage.

୧୧୯୮. Who are the sons of Harivansh in the Mandar Rajaura lineage?

- (A) Sudhir Ranjan
- (B) Shankar and Prakash.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Bhramarpur

୧୧୯୯. In the Mandar Rajaura lineage, who are the two sons of Rambodh?

- (A) Ashok and Kartik.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta
- (C) Adinath
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

୧୨୦୦. In the Kujouli Neyam lineage, who is the father of Pradeep?

- (A) To serve as a protector of culture rather than merely seeking monetary gain.
- (B) Ananto and Madan Gopal.
- (C) Awadh Narayan and Karmanarayan
- (D) Gaurikant.

୧୨୦୧. Name the three sons of Yoganand in the Palasi lineage.

- (A) Neelkanth
- (B) It is a branch-specific genealogy record introduced around the time of Maharaja Madhav Singh (1760 AD).
- (C) Gyanand Singh.
- (D) Satyadev, Haridev, and Krishnadev.

୧୨୦୨. Who are the sons of Chandrakant in the Khamgada lineage?

- (A) Radheshyam and Santosh.
- (B) Yugal Kishore, Shyam Kishore, and Chandra Kishore.
- (C) Umadatta is the son of Bachru.
- (D) Chammakarini.

୧୨୦୩. In the Sakaradhi Vilvail lineage, Indrakant is the son of ____.

- (A) Kameshwar Singh
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Atmaram and Jhumaklall
- (D) Baidyanath.

୧୨୦୪. In the Bellauch (Bilva Panchak) lineage, who are the three sons of Jayaditya?

- (A) Haradatt, Sudhe, and Shiruka.
- (B) Panjekar.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhaddeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (D) Sanjay and Santosh.

୧୭୦୫. Identify the father of Pankaj and Niraj in the Rahpura lineage.

- (A) Padmanand
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) Shyamal Kishore.

୧୭୦୬. Who are the two sons of Brajnath in the Bhudi lineage?

- (A) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.

୧୭୦୭. Who are the sons of Ramlal in the Tarabadi lineage?

- (A) Vidyanand Jha
- (B) Mahavir
- (C) Shambhunath, Premkumar, Amod Kumar, Subodh Kumar, and Kumod Kumar.
- (D) Devai.

୧୭୦୮. Identify the father of Mahavir and Laxman in the Jadvia lineage.

- (A) Sadanand.
- (B) Nunulal.
- (C) Ashok, Pramod, and Manoj.
- (D) Madhunandan.

୧୭୦୯. Who are the five sons of Laxman in the Kazi lineage?

- (A) Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.
- (B) Shyamlal
- (C) Vidyanand, Udyanand, Sachchidanand, Vimalanand, and Parmanand.
- (D) Yogadhar

୧୭୧୦. In the Rajendranagar Purnia lineage, who is the father of Deepak?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Shaligram.
- (C) Madhurapati and Narapati
- (D) Panji Pachanand Devanand Jha (also known as Chhoti Jha).

୧୭୧୧. In the Bachhran lineage of Darihara Badgam, who is the son of Bhagirath?

- (A) Casteist
- (B) To preserve the palm leaves from moisture and pests using the intense heat of that season.
- (C) Bachchhaka
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

୧୭୧୨. In the Mander (Madrai) Rajora Bhida, who is identified as the son of Ramlal?

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) Umapati.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (D) Jhapat

୧୭୧୩. Gujilal, son of Manmohan in the Mander Rajora branch, married the daughter of which individual from Ughand Jalay?

- (A) He was appointed to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriya community.
- (B) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (C) Ughand Jalay
- (D) Badrinath and Indranath

୧୭୧୪. In the Mander Rajora lineage, Chulhai (wife of Sachchidanand) is a resident of which village?

- (A) Digaun Jijiyal
- (B) Raghuvaran, Yaduvansh, and Harivansh
- (C) Balbhadra and Haridev.
- (D) Purandar.

୧୭୧୫. In the Bailuanch Gadh branch, Bhola (son of Muralidhar) married the daughter of which individual?

- (A) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (C) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (D) Nandypur Bisphi

୧୭୧୬. The individual Shobhilal is listed as the son of which person in the Sodarpur lineage?

- (A) The late medieval period, specifically the early 14th century.
- (B) Manoj and Saroj.
- (C) Badrinath and Indranath
- (D) Khadik Khoul

୧୭୧୭. Anandilal, son of Vasu in the Diha Mander branch, is associated with which village?

- (A) Bhatabadi Mangrauni Pali
- (B) Ganganand, Vinodanand, and Rajanand.
- (C) 2009 AD
- (D) Ekma Gram.

୧୭୧୮. In the Mander Rajora lineage, Bhikhari is the son of which individual?

- (A) Parmanand (alias Hazari Manaknand).
- (B) Anuplal
- (C) Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Anandakar.

୧୭୧୯. Who is the father of Rashmohan and Shashimohan in the Mander Rajora branch?

- (A) Devnarayan
- (B) Casteist
- (C) Gada (ଅଘା—ଅଘାଘାଘାଘାଘା).
- (D) Manoj, Shankar, Sundarnath, Rajeshwarnath and Mithileshnath

୧୭୨୦. Who is the son of Yaduvir mentioned in the Mander Katouna branch?

- (A) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.
- (B) Beluon
- (C) Mahadevkole
- (D) Srijan

୧୭୨୧. In the Neyam Kujouli lineage, who are the sons of Damodar?

- (A) Tamirmani and Chakradhar
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar
- (C) Samarendra, Nagendra, Surendra, Virendra, Dhirendra, and Gajendra.
- (D) He turned genealogical record-keeping into a state-regulated institution with appointed experts.

୧୭୨୨. In the Salkha Siauli lineage, who is the father of Ramakant and Madhukant?

- (A) Varna Ratnakar.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh (or the collective Darbhanga lineage).
- (C) Shivilal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).
- (D) Devikant

୧୭୨୩. In the Mander Rajora Mal lineage, who is the father of Kokan and Krishnamani?

- (A) Doman
- (B) Gokulnath
- (C) Pali.
- (D) Jaykant, Shobhakant, Shambhukant, Kalikant, Arunkant, and Ashok Kant.

୧୭୨୪. Who is the father of Yashodhar in the Mander Rajora Mal branch?

- (A) Madhava
- (B) Shankar
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh (or the collective Darbhanga lineage).
- (D) Because the entire historical corpus of Panji records is written in this script, and losing it would make the records inaccessible.

୧୭୨୫. In the Jijiyal Pachhi lineage, who is the son of Yaduvir?

- (A) Kashinath and Shurangkar are recorded as the sons of Yadunath.
- (B) 1998-11-14 00:00:00
- (C) Lalak
- (D) Madaru

୧୭୨୬. In the Alayiar Alay branch, who are the sons of Madhusudan?

- (A) Govind Jha.
- (B) Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid.
- (C) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).
- (D) Jagannath, Ramanand, and Devanand

୧୭୨୭. In the Jijiyal Pachhi branch, who is the father of Mahadev and Baldev?

- (A) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.
- (B) Bodhai
- (C) Raja Padmanand Singh.
- (D) Deputy Secretary (Up-Sachiv)

୧୭୨୮. In the Sakraadhi Hardi lineage, who is the father of Parmanand and Brahmanand?

- (A) Bangat
- (B) Madhurapati.
- (C) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).
- (D) The daughter of Hemu

୧୭୨୯. In the Bailuanch Ojholi lineage, who is the father of Rajkumar?

- (A) Ramdular.
- (B) Shivanand
- (C) Vanshidhar.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

୧୭୩୦. Name the father of Ashok and son of Sadanand in the Bel-saam Budhwal lineage.

- (A) Devraj, Prabhuraj, and Bahadur.
- (B) Piphaliya disease (Splenomegaly) and Kala-azar.
- (C) Sadanand (senior)
- (D) Karamha.

୧୭୩୧. Who is the father of Gangadhar and Vasuki in the Sakradih lineage?

- (A) Vanshidhar.
- (B) Khadhara Brahmapura.
- (C) Poshan.
- (D) Bannu

୧୭୩୨. Identify the son of Sadanand who is part of the Bellouch Kako Sarunpur lineage.

- (A) Leelanand
- (B) Raja Bir Singh.
- (C) Adya.
- (D) Madhukant

୧୭୩୩. Name the son of Vasudev residing in the Sakradih Bela Mul area.

- (A) Bachkan
- (B) Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) Triloknath and Goloknath.

୧୭୩୪. Who is the father of Ramdev and Kamdev in the Belaie Katram lineage?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Krishnadev
- (C) The period from mid-August to mid-September (when the sun is in Leo) is preferred for drying.
- (D) Apuch Jha.

୧୭୩୫. According to the Mandar Mul records, who was the father of Mahamahopadhyaya Aryabhata?

- (A) Gangapati
- (B) Trinayan Bhatt
- (C) Devnatha
- (D) Mahodadhi.

୧୭୩୬. Name the son of Ajay Singh mentioned in the Rajora Mandar lineage.

- (A) The scholar Gunakar Jha was appointed for the Brahmin community.
- (B) Bhavadev and Gujar.
- (C) Horari.
- (D) Vijay Singh

१७३७. Identify the son of Sodaar Jaysingh who held the title of Mahamahopadhyaya.

- (A) Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.
- (B) Narasimha
- (C) Lakshmipati.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya (a title for a great scholar).

१७३८. Who is the father of Mahamahopadhyaya Dev-sharma in the Mandar lineage?

- (A) Narayan
- (B) Sahitya Saroj Raja Kamlanand Singh
- (C) Tantra Varttik by Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) It was formalised in 1326 AD, corresponding to Shaka 1248.

१७३९. Identify the son of Dev-sharma who held the title Mahamahopadhyaya in Jagannath.

- (A) He was the father-in-law of Maheshdatt's son.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Jagannath
- (D) Akshadhar

१७४०. Who is the son of Yagyapati and father of Mahesh mentioned in the Mandar Rajora lineage?

- (A) Shankarnath
- (B) Narahari
- (C) Vasudev and Bauku.
- (D) Subhash Chandra, Prabhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, and Vikas.

१७४१. Identify the son of Dhani and grandson of Dev-anand in the Mandar Rajora lineage.

- (A) Raghunath Shiromani.
- (B) Khagesh
- (C) Narayan, Vishwanath and Kedarnath.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१७४२. Identify the son of Basantilal and father of Sanyat Kumar in the Madanpur lineage.

- (A) He was the patron who awarded the title 'Panji-Shastra Martand' to expert genealogists.
- (B) Advocate Haridev.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).
- (D) Padmanand

१७४३. Who is the father of Avadhesh and Kamlesh in the Palasi Samauli Pali lineage?

- (A) Hardi Sakaradhi.
- (B) Devkinandan
- (C) Dayanand
- (D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

१७४४. Identify the son of Jhaantu and grandson of Vishnudatt in the Bakhri lineage.

- (A) Bhangi and Mohan Lal.
- (B) Harshadatt
- (C) Baidyanath, Digambar, Bhuvneshwar, and Padmanand.
- (D) 1019

୧୭୪୫. Name the father of Padmakar and Shobhakar in the Jagti Pibouli lineage.

- (A) Shilakant
- (B) Khadgamaksha and Thrishiruka.
- (C) Devraj Singh
- (D) M.M. Gopal.

୧୭୪୬. Who is the father of Praksh-narayan and Bodh-narayan in the Sirsiya Bhadgam lineage?

- (A) Madneshwar
- (B) Madhusudan, Baidyanath, and Vagish
- (C) Anand
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

୧୭୪୭. Identify the son of Indramani who is associated with the Rajanpura Darrihara lineage.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Jaykant
- (C) Mukund
- (D) Umanath.

୧୭୪୮. Name the son of Jaykant who belongs to the Rajora Mandar lineage.

- (A) Janakinandan
- (B) Krishnakant
- (C) Panji.
- (D) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk

୧୭୪୯. Who is the father of Chandra-kant and Kashi-kant in the Madhurpatti Darrihara lineage?

- (A) Raghunath
- (B) Madhukant
- (C) Tara Kant.
- (D) Janardan and Sadanand

୧୭୫୦. Identify the son of Kaare and grandson of Hakku in the Beladi Riouli lineage.

- (A) Hani and Ranglal.
- (B) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).
- (C) Chulhai and Jhulanand
- (D) Laxman

୧୭୫୧. Identify the son of Bhutai and grandson of Jagmani in the Sakradih lineage.

- (A) Dev-anand
- (B) To ensure that people did not forget their paternal and maternal lineages.
- (C) Harijiv, Madhav, Dinmani, Govind, Jaykrishna, Jahali, and Anand.
- (D) Giridhari and Chanan (Grandson)

୧୭୫୨. Who is the father of Radhakrishna in the Rahtmina Sangram lineage?

- (A) Girijanand, Padmanand, and Sadanand.
- (B) To maintain the purity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.
- (C) Sitaram
- (D) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD)

୧୭୫୩. Name the son of Sandilall and grandson of Hiya in the Alaiwar Usrouli lineage.

- (A) Modanand Jha.
- (B) Pabauli
- (C) Sadanand
- (D) Differences in climate, language, food, and dress in various regions led to the distinct cultural identities of these five groups.

୧୭୫୪. Identify the son of Krishnamani who belongs to the Badgam Darrihara lineage.

- (A) Khelanand
- (B) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).
- (C) Prajapati
- (D) Pandit Gunaikar Jha.

୧୭୫୫. Who is the father of Jagdanand and Modanand in the Kharidih Sakuri lineage?

- (A) Due to the scarcity of palm leaves and the advent of modern writing materials, though old records remain on 'Tal-patra'.
- (B) Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage).
- (C) Vidyadhar
- (D) Suryanand

୧୭୫୬. Identify the son of Radhanath and grandson of Hardatt in the Chamu Sakradih lineage.

- (A) Domon
- (B) Karmaha, through Chandidatt (son of Husas).
- (C) Madhukant
- (D) Sanjeev and Rajeev.

୧୭୫୭. Name the son of Jhanti and grandson of Bisouni Sakradih in the lineage of Nageshwar.

- (A) Kedar.
- (B) Kheenkhrur
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) Bhavadatta.

୧୭୫୮. Identify the son of Abirlall in the Brontpur Diha Mandar lineage.

- (A) Radhakant.
- (B) The meticulous genealogical record-keeping of the Mithila Panji.
- (C) Shri Krishna.
- (D) Satyadev

୧୭୫୯. Identify the son of Sadanand and grandson of Chutahru in the Simriwad Sijhua lineage.

- (A) Ruranand
- (B) Narapati
- (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) Adinath

୧୭୬୦. Name the son of Bahoran and grandson of Nangru in the Darrihara Badgam lineage.

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (B) Balo
- (C) Panjibadh.
- (D) Santlal

୧୭୬୧. In the Lakshmipur lineage, who is the father of Yadunath and Tejnaraun?

- (A) Jananand.
- (B) Atchutmilal
- (C) Kamakhyanarayan and Dhruv narayan.
- (D) Ray Bahadur Shrinath.

୧୭୬୨. Where did the sons of Madhukant, Raja and Sanjay, reside according to the Rauwali Darihara records?

- (A) Shrinarayan (or Harinarayan).
- (B) Chhandogas perform 4 specific sacraments, while Vajasaneyis perform 4 different ones including 'Vedarambha'.
- (C) Ramnagar
- (D) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).

୧୭୬୩. In the Darihara Badgam lineage, who is the father of Umakant and Jivanand?

- (A) Archaeologist (Puranatattvavid)
- (B) Gajanand
- (C) Pyare and Bhavu
- (D) Jayanand and Punyanand.

୧୭୬୪. The individual Kalikant (also known as Chulhai) is the father of Parmanand, Padmanand, Jivanand, and ____.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Maharaj
- (C) Chandrakishore, Nandkishore, Phul Kumar, and Kamal Kumar
- (D) Sarvanand

୧୭୬୫. What professional and educational titles were held by Padmanand in the Palasini lineage?

- (A) Lakshmikant, Shobhakant, and Jayakant
- (B) BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person
- (C) Narmadeshwar.
- (D) Protect the manuscript from water and oil.

୧୭୬୬. Name the four sons of Ramanand, the Mukhya of Birin.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Sodipur.
- (C) Balkrishna, Jayakrishna, Rajkrishna, and Shrikrishna
- (D) A high academic/scholarly title granted to learned individuals within a lineage.

୧୭୬୭. Who is the father of Shivanand, Sadanand, and Vivekanand in the Chandranand branch of Birin?

- (A) Panjibaddah
- (B) Janapati
- (C) It is equivalent to 1326 AD.
- (D) Chandranand

୧୭୬୮. Who are the three sons of Radhakant in the Palasini branch associated with Bathnaha?

- (A) Gangadhar and Ganapati.
- (B) Subhash, Pramod, Vinay, and Vishesh
- (C) It is recommended when the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha rashi).
- (D) Lakshmikant, Shobhakant, and Jayakant

୧୭୬୧. Matutilal and his sons Kashinath and Vishwanath belong to which village root?

- (A) Mandar Rajoura Birin
- (B) Madhav
- (C) Jyotish Chandra and Dev Chandra.
- (D) Saharsa.

୧୭୭୦. In the Mandar Sihauli Birin root, who are the two sons of Raja?

- (A) Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.
- (B) Mithila (Videha).
- (C) Videh Sadeh
- (D) Rutilal and Santlal

୧୭୭୧. Who are the sons of Lambodar in the Karamaha Behat branch?

- (A) The traditional Panjikars of Mithila.
- (B) Murlidhar and Radheshyam
- (C) Vishnudev (Kumar).
- (D) Adbudlal

୧୭୭୨. In the Jijilal Bhadgam root, who are the two sons of Jyotishi Vasudev?

- (A) Bhadeli
- (B) Virendra and Rajkumar.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Baidyanath and Jyotishi Bateshnath

୧୭୭୩. Who are the sons of Baidyanath in the Jijilal Bhadgam branch?

- (A) Ramnath, Jagannath, Gopinath, and Baidyanath
- (B) Govind Jha.
- (C) Deep Baheradhi.
- (D) Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar

୧୭୭୪. In the Silakha Sitauli branch, who is the father of Yogadhar?

- (A) Gaurikant.
- (B) Yadavchandra
- (C) Ruradhara, Kartidhar, and Chitradhara.
- (D) Chandrabhushan

୧୭୭୫. Name the three sons of Yogadhar in the Birin root.

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (B) Nahbharan.
- (C) Brahmanand (alias Babuanji), Vidyanand, and Krishnanand
- (D) Chandradev.

୧୭୭୬. In the Behat-Kako branch of Birin, who is the father of Vishnudev, Sushildev, and Kamadev?

- (A) Gangadhar
- (B) Ganganand
- (C) Maharaja Harisinghdev.
- (D) Yadunath (Nena) and Bhavesh.

୧୭୭୭. What was the professional designation of Vishnudev, son of Ganganand?

- (A) Vijaydatta.
- (B) Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.
- (C) Sahityacharya Adhyapak
- (D) Deep Baheradhi.

୧୭୭୮. Who are the sons of Devsundar in the Pauli Badhyam branch of Birin?

- (A) Vaishya Musha
- (B) Yashodanand, Gitgovind, Sachidanand, and Udaykant
- (C) Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

୧୭୭୯. In the Sodarpur Hasauli branch, who are the sons of Devnarayan?

- (A) Shambhu, Shekhar, and Shankarnath
- (B) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar
- (C) Guna Kar Jha.
- (D) Shobhinath, Jaynath, Eknath, and Kamal Lochan.

୧୭୮୦. Name the sons of Nityanand in the Karamaha Analpur branch.

- (A) Professor (Pro.)
- (B) Sharadanand, Panchanand, and Shyaamanand
- (C) Beladi
- (D) Gangadutt and Bhikshuk

୧୭୮୧. Who is the son of Sundarlal in the Jalay Lagma Pagdera root?

- (A) Modanand Jha
- (B) Kalikadatt
- (C) Keshavlal.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

୧୭୮୨. In the Achyut lineage of Pagdera, who are the sons of Ganesh?

- (A) Masan and Jayanand
- (B) Bhaiyaka.
- (C) Bhagwan, Jnan, Lalan, Ranjan, and Mohan (alias Avadesh)
- (D) Pandit Gunakar Jha.

୧୭୮୩. Who is the individual in the Birin root described as a 'Samajsevi' (social worker) and 'Rajnitik Karyakarta' (political activist)?

- (A) Kalikadutt
- (B) Lalan
- (C) Govindadatta.
- (D) Advocate Yogananada.

୧୭୮୪. Who is the father of Kaustubh Kumar (MCA) in the Palasini lineage?

- (A) Padmanand
- (B) Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Devkant

୧୭୮୫. Who was the father of Narayandatta in the 'Triliyas Budheb' lineage?

- (A) Pradipkant and Samirkant
- (B) Gangadatta.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

୧୭୮୬. Identify the military and professional background of Haridev from Maithil Tole, Purnea.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Vighneshwar (son of Rameshwar)
- (C) He is a retired Indian Air Force officer, an advocate (B.A., B.L.), and a decorated social thinker.
- (D) Devchandra

୧୭୮୭. Name the three sons of Madhav in the 'Soderpur Teghrihar' branch.

- (A) Balbhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhonti, and Chhabina.
- (B) Ashok Kumar, Arvind Kumar, and Ajay Kumar.
- (C) It largely fell into disuse or became extinct over time, unlike the Brahmin records.
- (D) Rajanand.

୧୭୮୮. What is the profession of Arvind Kumar in the 'Soderpur Teghrihar' branch?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Pada.
- (C) Ekma Gram.
- (D) Bihar Administrative Service (B.P.S.) officer.

୧୭୮୯. Professor Rurpati of the 'Palitwar Samauli' branch is the son of which individual?

- (A) 1326 AD (Saka era 1248).
- (B) Madan Mohan.
- (C) Rajendra
- (D) Advocate Janardan.

୧୭୯୦. The lineage of Triloknath, Mananath, and Parashnath belongs to which branch in Purnea?

- (A) Sakradihi Titail Ramnagar branch (Maithil Tole).
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Karnata, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra.
- (D) Baldev and Satyadev.

୧୭୯୧. Who is the father of Hemant and Jayant in the 'Mandar Jagatpur' lineage?

- (A) Madhusudana
- (B) Advocate Yogananda.
- (C) Kanhaiya
- (D) 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

୧୭୯୨. Who are the two sons of Dulal mentioned in the 'Rajora Mandar' lineage?

- (A) Yogi
- (B) It is the year (1326 AD) when the Panji Prabandh was formally established.
- (C) Bhav Singh
- (D) Adbudulal and Mohilal.

१७९३. Identify the two sons of Girijanand in the 'Rajora Mandar' branch.

- (A) Karmaha
- (B) Saharsa.
- (C) Ganapati, Bacche (alias Sandipati), Gauripati, Shipati, and Bhupati.
- (D) Baidyanath and Dayanath.

१७९४. Name the four sons of Keshavlal in the 'Sangram Ekahara' branch.

- (A) Baidyanath, Digambar, Bhuvneshwar, and Padmanand.
- (B) It refers to the detailed introduction of an individual's ancestry, covering seven generations and thirty-two distinct family lines.
- (C) Haladhar, Vamshidhar, and Shantidhar.
- (D) Subodhchandra

१७९५. Who are the sons of Achchadhar in the 'Karamha Tarauni' lineage?

- (A) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.
- (B) Jageshwar, Nageshwar, and Kusheshwar.
- (C) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.
- (D) Jagmohan

१७९६. In the 'Sakradihi Sukhet Begampur' branch, who is the father of Sahebram, Bhawani, and Dular?

- (A) Anand.
- (B) Kumar Shyamanand Singh, Kumar Vimalanand, Kumar Taranand, and Kumar Durganand.
- (C) Brahmanand, Kirtyanand, and Vivekanand
- (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

१७९७. Who are the two sons of Raja in the Begampur branch?

- (A) Madhukar.
- (B) Panji Dharanidhar and Panji Krishnadev
- (C) Kumar Chandranand Singh.
- (D) Ramanath and Devanath.

१७९८. In the 'Sakradihi Bisouni' lineage, who are the sons of Manbharan?

- (A) Vishnu Dev and Tuntun.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) Ganesh, Suresh, Naresh, and Umesh.

१७९९. Who are the sons of Bhagirath in the 'Pudaini Daha' branch?

- (A) Bhadrapada (roughly 16 August to 15 September) when the sun is in Leo.
- (B) Swarupanand (Bechu) and Vinodanand.
- (C) Yadu, Pitambar, Gudai, and Hari.
- (D) The Surgan Loam dynasty.

१८००. In the 'Sukhasena' branch, who are the sons of Ramdev?

- (A) Chakrapakhsh
- (B) Madhu and Madhav.
- (C) Lakshmikanth, Nirmal, and Vashishtha.
- (D) The use of 'Samuha-Lekhya' to protect lineage and caste purity.

୧୯୦୧. Who are the two sons of Brajnarayana in the Maheshpur branch?

- (A) King Harisimhadeva.
(B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
(C) Bala and Devik.
(D) Grihamani.

१८०२. Who are the two sons of Nandishwar in the 'Parashmani' branch?

- (A) Dhauta Pariksha
(B) Kumarila Bhatta.
(C) It marks the formal systematisation of the Panji records.
(D) Balbhar and Kamadev.

१८०३. In the 'Parashmani' lineage, who are the three sons of Kamal?

- (A) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).
- (B) Bhikhubhan (àà-àà°à¥ àà-àà-àà•àà,).
- (C) Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.
- (D) Hanidani Ruramati.

१८०४. Who is the father of Bimbhadru and Yarudam in the Parashmani branch?

- (A) Bandhuram.
(B) Bhavshamp.
(C) Gunakar Jha.
(D) Pandit Gunakar Jha

१८०५. In the 'Kuadi' branch, who are the three sons of Garib?

- (A) Chamu and Chandrapati.
(B) Dayananda and Vidyananda.
(C) Shubhankar, Jayakar, Lakshmikar, Neno, Medhakar, and Gunakar.
(D) Manikrishna, Ganga, and Vishnu.

१८०६. Who are the two sons of Budhhinath in the 'Kuadi' branch?

- (A) Ramanand, Balbhar, Yoganand, and Mokshanand.
(B) Raghuveer.
(C) Ram and Shankar.
(D) Govind

१८०७. Who is the son of Suryamani in the 'Alayiar Jhoua' branch?

- (A) Sadashiv.
(B) Balbhar and Kamadev.
(C) Madhyandina (Vajasaneyi).
(D) Taradatta

१८०८. Cloze Deletion: Arvind Kumar of the Soderpur Teghrihar branch belongs to the _____ (administrative service).

- (A) Jagannath, Dinanath and Shambhunath
(B) B.P.S.
(C) Bhagalpur District.
(D) Aryabhatta.

१८०९. In the 'Maithil Tole' branch, who is the father of the engineer Anant Kumar?

- (A) Advocate Haridev.
- (B) 1360 AD
- (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (D) Rambhadra Singh.

१८१०. Which maternal origin (dau) is associated with Dullah's sons?

- (A) Sadanand from the Khandwala clan.
- (B) Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.
- (C) Vikarna and Vasundhar.
- (D) Vabua, Singheshwar, and Rajeshwar.

१८११. Who is the son of Prasad and grandson of Tribhuvan?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Vishnukant
- (C) Siddharth Shankar.
- (D) Lalit.

१८१२. Who are the four sons of Mansaram, son of Balbhar?

- (A) Durganand and Ramanand.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Bahoran, Yadunandan, Jayanand and Harinandan.
- (D) Shyamlal

१८१३. Who are the two sons of Yadunandan, son of Mansaram?

- (A) Badrinath
- (B) Manranjan and Kouskidatta.
- (C) Bachruka.
- (D) Chudamani.

१८१४. Which clan provided the maternal origin (dau) for the sons of Yadunandan?

- (A) Nikhuti (specifically Ramdutta).
- (B) Yadavchandra
- (C) Principal of B.N. College, Patna.
- (D) Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).

१८१५. Which maternal origin (dau) is associated with Panchbadan, son of Kirtu?

- (A) Shrinath, Ramnath, Harinath, Shaktinath, Gondinath, and Padmanabha
- (B) Bihar Pradesh Congress.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Vinod from the Digho clan.

१८१६. Name the three sons of Panchbadan.

- (A) Shyamlal, Ramlal and Ganeshadatta.
- (B) Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None
- (C) Instructions to protect the palm-leaf manuscripts from water, oil, and loose binding.
- (D) Suman and Kapil

१८१७. Who are the five sons of Meghnath mentioned in the text?

- (A) Bhairavdutta, Shivadatta, Rudrapati, Jhadkhandi and Bankhandi.
- (B) Sohago
- (C) Jhapatlal.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya, a title conferred upon a highly distinguished scholar.

१८१८. Identify the two sons of Madhusudan in the lineage of Jayanand.

- (A) Hakru
- (B) Hani and Ranglal.
- (C) The Madhyandina branch.
- (D) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.

१८१९. Who are the four sons of Jayanand who settled in Sakaradhi?

- (A) Chandramani.
- (B) Sahebram, Brahmaddutta, Hiraram and Bhaiyaram.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya, a high scholarly title.
- (D) A 'Doshala' (shawl) and titles like 'Panji-Shastra Martand'.

१८२०. Which clan provided the maternal origin (dau) for the sons of Jayanand?

- (A) Govind Jha.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Parashuram from the Sakaradhi clan.

१८२१. Who are the two sons of Harinandan?

- (A) Sakradihi Titail Ramnagar branch (Maithil Tole).
- (B) Prasad and Kali.
- (C) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).
- (D) Adya.

१८२२. Which maternal origin (dau) is linked to Prasad, son of Harinandan?

- (A) Tufani from the Ghorotha clan.
- (B) Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

१८२३. Who are the six sons of Mahinath, son of Ramdutta?

- (A) Khushikanth and Punitlal
- (B) Bavbadi.
- (C) Tikaram, Atmaram, Kokil, Dattaram, Shivadutta and Premnarayana.
- (D) Ravindra, Shailesh, and Jitendra.

१८२४. Who is the Rai Bahadur mentioned in the Ganauli branch?

- (A) Distinguished University Professor.
- (B) Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan).
- (C) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar Jha
- (D) Sitrinath.

१८२५. Who is the father of the four sons Indranand, Shobhanand, Rajanand and Anil in Ramnagar?

- (A) Ramsundar.
- (B) To frame the traditional Panji system as a pre-modern equivalent of genetic tracking.
- (C) Umapati
- (D) Vijayadutta.

१८२६. Identify the maternal origin (dau) for Padmakar (also known as Amirilaal).

- (A) Raghunath, Mathuranath, and Kedarnath.
- (B) Mangal from the Pavanchob clan.
- (C) Kumar Shesnath (Kumar Sheshnath).
- (D) Economics.

१८२७. Who are the five sons of Balbodh in the Rajoura branch?

- (A) Saka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (B) Raja Shrinandan Singh's lineage.
- (C) Anirudh, Kashinath, Devnath, Premnath and Srinath.
- (D) Chhatradhari.

१८२८. Who are the five sons of Krishnabodh in the Rajoura branch?

- (A) Mithilesh, Rajesh, Rupesh, and Awadhesh.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Kalikant, Kirtyanand, Khelanand, Tejanand, and Rajanand.
- (D) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.

१८२९. Name the three sons of Vishwanath in the Belunch Kako branch.

- (A) Hari Pani
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Babu Ramapati Singh.
- (D) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.

१८३०. Who are the three sons of Kapileshwar in the Alay branch?

- (A) Rajiv (or Sanjeev).
- (B) It is an early written record of family lineages used to preserve caste purity.
- (C) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja
- (D) Yugeshwar, Rameshwar and Kameshwar.

१८३१. Who are the two sons of Jayadev in the Kokilad branch?

- (A) Kshatriyas (specifically the Gandhavariya Rajputs).
- (B) Gunakar Jha
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Ramdev and Krishnadev.

१८३२. Who are the five sons of Padmakar in the Sarisab Khangur branch?

- (A) Vijay Shankar, Ajay Shankar, Sudhir Shankar, Vikash Shankar and Abhay Shankar.
- (B) Sanskrit mixed with Maithili.
- (C) Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC).
- (D) Samarendra, Nagendra, Surendra, Virendra, Dhirendra, and Gajendra.

१८३३. Who are the four sons of Dinanath (descendant of Maddy) in the Banaili branch?

- (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Chaturanand, Mathuranand, Devanand and Dinanath.
- (D) Rajesh, Mohit, and Vijayesh.

१८३४. Who are the five sons of Sarvajlal in the Mandar Kansam branch?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Gadadhar.
- (C) Avadkhishor, Jaykishor, Harikishor, Shrikishor and Rajkishor.
- (D) Raja Rupnarayan.

१८३५. Who are the three sons of Nandmohan in the Rauali branch?

- (A) Gangadutt.
- (B) Madhurapati and Narapati.
- (C) Shashimohan, Rajmohan and Lalmohan.
- (D) Mander.

१८३६. In the context of the Sodarpur Sarisab lineage, who are the four sons of Panchnath?

- (A) Damodar, Sridhar, Murlidhar, and Chakradhar.
- (B) Padmanabh.
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly marrying a close relative due to lack of records.
- (D) Economic Advisor.

१८३७. What professional role did Abhash Kumar, son of Dr Jagdish Chandra, hold at the World Bank?

- (A) Maharaj Kirtinarayan.
- (B) Anand
- (C) He unknowingly married his own niece due to a lack of genealogical records, prompting the formalisation of the Panji system.
- (D) Economic Advisor.

१८३८. In the lineage of 'Kusouli Ullu', which resident of Padri (Saharsa) is noted as holding an MA, PhD, and BL?

- (A) Nityanand and Sadanand
- (B) Shankarnath.
- (C) Aniruddh (from Sakradhi).
- (D) Gajanand and Sadanand.

१८३९. Which location is cited as the residence of the family of Shobhakanth, a Vakeel (Advocate) in the Sakuri lineage?

- (A) Ratnapani and Padmapani.
- (B) Sipahi Tola, Purnea.
- (C) Hiru
- (D) Girindradev (also known as Dilip).

१८४०. Who are the two sons of Grijanand listed as having 'Pr.' (Pratishtha/Alias) names Rajendra and Akshindra?

- (A) Jibu.
- (B) Kamdev, Kapil Dev, Krishnadev, Upendra, and Arun
- (C) Vijendra and Ramendra.
- (D) Five (Karnataka, Gurjara, Tailanga, Dravida, and Maharashtra).

१८४९. Who are the sons of Devnand mentioned in the Chakradhar lineage?

- (A) Madankant, Sadankant, Modkant, Pramodkant, Vijayindrakant, Kumudkant, Bhagwatikant, and Bharatikant
- (B) Ghurghur, Chakradatt, and Mukhridatta.
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) Satyand and Krishnanand.

१८५०. Who is the father of the sons Ajay, Akshay, and Lalan in the Darhara Rajanpura lineage?

- (A) Vijayanath.
- (B) Sanand.
- (C) Kalikadutt
- (D) Madhav

१८५१. Who is the father of the three sons Radhakanth, Lakshmikanth, and Sitakanth?

- (A) Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.
- (B) Great scholar or eminent teacher of traditional learning.
- (C) Vabh Jagdish Nandan Singh.
- (D) Murlidhar.

१८५२. Which daughter of Radhakanth is listed with the sons Geeta and Rekha?

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (B) Uma.
- (C) Jananand.
- (D) Maharaja Madhav Singh.

१८५३. Who is the father of the brothers Prakashchandra and Vikashchandra in the Hardi Sakaradhi lineage?

- (A) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).
- (B) Indranand.
- (C) Manikrishna, Ganga, and Vishnu.
- (D) Pitambar

१८५४. The lineage 'Kusouli Ullu' branch in Padri is located in which district?

- (A) Saharsa.
- (B) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
- (C) Sirsiya.
- (D) Dubari, Bhaiya, Yaddu, Digambar, and Umayi.

१८५५. Who is the son of Gopi in the Patanaliwad Hati lineage?

- (A) Brahmins residing south of the Vindhyachal mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.
- (B) Kapileshwar.
- (C) Mahavir.
- (D) Ashok, Vimal and Avadhesh.

१८५६. In the context of the text, what is the role of a 'Vakeel' as applied to Shobhakanth?

- (A) Madhusudan is the son of Shivadev.
- (B) Madanpur
- (C) Matiram and Gatiram
- (D) An advocate or lawyer.

१८५७. The 'Pilakhiwad Samul' lineage in Dhamdaha lists who as the father of Nagendra, Amarendra, and Dilip?

- (A) Yoganand.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara).
- (D) Amatuhu

१८५८. Who is the son of Indranand listed as a principal/teacher (Pradhan Adhyapak)?

- (A) Gadadhar
- (B) Sharad and Neeraj.
- (C) Indranand (of the Hardi Sakaradhi branch).
- (D) Sushil and Ajit.

१८५९. Which village serves as the residence for the lineage of 'Sakaradhi Tiwail'?

- (A) Lakshmikant.
- (B) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh
- (C) Dhamdaha.
- (D) Sunil and Anil.

१८६०. Who is the father of the sons Hitler, Vinod, and Brahmagyani?

- (A) Rajendra.
- (B) Janakinandan
- (C) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.
- (D) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).

१८६१. Who is the father of the sons Shaktinath and Rajnath in the Banmali lineage?

- (A) Pranadhar.
- (B) Shankar
- (C) Yadunandan Singh
- (D) Banmali.

१८६२. The resident of 'Madarichak' in the 'Sodarpur Sarisab' lineage is identified as ____.

- (A) Vidyottama.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhaddeva.
- (C) Dayanand.
- (D) Manoj.

१८६३. Which academic title and degree are associated with Ruranand Pr. Maddi of the Ratmina branch?

- (A) Vyakaranacharya and MA
- (B) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra
- (C) High titles or degrees of excellence awarded to expert Panjikars (genealogists).
- (D) They were officials who travelled from village to village to collect and verify family genealogical data.

१८६४. In the Darhara branch (Forbesganj), what is the professional role of Indranand?

- (A) The first/highest category of primary Muls, such as Khadourey and Khouwal.
- (B) Raja Dullaro.
- (C) Teacher (Adhyapak)
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.

୧୯୫୫. In the Sakaradhi lineage, who are the two sons of DG Haridutt?

- (A) Dev-anand
- (B) Manmukh.
- (C) Palm leaves (Talapatra).
- (D) Dashrath and Manorath

୧୯୫୬. Trilochan, a member of the Sakaradhi branch, had three sons: Haridutt Purohit, Gopal, and ____.

- (A) Sadhukara
- (B) Devikant
- (C) 1890 to 1976.
- (D) Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.

୧୯୫୭. Identify the two sons of Sadhukar within the Sakaradhi lineage.

- (A) Raghuni Aditya Chaturbhuja.
- (B) Yogishwar and Bhogishwar
- (C) Their father is Jamawahar.
- (D) Purnanand

୧୯୫୮. Who are the two sons of Jiveshwar in the Sakaradhi lineage?

- (A) Maharajadhiraja Bahadur
- (B) Harpati and Narpati
- (C) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.
- (D) Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).

୧୯୫୯. Who is the father of Dhanesh and Balak in the Sakaradhi lineage?

- (A) Balbhar
- (B) Shiva.
- (C) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand
- (D) Vijay, Sanjay, and Rajkumar.

୧୯୬୦. Identify the sons of Shobhilal in the Ratmina branch.

- (A) Jayadev.
- (B) Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant
- (C) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (D) Ramakanta, Radhakanta, Raghunath, and Yadunath.

୧୯୬୧. Who is the father of Gore, Pavan, and Gagan in the Suryanand branch?

- (A) Rajendra
- (B) Shivdatta and Yogdatta
- (C) Neelkanth
- (D) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).

୧୯୬୨. List the three sons of Bhorelal in the Gulli branch.

- (A) Madhavnath and Raghunath.
- (B) Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev
- (C) King Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Satlakha

१८७३. Who is the father of Pankaj, Neeraj, and Dhiraj in the branch of Baldev?

- (A) Kedarnath
- (B) Rambhadra Singh.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Mahendra.

१८७४. In the Tejalal (Daru) branch, who is the son of Krishnadev?

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (B) Devkant
- (C) Lakshman
- (D) Pancha Gaur.

१८७५. Identify the three sons of Krishnadev in the Tejalal branch.

- (A) Shashikant, Satikant, and Lalitkant
- (B) Lal.
- (C) Chhandoga.
- (D) Ganesh and Pradeep.

१८७६. Who are the two sons of Gangadhar in the Sarisab branch?

- (A) Ramabhadra, the son of Pridhitnath.
- (B) Mohan.
- (C) It is associated with King Nanyadeva, the founder of the Karnata dynasty in Mithila.
- (D) Chulhai and Jhulanand

१८७७. Who is the father of Mukesh and Bhavesh in the Madanpur branch?

- (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Mithilesh.
- (C) Vishnukant
- (D) Public Prosecutor (P.P.).

१८७८. Identify the five sons of Kailu in the lineage of Shukdev.

- (A) Mahavir and Kanhai.
- (B) Sadhukar and Ratnakar.
- (C) Mithila (Videha).
- (D) Ruranand, Krishnanand, Udyananand, Taranand, and Rajkumar

१८७९. Identify the six sons of Khelanand listed in the second group of the Karmha Behat branch.

- (A) Kalikadatta and Shubhapati.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Shambhunath, Rajendra, Mahendra, Nagendra, Devendra, and Sanjay
- (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१८८०. In the Silkha Sultanganj branch, who are the four sons of Sugan?

- (A) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.
- (B) Satyadev, Shukadev, Baldev, and Bhujdev
- (C) Vishnudev (Kumar).
- (D) Lalit Narayan Mishra.

୧୯୯୧. Identify the three sons of Satyadev in the Silkha Sultanganj branch.

- (A) Simritlal
- (B) Lalan, Mathuranand, and Chaturanand
- (C) Babu Ramapati Singh.
- (D) Jyotishi Manbodh, Jyotishi Bhaiyan, Kavi Laljhadu, and Laka.

୧୯୯୨. Who are the two sons of Shukadev in the Silkha branch?

- (A) Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.
- (B) Muninath Singh.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (D) Ruranand and Indranand

୧୯୯୩. Identify the two sons of Indranand in the Shukadev branch.

- (A) Ray Chandrarayan.
- (B) Saryug and Rajendra.
- (C) Kundan and Nandan
- (D) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).

୧୯୯୪. Identify the four sons of Kaniklala in the Silkha branch.

- (A) Haridev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Vishnudev.
- (B) Ramanand, Gajanand, Sadanand, and Kityanand
- (C) Avadhesh.
- (D) Vijaydatt.

୧୯୯୫. Identify the three sons of Kityanand in the Silkha branch.

- (A) Rohan.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Shyamnath, Pritnath, Tejnath, Premnath, and Jankinath.
- (D) Vidyanand, Prakash, and Vikash

୧୯୯୬. In the Brajmohan branch, who is the son of Bachcha?

- (A) Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).
- (B) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).
- (C) Mathematics
- (D) Shankar

୧୯୯୭. Identify the three sons of Raja in the Brajmohan branch.

- (A) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Brajnath
- (D) Dinesh, Shambhunath, and Bhagwan

୧୯୯୮. Who are the two sons of Kashinath in the Brajmohan branch?

- (A) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).
- (B) Bodhnarayan and Ajit.
- (C) Kishori and Suman
- (D) Rasadh-Araria

१८८९. Identify the three sons of Suryamohan in the Ratmina branch.

- (A) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (B) Homenath.
- (C) Rajkumar, Naresh, and Phool
- (D) Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmpati, and Prajapati

१८९०. In the Belanch Ojhoutil branch, who is the son of Giridhari?

- (A) Ekahara
- (B) Jibu.
- (C) Hadi
- (D) It refers to documented collective family introductions mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta.

१८९१. Identify the two sons of Hadi in the Belanch Ojhoutil branch.

- (A) Shrinarayan (or Harinarayan).
- (B) Nokhelal and Chumman Lal
- (C) Leelanand Jha
- (D) Krishnadev

१८९२. In the Pothia branch, who are the two sons of Simheshwar?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Lattau.
- (C) Radhanath
- (D) Kapileshwar and Madaneshwar

१८९३. Identify the three sons of Kapileshwar in the Pothia branch.

- (A) Gaurikant.
- (B) Shambhu, Shekhar, and Shankarnath
- (C) Aditya Narayan.
- (D) BA (Bachelor of Arts).

१८९४. In the Pandoli branch, who are the two sons of Damodar?

- (A) Jayraj Singh
- (B) Vasukinath and Sadanand
- (C) Lochan.
- (D) 1326 AD (1248 Saka).

१८९५. Identify the two sons of Vasukinath in the Pandoli branch.

- (A) Rajendra and Amarendra
- (B) Vidyapati Thakur.
- (C) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.
- (D) A traditional genealogist who maintains and updates the lineage scrolls.

१८९६. Who are the two sons of Sadanand (Sadhu) in the Pandoli branch?

- (A) Shivshankar and Jayshankar
- (B) The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages.
- (C) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (D) Takbal.

१८९७. Identify the two sons of Zor in the Baheradhi Deep branch.

- (A) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)
- (B) Gangaram, Radharam, and Revatiram.
- (C) They were the ruling dynasty that institutionalised the 'Panji- Prabandha' system.
- (D) Gopal and Purushottam

१८९८. Who are the four sons of Gosai Umanand in the Baheradhi Deep branch?

- (A) Mukund, Bodhu, Chandrapati, and Mahinath
- (B) Dayanand
- (C) Chaturanand, Mathuranand, Devanand and Dinanath.
- (D) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.

१८९९. Identify the two sons of Mukund in the Baheradhi branch.

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Valiyas.
- (C) Aditu and Madhukar.
- (D) Biran and Shobharam

१९००. Who are the five sons of Shobharam in the Baheradhi branch?

- (A) Mansaram, Shyam, Tarachand, Gorachand, and Kali Prasad
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Manranjan, Dalbhanjan, and Shringi.
- (D) Dharmanath.

१९०१. Identify the two sons of Bodhu in the Baheradhi branch.

- (A) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.
- (B) Gangadhar.
- (C) Kamlakant and Bhavanika
- (D) Shaligram.

१९०२. Who are the five sons of Bhavani in the Baheradhi branch?

- (A) Pa. Dharanidhar.
- (B) Kali Prasad, Baladutt, Nandkumar, Ramshankar, and Jayshankar
- (C) None.
- (D) Vishwanath and Narasinho.

१९०३. Identify the two sons of Thakkar Rajnath in the Baheradhi branch.

- (A) Software Engineer
- (B) Navnichandra and Parashnath
- (C) Karamha.
- (D) Master of Business Administration (MBA).

१९०४. Identify the two sons of Nareshmohan in the Baheradhi branch.

- (A) Economics.
- (B) 10 groups (5 Pancha Gauda and 5 Pancha Dravida).
- (C) Chandan and Kaushal Kishore
- (D) Shashidhar.

११०५. Identify the three sons of Kedarnath in the Oiniwar branch.

- (A) Haradatt, Sudhe, and Shiruka.
- (B) Santosh, Anil, and Arun Kumar
- (C) Rajiv (or Sanjeev).
- (D) Mush

११०६. Who are the two sons of Devnath in the Darhara Rajanpura branch?

- (A) Mahesh, Harikesh, and Ganesh.
- (B) Chintamani and Ram
- (C) Dharmadatta.
- (D) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.

११०७. Identify the two sons of Ram in the Darhara Rajanpura branch.

- (A) Mathuresh.
- (B) Madhav.
- (C) Shobhakant and Umakant
- (D) Garib and Badan.

११०८. Who are the sons of Chakradhar in the Pali Jarhathiya lineage?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta's 'Tantra Vartika' (7th Century AD).
- (B) Pawan and Dhiraj.
- (C) Gadaadhar
- (D) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar

११०९. Identify the four sons of Poshnath in the Oiniwar Jagatpur branch.

- (A) Madhav Singh
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Haridev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Vishnudev.

१११०. Who is the father of Gunanand (alias Kartik) in the Oiniwar Jagatpur lineage?

- (A) The son is Munindra Narayan.
- (B) It led to cultural variations in language, diet, and dress, leading to the classification of Brahmins by region (e.g., Maithil, Saraswat).
- (C) Haridev.
- (D) Shri Devesh.

११११. Identify the sons of Mahadev in the Oiniwar Jagatpur lineage.

- (A) Original or primary entry point of a lineage.
- (B) Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.
- (D) Girijanand, Padmanand, and Sadanand.

१११२. Who is the father of Nagendra in the Oiniwar Jagatpur branch?

- (A) I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service).
- (B) Moda Nand Jha.
- (C) Vishnudev (Kumar).
- (D) Dhan.

१११३. Identify the three sons of Bulaki in the Baheradhi Punach lineage.

- (A) Dr Amarnath Jha, Dr Bhavanatha Jha, Dr Bibhutinath Jha, and Dr Adityanatha Jha.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Jagmohan, Aniruddh, and Manmohan.

१११४. Who are the sons of Jagmohan in the Baheradhi branch?

- (A) Padmapani.
- (B) Shilanath, Gangadhar, and Maheshwar.
- (C) Doman
- (D) Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant

१११५. In the Baheradhi branch, who is the son of Gangadhar?

- (A) Kamlanand
- (B) Panjekar
- (C) Nikant.
- (D) Dharmadatta.

१११६. Who is the father of Dr Pramod in the Baheradhi branch?

- (A) Pancha Gaur.
- (B) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (C) Mahesh Thakur (founder of the Darbhanga Raj).
- (D) Rajendra.

१११७. Identify the sons of Rajendra in the Baheradhi branch.

- (A) Trilok, Anoj, Suman, and Jaymant.
- (B) Radhanath.
- (C) Mansukh.
- (D) Panch Gaur (North) and Panch Dravid (South).

१११८. In the Dighve Sandahpur Devghar lineage, who is the father of Jayanand?

- (A) Chaturdharik Krishnadev and Haridev.
- (B) Sadanand.
- (C) Chengan and Jhantu
- (D) Ganesh

१११९. In the Visfi Nandypur Sihuli lineage, who is the father of Jive?

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (C) Madhusudan Shivanandan.
- (D) Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath

११२०. Identify the five sons of Yadunath in the Visfi Nandypur lineage.

- (A) Shobhitlal.
- (B) 1326 AD.
- (C) Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.
- (D) Nath, Gopal, Shripati, Shrikanth, and Nilkanth.

१९२१. Identify the four sons of Baldev in the Karamha Barauni branch.

- (A) Gopal, Jairaj, Kailu, and Babuji.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Economics.
- (D) Mohinika (अमरावती नदी).

१९२२. Who are the sons of Brajbhushan in the Kujauli Malangiya branch?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Darrihara Badgam.
- (C) Jatadhar, Shridhar, Devan, and Haldhar.
- (D) Jagaddhar.

१९२३. Identify the father of Dukharan in the Jijilal Bhadgam Bela lineage.

- (A) Kumar Karmanath, Kumar Sheshnath, and Kumar Rudranath.
- (B) Bhupnarayan.
- (C) Parmananda, Sadananda, Shravananda, Ghanshyam, and Devananda.
- (D) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.

१९२४. Identify the sons of Vasudev in the Palikhad Haripur lineage.

- (A) Govindadatt.
- (B) Jaykrishna, Jaynarayan, Balkrishna, Vidyanand, Achyutanand, and Sachidananda.
- (C) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.
- (D) The 16 maternal and paternal points of origin used to check for prohibited degrees of relationship.

१९२५. Identify the sons of Mangladutt in the Palikhad Mahindrapur branch.

- (A) Maharaja Nanyadeva (founder of the Karnata dynasty).
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) Rameshwar, Bhuvneshwar, Gangadutt, Durgadutt, and Dhirkant.
- (D) Babelal, Yadunath, Vishwanath, and Dashrath.

१९२६. Identify the son of Govind in the Palikhad Mahishi lineage.

- (A) Ramnarayan.
- (B) Bhaiyaka.
- (C) She is noted as the first I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service) officer in the family.
- (D) BSc

१९२७. In the Oiniwar Jagatpur branch, who is the father of Arjun?

- (A) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.
- (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between 16 August and 15 September.
- (D) Hridaymani.

१९२८. Who is the father of Shilanath in the Baheradhi Punach branch?

- (A) Vishvanath, Raghunandan, and Akshayanath.
- (B) Lotan
- (C) Panjikars
- (D) Jagmohan.

१९२९. In the Baheradhi branch, who is the father of Gangadhar?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Jagmohan.
- (C) Kamalakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadisha
- (D) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).

१९३०. Who is the father of Nikant in the Baheradhi branch?

- (A) Lakshminath, Shridatt, Parshi, Bhavan, Hemnath, and Revatinath
- (B) Prithvidhar and Rajdhar.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) Mantu.

१९३१. What is the meaning of the word 'Vasi' when appended to a village name like 'Dabhada vasi'?

- (A) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Resident of
- (C) Bhay (also known as Giridhari).
- (D) Bhogishwar

१९३२. Who was the father of the individuals Vidhyakant, Jaykant, and Shekhar?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Radhika
- (C) Madhukant
- (D) Brajlal

१९३३. Identify the residential village of Vidhyakant and Jaykant as mentioned in the text.

- (A) Dabhada
- (B) Vishwanath
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Shukdev and Sahadev.

१९३४. Where did the family of 'Adya Lokhada' reside?

- (A) Vijayanath.
- (B) Chakradhar and Shaktidhar.
- (C) Vijayadatta and his descendants.
- (D) Oda Ekahra

१९३५. Where did the family of Barinath, son of Kulanand, reside?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Khuail Simariad
- (C) To protect the historical 'Genome Map' of the community for future generations.
- (D) Gangeshwar, Bhadreshwar, and Deveshwar

१९३६. Who are the three sons of Barinath mentioned in the 'Khuail Simariad' section?

- (A) Parmanand, Durganand, Indranand, and Ruranand.
- (B) Yugal Kishore, Shyam Kishore, and Chandra Kishore.
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) Hadi and Godhai.

१९३७. Which village is the residence of Gopal and Mithilesh, sons of Kameshwar?

- (A) Trilochan.
- (B) Kataribadi
- (C) Kshatriyas (specifically the Gandhavariya Rajputs).
- (D) Shiru.

१९३८. Who was the father of the individual Kamdev?

- (A) Fakir.
- (B) Madhurapati
- (C) Radhavallabh.
- (D) Satyadev

१९३९. Identify the father of the five brothers: Naresh, Yugesh, Sudesh, Rajesh, and Prakash.

- (A) Sakradhi.
- (B) Kusumeshwar.
- (C) Nandmohan
- (D) Dharmanath.

१९४०. Identify the residence of the sons of Devkrishna, Guddu and Laddu.

- (A) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Rameshwar.
- (C) Beladi
- (D) Trinayan Bhatt

१९४१. Identify the two sons of Balakrishna mentioned as residents of Beladi.

- (A) Panjibaddah
- (B) Kalikant and Shrikant.
- (C) Rajeshwar
- (D) Vinay Gopal.

१९४२. The residence of Harinath and his sons Vivek and Vishesh is which village?

- (A) Shankardatta.
- (B) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Lokhada

१९४३. Identify the father of Rajishwar, Nageshwar, and Mithileshwar in the 'Karmaha Analpur' root.

- (A) Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) Ramkishore
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.

१९४४. Which individual from the 'Karmaha Analpur' root is the father of Amar Nath?

- (A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.
- (B) Durgadatta and Libu.
- (C) Rajeshwar
- (D) Ganesh

୧୧୪୫. Where did the family of 'Madhukant', son of Sadanand, reside?

- (A) Ekma Gram.
- (B) It is the year Maharaja Harisimhadeva established the Panji system (1326 AD).
- (C) Advocate Yogananada.
- (D) Ramai

୧୧୪୬. Who are the sons of Lakshmikant from the 'Panlivad Phuldaha' root?

- (A) None.
- (B) Kholdhar
- (C) Kameshwar Singh
- (D) Jaykant, Shobhakant, Shambhukant, Kalikant, Arunkant, and Ashok Kant.

୧୧୪୭. Who is the father of Rajeev Ranjan from Dhangari village?

- (A) Purandar Jha.
- (B) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.
- (C) Bhikhubhan (ଅଢ଼ିଆ ଶାଢ଼ିଆ ଶାଢ଼ିଆ).
- (D) Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.

୧୧୪୮. Identify the son of Trilokanath Jha from Dhangari whose wife is named Adya.

- (A) Dilip.
- (B) Bhonsadiyar Mahishi Budhwar.
- (C) Sadhukar and Ratnakar.
- (D) Aniruddha, Sarayug, and Arjun.

୧୧୪୯. In the 'Kujoulitad Malangiya' branch, who is the son of Anand and grandson of Yogananada?

- (A) The collective body of scholars or the lineage of Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Maternal and paternal relations.
- (C) Dayanand.
- (D) Rajesh, Ramesh, Rakesh and Suresh.

୧୧୫୦. In the 'Nikhuti' root of Beladi village, who are the three sons of Dukha?

- (A) Kshatriyas (specifically the Gandhvariya Rajputs).
- (B) Madanmohan, Brajmohan, and Lilmohan.
- (C) Kedarnath
- (D) Yadunandan.

୧୧୫୧. Who is the father of Nageshwar and Ramchandra in the Madanpur branch?

- (A) Madanmohan.
- (B) Bhagwandatt
- (C) Krishnambar.
- (D) Sada-vatti

୧୧୫୨. Who are the two sons of Brajmohan in the Mahishi village branch?

- (A) Thakru
- (B) Parmanand, Sadanand, and Banmali
- (C) Bhavnath.
- (D) Buddhinath and Kashinath.

१९५३. Identify the three sons of Buddhinath in the Ghoraghat branch.

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Krishnadev, Vishnudev, and Shankar.
- (C) Raghunath Shiromani
- (D) Mahadev

१९५४. In the 'Dhanukauli' root of Beladi, who is the son of Brajmohan and grandson of Parshmani?

- (A) Royal households or sub-estates within a larger Raj.
- (B) Madhusudan and Lakshmipati.
- (C) Pramod and Pankaj.
- (D) Shobhitlal.

१९५५. Name the three sons of Brajmohan from the Sakuri village branch.

- (A) Baidyanath, Basukinath, and Prayagnath.
- (B) Krishnakant.
- (C) Sadanand (senior)
- (D) Lilanananda, Jhulananda, Rurananda, Gokulananda and Brahmananda.

१९५६. Who are the sons of Baidyanath in the 'Asura' village lineage?

- (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (B) He was the first Panjkar appointed for the Karna Kayastha community.
- (C) Hadirahi.
- (D) Maharaj

१९५७. Name the father of Trilok, Jayanath, Kedarnath, Parshnath, and Awadhnath in the Suragan lineage.

- (A) Chulhai.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Genome Mapping
- (D) Panji Pachanand Devanand Jha (also known as Chhoti Jha).

१९५८. Who are the two sons of Kedarnath from the Phulwadi village lineage?

- (A) Gunadhari Singh.
- (B) Kapil and Aneel.
- (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Baidyanath, Basukinath, and Prayagnath.

१९५९. In the 'Pokhitad Phuldaha' branch, who is the son of Mahaglala?

- (A) Vijaydatta.
- (B) Mahavir and Yaduvir.
- (C) Indranand.
- (D) Krishnakant

१९६०. In the 'Suragan Lowam' root of Beladi, who are the four sons of Baihan?

- (A) Radhanath
- (B) Lekhadatta is the son of Chandidatta.
- (C) Vishwanath, Bateshnath, Karelal, and Yadunath.
- (D) Avadhesh, Vijayesh, Rajesh and Ashutosh

११६१. Who is the father of Bansi and Murli in the Beladi village lineage?

- (A) Shyamlal
- (B) BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person
- (C) Jayadatta and Mansukh.
- (D) Hareram.

११६२. Identify the two sons of Mahesh in the 'Rahtmina' village branch.

- (A) The Gandhavariya Rajputs.
- (B) Haldhar.
- (C) Followers of the Madhyandina Shakha of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (D) Rajanand and Mayanand.

११६३. Who is the father of Jagadanand and Trilokanand in the 'Malangiya' branch?

- (A) Oda Ekahra
- (B) Gauridatt and Shivadatt.
- (C) Kriparam.
- (D) Khadganath, Dayanath, Triveni Nath, and Badrinath

११६४. In the 'Mandar Rajoura' root, who are the three sons of Chitbodh?

- (A) Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None
- (B) Gada (अ०—अ०३/४अ०'अ०३/४).
- (C) Jaykrishna, Balkrishna, and Ramkrishna.
- (D) Sitrinath.

११६५. Who are the four sons of Barinarayan in the Dhangari village branch?

- (A) Uma
- (B) Panji Prabandh (Mithila Genealogy)
- (C) Anirudh.
- (D) Mithilesh, Rajesh, Rupesh, and Awadhesh.

११६६. Identify the two sons of Basukinath in the Dhangari branch.

- (A) MA, BEd, and BL.
- (B) Dheeraj and Neeraj.
- (C) Narasimha.
- (D) Khaua.

११६७. In the 'Uppendra' lineage of Pothia village, who are his four sons?

- (A) Kamdev, Jaldev, Chandradev, and Rurudev.
- (B) Vakil (Advocate).
- (C) Adhyapak (Teacher)
- (D) Doctor (MBBS, MD).

११६८. In the 'Pokhitad Mangrauni' branch, who is the father of Bholanath, Sundarnath, and Singheshwarnath?

- (A) Panji Shastra Martand.
- (B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).
- (C) Maharaja Chhatra Singh.
- (D) Dharmanath.

११६१. In the 'Pokhitad Mahishi' root, who are the three sons of Barinath?

- (A) Sodarpur Ghusaut.
- (B) Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.
- (C) Hanidani Ruramati.
- (D) Janardan, Jagdish, and Kripanand.

११७०. Who are the three sons of Jagdish in the Jagatpur Mandar branch?

- (A) Vijay, Sanjay, and Rajkumar.
- (B) Oral tradition and personal records kept by families.
- (C) M.Sc.
- (D) Chotelal (alias Madhusudan) and Ayodhyanath (alias Bhago).

११७१. Identify the four sons of Mohital in the Sakuri lineage.

- (A) Because the heat is most intense ('Karvi Dhaun') and effective for killing book-damaging insects.
- (B) Pali.
- (C) Padmanand, Chandranand, Dharani, and Sitaram.
- (D) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).

११७२. In the 'Padmanand' lineage, who are his three sons?

- (A) Ramchandra.
- (B) Vijayadutta.
- (C) Ramkrishna, Gaurikant, and Kalikant.
- (D) Yadunath.

११७३. Who are the two sons of Ramkrishna from the Dhangari village branch?

- (A) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.
- (B) Modanand.
- (C) Shilakant
- (D) Bansidhar and Rajkumar.

११७४. In the Sodarpur Katka lineage of Pothia village, who is identified as the son of Madhusudan?

- (A) Simritlal
- (B) Shobhakant
- (C) Basukinath and Vinod.
- (D) Yadav.

११७५. In the Sodarpur Katka record, Madhukant's son Manoj is a resident of which village?

- (A) Pothia
- (B) Awadhesh, Mithilesh, Nagesh, Nilesh, and Pranesh.
- (C) Adhyapak
- (D) Ramchandra

११७६. Vidyadhar's five sons in the Sodarpur Katka lineage are Shikant, Shashikant, Udaykant, Abhikant, and ____.

- (A) Ray Chandrarayan.
- (B) Gunaikar Jha.
- (C) Sundarkant
- (D) Shankar.

१९७७. Dharmapur Desh resident Ramanand has two sons: Rajiv Kumar and ____.

- (A) Cultural heritage.
- (B) The five northern divisions are 'Panch-Gaur' and the five southern divisions are 'Panch-Dravida'.
- (C) Thithar.
- (D) Subhash Kumar

१९७८. According to the Dharmapur records, who is the son of Rajiv Kumar?

- (A) Piyush
- (B) Kansnarayan.
- (C) It marks the formal registration and centralisation of Maithil genealogy under royal decree.
- (D) Harikrishna.

१९७९. Who are the three sons of Kamlu recorded in the Beladi village context?

- (A) Shalandhar, Shankar, and Yugesha
- (B) Mahidhar, Satyadhar, and Kamaladhar.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Triloknath and Goloknath.

१९८०. Shalandhar's sons in the Madanpur village record are Rajesh and ____.

- (A) Ajit
- (B) Raghuvaran, Yaduvansh, and Harivansh
- (C) Jaldhar.
- (D) Vaidya (or Ayurvedacharya).

१९८१. Ganesh's sons in the Salkha lineage are Umakant (alias Nannu), Gangadhar, and ____.

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Gaurikant
- (C) Swarupanand (Bechu) and Vinodanand.
- (D) Shobhakant

१९८२. Baidyanath's three sons recorded in Phulwari village are Prajun, Kartik, and ____.

- (A) Gopala
- (B) Abhishek and Lokesh.
- (C) Shri Mohan and Ram Mohan.
- (D) Vedarambha (the start of Vedic study).

१९८३. In the Gangoli Sakuri lineage, Nokhelal is the son of ____.

- (A) Ramprasad
- (B) Mahadev.
- (C) Jadiya (Satlakha).
- (D) Tirthanath and Nidhinath

१९८४. Who are the sons of Balkishore in the Beladi village record?

- (A) Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev.
- (B) Suman and Kapil
- (C) Maharaja Chhatra Singh.
- (D) Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.

१९८५. In the Sodarpur Katka Dhangari record, Chakradhar's sons are named ____ and ____.

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- (B) Manbodh.
- (C) Ganesh; Suresh
- (D) Madhusudan is the son of Shivadev.

१९८६. Ganesh, son of Chakradhar, has two sons named Madhav and ____.

- (A) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Bhagiratha (also known as Megh).
- (C) Ghanshyam
- (D) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

१९८७. In the Patliwad Hati lineage, Manohar's sons are Anand and ____.

- (A) Vijay Dutt.
- (B) Narapati
- (C) Punyadhara
- (D) MSc and PhD

१९८८. Who are the two sons of Tulakrishna mentioned in the Dhangari records?

- (A) Rajesh, Rakesh, and Mukesh.
- (B) Avadhish.
- (C) The late medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Saka).
- (D) Gangadutt and Bhikshuk

१९८९. Garibnath's son in the Gangoli Sakuri record is named ____.

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandini Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) Mahavir.
- (D) Kalikadutt

१९९०. Kalikadutt's son is identified as ____.

- (A) Lakshmishwar.
- (B) Barihna
- (C) To train students and avoid excessive commercialism/greed in their duties.
- (D) Gopinath himself, son of Matinath.

१९९१. According to the text, Vasudev and Sheetaladutt are the sons of ____.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Kalikadutt
- (D) M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.

१९९२. In the Patliwad Hati record, the two sons of Khekhann are named ____ and ____.

- (A) The Chhandogya ritual includes four samskaras: Namakarana, Chudakarana, Upanayana, and Samavartana.
- (B) Dukhi; Bhikhi
- (C) Rajendra Jha
- (D) Kanak.

१९९३. Who are the sons of Harihar in the Patliwad Hati lineage?

- (A) Yashodhar and Gangadhar
- (B) Dharnidhar
- (C) Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

१९९४. The sons of Harihar and Gangadhar include Sridhar (alias Bhola), Shashidhar, Giridhar, and ____.

- (A) Punyadhara
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (C) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (D) Jitendra, Amarendra, and Shailendra

१९९५. Kamlanand's two sons are Thakuranand and ____.

- (A) Padmanand
- (B) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.
- (C) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi
- (D) The text does not name a work but attributes the order to Maharaj Madhava Singh in 1760 AD.

१९९६. According to the Jamdouli record, Sitaram and Rajendro are the sons of ____.

- (A) Shri Narayan
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Shrikrishna
- (D) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.

१९९७. Who are the sons of Indranarayan mentioned in the Dhangari records?

- (A) Devkant
- (B) Jagadanand and Janardan
- (C) Lakshminatha.
- (D) Chandrabali (and Dharmadatta).

१९९८. Keshivalal's three sons are Ravikant, Umakant, and ____.

- (A) Dharnidhar
- (B) Madhukant
- (C) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).
- (D) Pritinath, Chetnath, Rajnath, and Poshan.

१९९९. In the Maithil records, what does the term 'Dau' signify when linking lineages?

- (A) Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Jaykant
- (C) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- (D) It indicates a link to the maternal grandfather's lineage (literally 'daughter's son').

२०००. Who are the sons of Dharmadutt, as mentioned in the Choudhary (Jha) records?

- (A) Raja Vedanand Singh.
- (B) Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath
- (C) Hani and Ranglal.
- (D) Mahesh.

२००१. Who are identified as the two sons of Keshav Prasad (Keshi)?

- (A) Radhanath and Dayanath.
- (B) Ganapati.
- (C) Shankaradatta.
- (D) Bhogishwar.

२००२. Name the son of Radhanath mentioned in the genealogy.

- (A) Vidyanand, Udyanand, Sachchidanand, Vimalanand, and Parmanand.
- (B) Modananda.
- (C) Homenath.
- (D) Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.

२००३. Name the three sons of Vedanand.

- (A) Shramardhar and Krishnadhar.
- (B) Rajmohan, Rammohan, and Manmohan.
- (C) Shaka 1248 (equivalent to 1326 AD).
- (D) Udyanand, Jayanarayan, Chaturanand, Gopinath, Dharmanand, and Vidyanand.

२००४. List the five sons of Umakant.

- (A) Harpati (also known as Shobhika).
- (B) Raja Giridhar Narayan.
- (C) Chiranjiv.
- (D) Kalikant (Gopal), Krishnakant, Chandrakant, Shrikant, and Madhullatta.

२००५. Who is the son of Basantilal who resided in Khashpur?

- (A) Collective written records of clan lineages, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatt in the 7th century.
- (B) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.
- (C) Madhukant.
- (D) The Late Medieval period.

२००६. Who are the two sons of Madhukant?

- (A) Panchavadan, Madhukar, and Ninu.
- (B) Manoj and Saroj.
- (C) Ramnath.
- (D) To differentiate between families based on their changing social practices and marital choices.

२००७. Name the two sons of Bhajanlal.

- (A) Dighve.
- (B) It is the year (1326 AD) when the Panji Prabandh was formally established.
- (C) Shyamakant and Radhakant.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

२००८. Who is the son of Radhakant?

- (A) Shankardatta.
- (B) Differences in climate, language, diet, dress, and difficulty of travel between regions.
- (C) Maharaj Chhatra Singh.
- (D) Amarkant.

२००९. Name the three sons of Basantilal.

- (A) Bhagirath.
- (B) Krishnavir.
- (C) Modanand, Kiratyanand, and Jagadanand.
- (D) Nityanand and Sadanand

२०१०. Who are the two sons of Kiratyanand?

- (A) Awadhesh and Shambhunath.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)
- (C) Hridaymani.
- (D) Ruranand and Indranand

२०११. Who is the son of Modanand who had sons named Mithilesh and Mukesh?

- (A) Mahanand.
- (B) Khushikanth and Punitlal
- (C) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (D) Tirthmani.

२०१२. Who are the two sons of Butrinath?

- (A) Mahavir and Yaduvir.
- (B) Balkishore.
- (C) Rurananda, Gajananda, and Jhulananda.
- (D) Madhukar from Gangor.

२०१३. List the three sons of Yaduvir.

- (A) It was established in 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (B) Radhavallabh.
- (C) Chandranath, Indunath, and Kashinath.
- (D) Chiranjiv

२०१४. What professional title is associated with Vishwanath, the son of Dharmanath?

- (A) He served as a 'Daroga' (Police Sub-Inspector).
- (B) Long-term Mukhya (Village Head).
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Akshadhar and Durgadhar.

२०१५. List the five sons of Vishwanath.

- (A) Ramakanta, Radhakanta, Raghunath, and Yadunath.
- (B) Chitradhar.
- (C) Chhatradhari.
- (D) Kumarnath, Sushil (BA), Sunil (Pr. Omkarnath), Shubhankar (MA), and Umaday.

२०१६. Name the two sons of Jayant Kumar.

- (A) Paritosh Priyadarshi and Abhishek Priyadarshi.
- (B) Principal.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (D) Amarik is the son of Madhusudan.

२०१७. Name the son of Narayan (Pr. Damodar).

- (A) It marks the formal adoption of the Panji system by the Maithil community.
- (B) Kalikadatta
- (C) The Videha dynasty.
- (D) Rajiv.

२०१८. Name the three sons of Digambar.

- (A) Dhamdaha.
- (B) Madhukant, Nikant, and Surendrakant.
- (C) Maharaj
- (D) Balbhadra.

२०१९. In the Ratipara lineage, what are the recorded lifespan dates for Pandit Dinesh Lal Pathak?

- (A) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar
- (B) Raghunath
- (C) Mahopadhyaya Gunakar.
- (D) 1912 to 1990 AD.

२०२०. Who are the four sons of Pandit Dinesh Lal Pathak from his first wife, Bharti Devi?

- (A) Ajaynath.
- (B) Ramkrishna, Gaurikant, and Kalikant.
- (C) Karunesh, Padmesh, Hrishikesh, and Naresh.
- (D) Bhanukar (also known as Doman).

२०२१. Name the three sons of Pandit Dinesh Lal Pathak from his second wife, Shyama Devi.

- (A) Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.
- (B) Matiram and Gatiram
- (C) The group of Brahmins traditionally residing in the western part of the region.
- (D) Kirtinath and Vanshidhar.

२०२२. What subject does Professor Padmesh teach, and what is his degree?

- (A) History (MA).
- (B) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.
- (C) Chhandogas perform 4 specific sacraments, while Vajasaneyis perform 4 different ones including 'Vedarambha'.
- (D) Lotan

२०२३. Who is a Professor at the National Defence Academy (NDA) in Khadakwasla, Pune?

- (A) Durgadatta.
- (B) Jaldhar.
- (C) Panjekar.
- (D) Professor Shri Manivendra.

२०२४. What are the academic qualifications of Satyendra, son of Hrishikesh?

- (A) Pa. Chaa (or Nidhika).
- (B) The Madhyandina branch of the Shukla Yajurveda.
- (C) Because it acts as a detailed hereditary database tracking genetic lineages over 1000 years.
- (D) MA, BEd, and BL.

२०२५. Name the two sons of Professor Padmesh.

- (A) Raghunath and Gangadhar.
- (B) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).
- (C) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya.
- (D) Raghavendra and Madhvendra.

२०२६. Who is the son of Brajesh Pathak and what is his profession?

- (A) Residents of Purnia (Radhakant and Prof. Kalikant's lineage).
- (B) Panji Kamlapati.
- (C) Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of the Uchcha Vidyalaya.
- (D) Shivendu, a Bank Probationary Officer (PO).

२०२७. List the five sons of Ramesh Chandra Lal Pathak.

- (A) Awadhesh, Mithilesh, Nagesh, Nilesh, and Pranesh.
- (B) Tikanath's son is Phajinath.
- (C) Kangai.
- (D) Devendra, Vijayendra, Shailendra, and Drijendra.

२०२८. What is the profession of Awadhesh, son of Ramesh Chandra Lal Pathak?

- (A) Nevalal
- (B) Taradatta
- (C) Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh.
- (D) Vakil (Lawyer) with BA and BL degrees.

२०२९. Who are the four sons of Radhakant listed in the Bhatottar branch?

- (A) The genealogist is known as a Panjkar.
- (B) Amarnath, Vishwanath, Indranath, and Kedarnath.
- (C) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Harishwar

२०३०. What professional qualifications are held by Dr Subhash Chandra, son of Amarnath?

- (A) MA, PhD, and Principal (Pradhanadhyapak).
- (B) Akashvani (All India Radio)
- (C) Kumarnath, Sushil (BA), Sunil (Pr. Omkarnath), Shubhankar (MA), and Umaday.
- (D) Ganapati.

२०३१. Who are the four sons of Vishwanath Prasad Lal?

- (A) Baidyanath and Durgadatta.
- (B) Prakash Chandra, Bhal Chandra, Akhilesh Chandra, and Mukesh Chandra.
- (C) Kalikadutt
- (D) Ramanand, Gajanand, Sadanand, and Kityanand

२०३२. Bhawani, of the Badhari root, is the father of which son?

- (A) Ramdular.
- (B) It marks the official start of the Panji system under Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Nagesh and Vidyadhar.

२०३३. Who are the two sons of Shivanand?

- (A) Principal (Pracharya)
- (B) Kashinath and Bholanath.
- (C) Badu, the son of Prannath from Sakaradhi.
- (D) Saryug and Rajendra.

२०३४. Radhakant, son of Giridhari, has which two sons?

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (B) Kharaure Bhaur (often referred to as the Khandavala lineage).
- (C) Nandlal
- (D) Vishnu Dev and Tuntun.

२०३५. Sonalal is the father of which individual (also known as Mahadev)?

- (A) Casteist
- (B) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar)
- (C) Jeevanand.
- (D) The genealogical records of Maithil Brahmins, tracking lineages from approximately 450 AD to 2009 AD.

२०३६. What is the recorded profession of Sushilkant (BA)?

- (A) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD).
- (B) Ayodhyanath.
- (C) Haridev, Digambar, and Shridhar.
- (D) Adhyapak (Teacher).

२०३७. Who are the three sons of Abhimanyu?

- (A) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, and Chidhar (along with Chandradhar and Manodhar).
- (B) Jadiya (Satlakha).
- (C) The Maharaj of Surgan.
- (D) Anupama and Jayapama.

२०३८. Gangadhar is the father of Digambar and ____.

- (A) Krishnabodh, Jagdish and Avadhesh.
- (B) Pitambar.
- (C) He was the father-in-law of Maheshdatt's son.
- (D) Shivnath.

२०३९. Madanmohan is the father of which individual (also known as Nangdu)?

- (A) Bhimshankar.
- (B) Phaninand and Fakir.
- (C) Basukinath, Pashupati, Suman, and Buddhinath
- (D) Hari Madhav

२०४०. Kishornath is the father of Kripanand, Suryanand, and ____.

- (A) Tirthanath and Nidhinath
- (B) Sudarshan and Suraj.
- (C) Pa. Chaan (or Nidhika).
- (D) Madhukant.

२०४१. Sitanath, son of Kripanand, is the father of Avadhesh, Mithilesh, and ____.

- (A) Taraghar.
- (B) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).
- (C) Akhilesh.
- (D) Ramchandra and Shrikrishna.

२०४२. Madhukant is the father of Kalikant, Shobhakant, Shashikant, Santosh, and ____.

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Manoj.
- (C) Sohago.
- (D) Harihi.

२०४३. Brajbihari is the father of Nikant and ____.

- (A) Devkant.
- (B) Jayram, Shriram, and Vasudeva
- (C) Mahadev.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry and preserve the palm-leaf Panji manuscripts in the sun.

२०४४. Durgadatt is the father of which two sons?

- (A) Govind.
- (B) Gauridatt and Shivadatt.
- (C) The transliteration of Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.
- (D) Anant and Krishnadev.

२०४५. Shivadatt is the father of Sudhir and ____.

- (A) Shivsunder, Nisunder, Harisunder, Kirtisunder, and Premsunder.
- (B) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- (C) Gauripati.
- (D) Sunil.

२०४६. What is the recorded profession of Narayanji, son of Kamalnath?

- (A) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (B) Adhyapak (Teacher).
- (C) Madhusudan and Ratnanath
- (D) Madhusudan.

२०४७. Radhanath, son of Kamalnath, is the father of Gopalji, Yadavji, Vishwam, and ____.

- (A) Tirhuta (Maithili script).
- (B) Kune and Vadan
- (C) Vijayadatta.
- (D) Kedar.

२०४८. Tufani is the father of Chamalal (Sita Prasad), Damodar, and ____.

- (A) Hardatta (Badrinath)
- (B) Aniruddha.
- (C) Ray Chandrarayan.
- (D) Raja Bahadur.

२०४९. What professional background is recorded for Manujeshwar, son of Kapileshwar?

- (A) Master of Business Administration (MBA).
- (B) Kundan and Nandan
- (C) Raja Dullaro.
- (D) BA Philosophy and Teacher (Adhyapak).

२०५०. Who are the two sons of Sahadev?

- (A) Pothia
- (B) Dayananda and Vidyananda.
- (C) Balkrishna and Jaykrishna.
- (D) Kangali.

२०५१. Shashinath is the father of Sridhar and which individual (also known as Madruka)?

- (A) Senior Officer at the State Bank of India.
- (B) Kameshwara.
- (C) Madhukant.
- (D) Lakshmana (Pradyumna).

२०५२. Madhukant is the father of ____.

- (A) Krishnakant.
- (B) Krishnadev, Vishnudev, and Shankar.
- (C) Maharajadhiraja Rameshwar Singh.
- (D) Water, oil, and loose binding.

२०५३. Who is the father of Poshan in the Dharmpur Desh (Kala Balua) records?

- (A) Rajuka
- (B) Balbhadra.
- (C) Madhukarpatti Darhara
- (D) Pabauli.

२०५४. In the Sultanpur Pavanichob lineage, who are the three sons of Dhurjati?

- (A) Dr Umesh
- (B) Jagaddhar.
- (C) Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati
- (D) Madhusudan.

२०५५. In the Ramnagar Sultanpur records, who are the two sons of Mishra Kokan?

- (A) Chandra Lochan (or Raja Durgaprasad).
- (B) He mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of collective lineage records.
- (C) Nityanand and Sadanand
- (D) Madhav, Gangesh, and Lambodara.

२०५६. Who is the father of Mohilal in the lineage of Nityanand?

- (A) Ganeshadatta.
- (B) Indradev, Jivach, Kamadev and Ramdev.
- (C) Mangaladatt
- (D) Radhanath

୨୦୫୭. Identify the four sons of Shambhudatt: Bacharan, Genalal, Surkhilal, and ____.

- (A) Pariyamb
- (B) Mahesh.
- (C) Radhanath
- (D) Devadhar and Muralidhar are listed as the sons of Kamalapani.

୨୦୫୮. Identify the father of Krishnadev in the Nageshwar lineage.

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Shivanand.
- (C) Nageshwar
- (D) Shaka 1248 (1326 AD).

୨୦୫୯. In the Kharidah records, who is the father of Rajendra?

- (A) Ganesh
- (B) Triloknath, Vijaynath, Phulendranath and Udaynath.
- (C) Health Minister
- (D) Shailendra and Somendra.

୨୦୬୦. Who is the father of Mahadev-kol in the Rajendra lineage?

- (A) Saka 1248.
- (B) Rajendra
- (C) Bhadrpada (roughly 16th August to 15th September).
- (D) The Samavedi ceremony includes four specific rituals (Namkaran, Chuda-karan, Upnayan, Samavartan) as a single sequence.

୨୦୬୧. Identify the father of the sons Vijay, Ajay, Gajendra, and Amar Kumar in Simarihad Khauhal.

- (A) Chandrakishor
- (B) Jadiya (Satlakha).
- (C) Tirthanand, Nageshwar, and Kameshwar.
- (D) MM Butesh

୨୦୬୨. Who is the father of Sarvesh Kumar in the Simarihad records?

- (A) Vijay Kumar
- (B) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (C) Siddhant Patra.
- (D) Gunakar Jha

୨୦୬୩. In the Simarihad records, who are the three sons of Chandranath?

- (A) Shivnath, Ganesh, and Mahesh
- (B) Harivansh.
- (C) Gumani.
- (D) Gangadhar (Son of Bholanath).

୨୦୬୪. Who is the father of Chandrakant and Krishnakant in the Hariamb Shikha Kharidah records?

- (A) Shrikrishna.
- (B) Avadhbihari (Thakur) and Balbhadra.
- (C) Simshihad Khamgada
- (D) Kunjbihari and Brajbihari.

२०६५. In the Belunch Sakuri records, who is the father of Sokhelal?

- (A) Brajlal
- (B) Sanjay and Pankaj
- (C) Manmukh.
- (D) M.M. Khagesh

२०६६. In the Khandwala Gadh records, who are the two sons of Saburdatt?

- (A) Madhusudana.
- (B) Madhulatta (Village: Oini).
- (C) Giridhari and Chanan (Grandson)
- (D) Nikant, Devkanth, Mayakanth, and Dayakanth.

२०६७. In the Ghusaut Nigad records, who is the father of Devan?

- (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (B) Yogendra.
- (C) Kundan and Nandan
- (D) Anuplal

२०६८. Identify the father of Satyanarayan in the Ghusaut Nigad lineage.

- (A) Panjikars
- (B) Sadupadhyay Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.
- (D) Devan

२०६९. In the Nikhooti Kadmaha records, who are the two sons of Shankarlal?

- (A) Shilanath and Lilanath
- (B) Lokhada
- (C) Diwakar, Shyamal Kishore, Arun Kumar, and Nishakar.
- (D) Rai Raghudev.

२०७०. Identify the father of Buddhinath, Siddhinath, Madhukant, and Indrakant in Kadmaha.

- (A) Maharaj Narapati.
- (B) Panjekar.
- (C) Brahmadev
- (D) Anand

२०७१. In the Jijival Bhadgam records, who is the father of Niyaylal?

- (A) Manohari
- (B) History (MA).
- (C) Abhash and Vibhash.
- (D) Leo (Simha Rashi), usually between 16 August and 15 September.

२०७२. Who is the father of Mayakant and Jayakant in the Belunch Gadh records?

- (A) The purity of the 'Jati' (caste/lineage) through births from valid, non-related parents.
- (B) Mukund
- (C) Nahayan
- (D) Madhu and Madhav.

२०७३. In the Baheradhi Parhat records, who are the three sons of Munni?

- (A) From 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.
- (B) Chhotkan.
- (C) He was a BA and a Railway Officer.
- (D) Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath

२०७४. In what year is Raj Pandit Kameshwar recorded in the Oiniwar Jagatpur lineage?

- (A) Bhavanand and Devanand.
- (B) Shankaradatta.
- (C) 1360 AD
- (D) Panjikars acting under the King's order, which led to further sub-divisions.

२०७५. Who was the wife of Maharaja Shiva Singh of the Oiniwar dynasty?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Maharani Lakhima
- (C) The lineage of Dhiru
- (D) Definition: The formal state department or office created to manage Panji records under royal authority.

२०७६. Which specific school of philosophy was Mahamahopadhyaya Butesh an expert in?

- (A) Navya-Nyaya Shastra
- (B) Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.
- (C) Water (Jal), oil (Tail), and loose binding (Shthila Bandhan).
- (D) Brahmanand (alias Babuanji), Vidyand, and Krishnanand

२०७७. In which village did Mahamahopadhyaya Butesh establish his teaching school (Shikshanshala)?

- (A) Mangrauni (Mangalvani)
- (B) Baldev, son of Satyadev.
- (C) Acharya Doctor.
- (D) The intense heat during this time effectively eliminates pests and preserves the ink.

२०७८. Who was the father of Maharaja Bhogishwar in the Oiniwar dynasty?

- (A) Maharajadhiraja Indra Narayan.
- (B) Manmukh.
- (C) Kameshwar Singh
- (D) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married his first cousin (maternal uncle's daughter).

२०७९. Who was the son of Maharaja Bhaveshwar Singh according to the Oiniwar records?

- (A) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first to be entrusted.
- (B) Dev Singh
- (C) Radhanath and Dayanath.
- (D) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).

२०८०. Shri Yogendra Narayan served as the _____ for the Bihar Administrative Service.

- (A) Deputy Secretary (Up-Sachiv)
- (B) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (D) Lalbehari, Bhushan, Gangadatt, Kala, Diheshwar, or Tarapati.

२०८१. Which medical position did Dr Shyam Sundar hold at the Purnia Sadar Hospital?

- (A) Ganeshadatta.
- (B) Distinguished University Professor.
- (C) Superintendent
- (D) Dhananjay.

२०८२. Where was the residence of Mahopadhyaya Dharishwar, son of Prabhakar?

- (A) Tala-patra (Palm leaves).
- (B) Haripur
- (C) Avadhabihari.
- (D) Mahadev Jha (son of Anant Jha).

२०८३. In the Oiniwar Jagatpur lineage, who was the son of Rameshwar?

- (A) Harishwar
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Jayanta and Bhanuchandra.
- (D) Yajurveda (Madhyandina Shakha) and Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

२०८४. Who was the father of the modern administrative officer Arun Kumar?

- (A) Shri Devesh.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Sanjay and Pankaj
- (D) Yogendra Narayan

२०८५. According to the text, who was the father of Mahamahopadhyaya Pashupati?

- (A) Dwarikanath and Padmanath.
- (B) MM Butesh
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (D) Vaidyanath

२०८६. The village 'Matiyadi' is associated with which primary figure mentioned in the text?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Umapati
- (C) Jagannath
- (D) Khelanand

२०८७. Who was the son of Vishnupati in the Matiyadi records?

- (A) Umapati
- (B) Ratideva, Udayakara, Mandana, Vidyananda, Raghupati, Vidhupati, Chandrapati, and Chintamani.
- (C) Shobhakant
- (D) Bhavani (son of Chidaman).

२०८८. Who was the father of Maharaja Ganesh in the Oiniwar dynasty?

- (A) Bhogishwar
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (C) He unknowingly married his own cousin (his father's sister's daughter's daughter) due to a lack of recorded lineage.
- (D) Rutsaut.

२०८९. Who were the sons of Maharaja Ganesh?

- (A) Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.
- (B) Veer Singh and Kirti Singh
- (C) Dharmanath and Jaynath.
- (D) Arundhati (Tara).

२०९०. Maharaja Bhaveshwar Singh was also known by the title ____.

- (A) Gangadhar
- (B) Sada-vatti
- (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.
- (D) Bhav Singh

२०९१. Where did Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk's son, Ganesheshwar, reside?

- (A) Vijayadatt.
- (B) Vijaydatt.
- (C) Pariyamb
- (D) Babu Mishra.

२०९२. Who was the father of MM Ruchikar and MM Ratikar?

- (A) Mansukh.
- (B) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- (C) Mithila.
- (D) Dumaria High School.

२०९३. In the Jalaiwar lineage, who were the two sons of Thakur Mosaheb?

- (A) Balkrishna.
- (B) Adhiklal and Kamallal
- (C) Tarananda.
- (D) Gokulnath

२०९४. Which title was held by Bhaveshwar Singh in the Mithila kingdom?

- (A) Baldev, son of Satyadev.
- (B) Yadunandan and Dhruvanandan
- (C) Teacher (Adhyapak)
- (D) Maharajadhiraja

२०९५. The figure Mahamahattaka Kusumeshwar was the son of which King?

- (A) Ratir Siddhu.
- (B) The genealogical records of Maithil Brahmins, tracking lineages from approximately 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Kameshwar Singh
- (D) Prabhuka

२०९६. Who was the father of Rajballabh and Lakhai in the Oiniwar dynasty?

- (A) Prannath, Dayanath, Dullah, and Bali.
- (B) Banka Umanath.
- (C) Baldev and Jayadev.
- (D) Bhogishwar

२०९७. The son of MM Ruchikar named Madhav resided in which village?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).
- (B) Lotan
- (C) Ganggora
- (D) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, and Chidhar (along with Chandradhar and Manodhar).

२०९८. In the Budhwal lineage, who was the father of the figure Bhanu?

- (A) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (B) Pothia
- (C) MM Madhukar
- (D) Satyadev

२०९९. Who was the father of the modern administrative officer Ashok Kumar (SDO)?

- (A) Vakil (Lawyer) with BA and BL degrees.
- (B) Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None
- (C) Ramnarayan
- (D) Tirhuta (also known as Mithilakshar).

२१००. Pathak Rajendra of Jahanpur is described as having what social characteristic?

- (A) Jagannath and Manoj.
- (B) Dharmaprayan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)
- (C) Baunu.
- (D) Bhangi and Mohan Lal.

२१०१. Which village is the site of the 'Karmada Analpur' lineage?

- (A) Panch Gaur.
- (B) Duvashya.
- (C) Lakshmikant, Radhakant, and Umakant
- (D) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar).

२१०२. The root 'Darhara Badgam' is located in which specific village within the Saharsa region?

- (A) Mahishi.
- (B) Kumar Keshavanand Singh.
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) He mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya', an early form of collective lineage records.

२१०३. Which village is the root of the 'Sodarpur Hasouli' lineage?

- (A) Hadirahi.
- (B) Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.
- (C) Ramchandra.
- (D) Linguist, journalist, and radio announcer.

२१०४. The root 'Sodarpur Mahiya' in the Nalshira region is linked to which village?

- (A) Durgadutta
- (B) Shivanand and Vidyanand.
- (C) Pada.
- (D) Panji Shastra Martand.

२१०५. According to the text, which prominent Indian leader was hosted by Haldhar Mishra during the independence movement?

- (A) Dr Rajendra Prasad.
- (B) Bhagwandatt
- (C) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).
- (D) Sundarnath and Vishwanath

२१०६. Which village is the residence of the 'Oini Jagatpur' lineage in Purnia?

- (A) The Tattvachintamani.
- (B) Bhadrpada (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (C) Mukunda and Shankara.
- (D) Badehara Kothi.

२१०७. In the 'Bela Champavati' section, what is the profession of Yadunandan?

- (A) Bank Manager.
- (B) Tantra Vartika.
- (C) Liladatta
- (D) Genome Mapping (due to its systematic tracking of hereditary traits and lineages).

२१०८. In the genealogy of 'Sodarpur Gaur', who is the son of Mahamahopadhyaya Vishwanath?

- (A) Mahamaho Ratnath.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- (C) Shyam Sundar (also known as Manager).
- (D) Varna-Ratnakara.

२१०९. The 'Takwal Ankusi' lineage is associated with which location?

- (A) The 'Shakha Panji' was introduced, which detailed specific branches of lineages.
- (B) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Bhadra.
- (D) Jaldhar.

२११०. The 'Sodarpur Mani' section mentions a resident of 'Paderiya' named ____.

- (A) Ganggora
- (B) Nakat.
- (C) Gauripati.
- (D) Dineshwar Nath.

२१११. Who is the father of Kapil Dev Kunwar in the 'Oini Jagatpur' lineage?

- (A) Rudrapati.
- (B) Bhujanidh
- (C) Tantra Varttika by Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Shrikant.

२११२. Identify the son of Yadunandan noted as an 'Education Spreader'.

- (A) Raja Ishwari Datta.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Yadunandan.
- (D) Naiyayika (Logic) and Darshanshastra (Philosophy)

२११३. According to the Soradpur lineage, who is the father of Gajanand and Chindanand?

- (A) Yadunandan.
- (B) Tedhara.
- (C) Gulab.
- (D) Ankhayaka.

२११४. What is the specific professional role of Gajanand in the Mithila administrative context?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) It is considered one of the best-preserved and most accurate Shakha Panjis from the 18th century.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra-Varttika).
- (D) He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.

२११५. Which individual from the Salampur lineage served as a Professor at Darbhanga Medical College and was a noted physician?

- (A) Dr Prof. Ganpat.
- (B) Rudranath
- (C) Shaligram.
- (D) To train students and avoid excessive commercialism/greed in their duties.

२११६. Which individual served as the Advocate General of the Patna High Court and the Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council from 2007-2012?

- (A) Tara Kant Jha.
- (B) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.
- (C) Santlal
- (D) He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.

२११७. According to the text, Tara Kant Jha is considered a leading activist for which cause?

- (A) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Dayanath, Prabhunath, and Shrinath.
- (D) The movement for a separate Mithila State.

२११८. In the lineage of Jajwal, whose name was used to establish the 'Pachwar Par' Shrestha Panji?

- (A) Mahadev Jha (son of Anant Jha).
- (B) Phaninand and Fakir.
- (C) Madhurapati.
- (D) Durbhikh.

२११९. In the Oini lineage, who are the three sons of Bhawani?

- (A) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.
- (B) Jagalaxmi.
- (C) Father and son.
- (D) Gangadhar, Rishikesh, and Krishni.

२१२०. In the Darrihara Badgam lineage, who is the son of Ramkar?

- (A) Harikar.
- (B) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.
- (C) Kedarnath, the son of Purandar.
- (D) Manmohan.

२१२१. Which specific branch of the family moved from Salampur to Lalbagh, Darbhanga?

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) Chotelal (alias Madhusudan) and Ayodhyanath (alias Bhago).
- (C) The descendants of Mishra Shivi.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

२१२२. Who are the sons of Shyam Lal in the Salampur-Darbhanga line?

- (A) Madhava
- (B) Madhav.
- (C) Aparaj Bhattiada
- (D) Shri Raman and Raghunath.

२१२३. In the Narsam lineage, who are the sons of Mishra Purushottam?

- (A) Ramanand and Bhavanand.
- (B) Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.
- (C) Darihara.
- (D) Lakshmeshwar Singh

२१२४. Which individual in the Jajwal lineage is described as a 'Kaviraj'?

- (A) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).
- (B) Gunakar Jha
- (C) The Maithila Panji Prabandh.
- (D) Chhitai (son of Madhav).

२१२५. The son of Tara Kant Jha, who is also an advocate, is named ____.

- (A) Raghunath Shiromani
- (B) Mantu.
- (C) Maudar.
- (D) Bhagwatnarayan.

२१२६. In the Soradpur Sarisab lineage, who are the two sons of Harihar?

- (A) Dilip, Pradeep, and Sudhir.
- (B) M.M. Khagesh
- (C) Devi
- (D) Matikant and Mayakant.

२१२७. Who are the six sons of Shaktain (Shaun) in the Khandwala lineage?

- (A) Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.
- (B) Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in).
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.
- (D) Mahesh, Harikesh, and Ganesh.

२१२८. In the lineage of Oini, who is the son of HarirÄ m?

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation, typically mid- August to mid-September.
- (B) Bihar Pradesh Congress.
- (C) He inadvertently married his own close relative due to a lack of recorded genealogy.
- (D) Raghunath.

२१२९. In the Madhyanagar (Bengal) lineage, who is the father of Indranarayan?

- (A) 2009 AD.
- (B) Somasharma.
- (C) Bhuvaneshwar.
- (D) Apuch Jha.

२१३०. Identify the two sons of Indranarayan in the Madhyanagar line.

- (A) Kashinath and Bholanath.
- (B) Bhavani (son of Chidaman).
- (C) Krishi Utpadan Bazaar Samiti
- (D) Sushil and Ajit.

२१३१. Which son of Kashinath in the Madhyanagar lineage is associated with the Jagaur Soradpur branch?

- (A) Anand and Ishwarchandra.
- (B) Bhatabadi Mangrauni Pali
- (C) Panch Gaur.
- (D) Hariam

२१३२. In the Bhadeshwar lineage, who are the sons of Khadganarayan?

- (A) The month when the Sun enters Leo (August-September).
- (B) Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.
- (C) Dravida (Tamil Nadu/Kerala area).
- (D) Alok, Deepak, Shushankar and Ambuja.

२१३३. What is the name of the daughter of Dr Manoj Kumar who is an LLB graduate?

- (A) Maharaj Narendra Singh.
- (B) Puja Vats.
- (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Bhagwandatt

२१३४. In the Baliyas Narsam lineage, who is the father of Achyuta, Narayan, Harikrishna, Ramkrishna, and Jagadish?

- (A) Mishra Raghav.
- (B) Madhav.
- (C) 1859 AD (or 1249 Sal Fasli).
- (D) Chulhai.

२१३५. In the Baliyas lineage, who are the sons of Mishra Purandar?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Yadunandan.
- (C) 1307 AD.
- (D) Padhadhar alias Nakatu, Karu, Shivu, Jeevi, and Bhavi.

२१३६. In the Bhor Rajgram lineage, who are the three sons of Moti?

- (A) Keshavlal.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Parmananda, Sadananda, Shravananda, Ghanshyam, and Devananda.
- (D) Baidyanath, Dinanath, and Devkinath.

२१३७. In the Patna branch, what is the professional title of Tara Kant?

- (A) Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir
- (B) To maintain the caste purity of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.
- (C) Mithila.
- (D) Mahadhivakta (Advocate General).

२१३८. Who is identified as the father of Advocate Mantu in the Tara Kant lineage?

- (A) Harasimhadeva.
- (B) Tara Kant.
- (C) They are the sons of Purushottam.
- (D) Rajpur Hardi Sakradhi.

२१३९. In the Khandwala branch, who are the sons of Sankarshana (Shaun)?

- (A) Master of Arts (MA).
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka 1248).
- (C) Bhadrashwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.
- (D) Upadhyay (Yatindra Nath).

२१४०. In the Madhyanager branch of the Bengal Dhajoli region, who is the son of Bhavadev?

- (A) Thethan
- (B) The Madhyandini Shakha of the Yajurveda and the Kauthum Shakha of the Samaveda.
- (C) 64 clans.
- (D) Shivadev and Lakshmiddev.

२१४१. Identify the two sons of Shivadev Jha in the Madhyanager lineage.

- (A) They include 'VedĀ rambha' (beginning of Veda study) instead of just Namakarana.
- (B) Gopal and Gadadhar.
- (C) Rudranand.
- (D) Harikishore and Kamalkishore.

२१४२. Who is the son of Gadadhar Jha in the Madhyanager line?

- (A) Jeevanath.
- (B) Chumman (Shaktinath)
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) To draw a parallel between modern genetic tracking and the ancient Panji system's method of preserving lineage purity.

२१४३. Who is credited with the 'Bhamati' commentary on the Brahma Sutras in the Baliyas lineage records?

- (A) Mithila Sanskrit Post-Graduate Research Institute
- (B) Ghanshyam.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Vachaspati.
- (D) Paat Panji.

२१४४. Which language did Tarakant successfully advocate to include in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) The late medieval period.
- (B) Mukund Jha
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (D) Maithili.

२१४५. Identify the famous physician and professor at Darbhanga Medical College mentioned in the text.

- (A) Dr Ganpati.
- (B) Maharaja Harisimhadeva is the King credited with its initiation.
- (C) Tantra Varttika.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

२१४६. In the context of the Jajwal lineage, which individual was a prominent Congress leader from Sirsiya village?

- (A) Shridev Jha.
- (B) Rajeshwar
- (C) Jaydev, Krishnadev, Chandradev and Shyamdev.
- (D) Maharaj Maheshwar Singh

२१४७. What was the professional role of Gajanand (Sodarpur lineage) in the administrative services?

- (A) Pancha Dravid.
- (B) Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC).
- (C) The Karnat Dynasty.
- (D) Mohan, Kamdev, and Ramdev.

२१४८. Identify the son of Tarakant who is also noted as an advocate.

- (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) rashi (approx. 16 August to 15 September).
- (B) Mantu.
- (C) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.
- (D) Shukla Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch).

२१४९. Which academic degree does the individual Vivek Kashyap hold?

- (A) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.
- (B) Master of Arts (MA).
- (C) Ganeshadatta.
- (D) Modanand Jha.

२१५०. The branch of the Oini lineage located in Bengal is associated with which region?

- (A) Brajnath
- (B) Jagmohan, Aniruddh, and Manmohan.
- (C) Maldah.
- (D) Lohna Sakradhi.

२१५१. The individual Madan is described as a teacher of which subject?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (C) Sanskrit.
- (D) Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.

२१५२. Who was the father of the former Advocate General Tarakant?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) Riddhi.
- (C) Gayadatta.
- (D) Master of Arts (MA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).

२१५३. In the Baliyas lineage, Bhairavdatt and Shankardatt are the sons of ____.

- (A) Padmanabh.
- (B) Somasharma.
- (C) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Girijanand, Padmanand, and Sadanand.

२१५४. In the Oini lineage, who is identified as the son of Hariram?

- (A) Shastri and BA
- (B) Madaneshwar.
- (C) Raghunath.
- (D) Harpati (also known as Shobhika).

२१५५. Who is the son of Pagu in the Jajwal lineage?

- (A) Shripati, Ramapati, Lakshmipati, and Prajapati
- (B) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (C) Shivsunder, Nisunder, Harisunder, Kirtisunder, and Premsunder.
- (D) Juvadirath.

२१५६. The individual Tushar Kumar obtained which professional degree before joining UNICEF?

- (A) Babu Ramapati Singh.
- (B) Amritnath.
- (C) Kameshwar Singh
- (D) Master of Business Administration (MBA).

२१५७. The individual Gayadatta is mentioned as the son of which person in the Jajwal lineage?

- (A) Avadhabihari.
- (B) Jaldhar.
- (C) Yogendra.
- (D) Ramapati Upadhyaya was his teacher.

२१५८. Which professional field was Pashupatinath associated with?

- (A) Rajuka
- (B) King Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Brahmeshwar and Maheshwar.
- (D) Law (Advocate).

२१५९. The Oini lineage member Raghunath has how many sons mentioned in the records?

- (A) Jananand.
- (B) Girijanand and Khelanand.
- (C) The Madhyandina branch.
- (D) Three (Vinod, Santosh, and Sadanand).

२१६०. The Sodarpur member Chintamani (alias Laturun) had which two daughters mentioned as 'Sahodara'?

- (A) Jalay (associated with Krishna).
- (B) The practice was lost, leading them to simply avoid marrying into the same village to prevent prohibited unions.
- (C) Yashu, Raju, and another not fully named.
- (D) Anupama and Jayapama.

२१६१. According to the Naraun Sulhani records, who was the father of Munindramohan, Subodhchand, and Phanindramohan?

- (A) Rajender Mohan.
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Prannath, Dayanath, Dullah, and Bali.

२१६२. Identify the three sons of Kamalakant in the lineage descending from Haridev.

- (A) They are known as 'Vajasaneyi'.
- (B) Ninu, Khirodhar, and Ganga Prasad.
- (C) Kashinath
- (D) Vachha Shivanandan

२१६३. In the genealogy of Khirodhar, who were his three sons?

- (A) Bhagwandatt
- (B) 1097 AD.
- (C) Chand Prasad, Krishna Prasad, and Hari Prasad.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.

२१६४. Who were the sons of Ganga Prasad mentioned in the records of Balia Ekma?

- (A) Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University.
- (B) Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.
- (C) Madhukant, Nikant, and Surendrakant.
- (D) Durgay Prasad, Bhavani Prasad, and Tarani Prasad.

२१६५. Who was the father of Jhumman, a resident of Mahalbadi?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Gopal, Amaresh and Rupesh.
- (C) A branch genealogy record initiated during the reign of Maharaja Madhav Singh in 1760 AD.
- (D) Matar.

२१६६. Identify the two sons of Damodar in the Sambhual lineage.

- (A) Diwakar and Madhukar.
- (B) 1987-07-01 00:00:00
- (C) Master of Business Administration (MBA).
- (D) It marks the traditional date of the 'Panji Prabandh' establishment by Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

२१६७. Who were the sons of Madhukar in the Sambhual lineage?

- (A) Ramkrishna, Gaurikant, and Kalikant.
- (B) Prithvidhar and Rajdhar.
- (C) Satyadev and Dwarikanath
- (D) Rajanand, Sarvanand, Brahmanand, and Shankar.

२१६८. In the lineage of Rajdhar, who were the three sons mentioned?

- (A) Mithila.
- (B) Sabhapati, Gangadhar, and Sripati.
- (C) Sanskrit mixed with Maithili.
- (D) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.

२१६९. Who were the five sons of Sabhapati in the Sambhual lineage?

- (A) Ray Eknarayan.
- (B) Vasudev, Damu, Mani, Maharath, and Yadunandan.
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha was the first Panjekar.
- (D) Khadganand

२१७०. Identify the three sons of Vasudev in the lineage associated with the Marad region.

- (A) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.
- (B) 1326 AD (Saka Era 1248).
- (C) Saka 1248, which is 1326 AD.
- (D) Hado, Salkhan, and Goshaindash.

२१७१. In the lineage of Goshain, who was the son who resided in Sakradih?

- (A) Tulakant
- (B) Baidyanath.
- (C) Tirhuta (Mithilakshar)
- (D) 1991-12-01 00:00:00

२१७२. In the Gorachand lineage, who were the two sons of the resident of Dighey?

- (A) Raju and Raghunath.
- (B) Vavi Prajapati Singh
- (C) M.A., B.Ed.
- (D) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

२१७३. Who was the son of Prannath in the Sodarpur Rohad lineage?

- (A) Dashrath and Manorath
- (B) Raja Chhatranath (or Raja Tanknath).
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)
- (D) Nandlal.

२१७४. Identify the son of Nandlal in the Sodarpur Rohad lineage.

- (A) Kumarila Bhatta (in his work 'Tantra Varttika').
- (B) Kadrain Bhavanayam.
- (C) Vijayadatta.
- (D) Yajneswar.

२१७५. Who were the six sons of Yajneswar?

- (A) Batuknath, Maheshnath, Damodar, Shashishekhar, Deviprasad, and Taraknath.
- (B) Vasudev, Damu, Mani, Maharath, and Yadunandan.
- (C) Rajendra.
- (D) Bhaskarnath.

२१७६. Who was the father of Manek in the Pachyob Padmapur lineage?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Kavikokil (Poet Cuckoo) and Raj Pandit.
- (C) Madhyandini (or Vajasaneyi).
- (D) Ramnath.

২১৩৩. Who were the three sons of Pitho in the Padmapur lineage?

- (A) Kalikadatt
- (B) Suryakar, Bhanukar, and Aditya.
- (C) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya).
- (D) Panji Shastra Maartand.

২১৩৬. Identify the three sons of Chandrakar in the lineage associated with Pachyob.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva is the King credited with its initiation.
- (B) Bank Officer
- (C) Shashidhar.
- (D) Padmadhar, Pankhu, and Jivadhar.

২১৩৭. In the lineage of Jivadhar, who were the six sons mentioned?

- (A) Harisimhadeva
- (B) Boua
- (C) Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (D) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.

২১৬০. Identify the eight sons of Jagat mentioned in the lineage of Srinath.

- (A) Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev.
- (B) The Vindhyachal Mountains.
- (C) Balbhadra.
- (D) Devkrishna, Purushi, Devanand, Paramanand, Veni, Kanh, Vamshi, and Vadana.

২১৬১. Identify the four sons of Devkrishna, who migrated to Malda for livelihood.

- (A) The sons of Rupnath's son, Shashidhar.
- (B) Prasadi, Chunniram, Harilal, and Kali Prasad.
- (C) Amlendu Kumar
- (D) Protecting them from water, oil, and loose binding (Jalaat Rakshe, Tailaat Rakshe).

২১৬২. Who was the son of Chunniram in the lineage of Devkrishna?

- (A) Durgay Prasad.
- (B) Vidyakanth, Shambhu, Mayakanth, Gayakanth, and Udaykanth.
- (C) Pancha Gauda and Pancha Dravida.
- (D) Mahamahopadhyaya, a title conferred upon a highly distinguished scholar.

২১৬৩. Identify the son of Durgay Prasad in the Pachyob lineage.

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (B) The sons are Bhim, Purushottam, and Yadupati.
- (C) Bhogi.
- (D) Dhananjay.

২১৬৪. The village of Kankoura is associated with which broader lineage branch in Malda?

- (A) Munilal, Uchit-lal, Chummit-lal, and Adhik-lal.
- (B) Vaidyanath and Jagannath.
- (C) Dighve.
- (D) Engineer from an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).

২১৮৭. The Pachyob Padmapur lineage is primarily located in which sub-area of Malda?

- (A) Rajuka
- (B) Thakuren Thakur, the son of Vyakarana Charnan Thakur.
- (C) Vishwanath.
- (D) Vagi Tola.

২১৮৮. Who was the son of Keshav mentioned in the lineage of Pachyob Padmapur?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Anhi.
- (C) Vishnupati and Dharanidhar are identified as sons in that lineage.
- (D) Baidju.

২১৮৯. In the lineage of Rajballabh, who were his four sons?

- (A) The transliteration of Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari.
- (B) Nishikant.
- (C) Harijeev, Ramjeev, Lakhan, and Khadgi.
- (D) Madhav and Ramchandra

২১৯০. Who were the five sons of Nandkumar in the Pachyob lineage?

- (A) Nafarichand, Padmalochan, Vishwanath, Mangali, and Chanda.
- (B) It marks the official start of the Panji system under Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (C) Gaurinandan
- (D) Uma

২১৯১. Who were the four sons of Padmalochan in the Pachyob lineage?

- (A) It is recommended when the Sun enters the constellation of Leo (Sinha rashi).
- (B) Sunita
- (C) Phitradrath.
- (D) Sansar, Golakh, Dinbandhu, and Chandra.

২১৯২. Which specific village is repeatedly associated with the Sodarpur lineage in the early entries (33-35)?

- (A) Genome Mapping (450 AD to 2009 AD).
- (B) Yadunath.
- (C) Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati
- (D) Gadhapandoli.

২১৯৩. Entry 49 records a connection to the _____ community, which is traditionally associated with leather work.

- (A) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (B) Chammakarini.
- (C) Arvind, Mithilesh, and Sudarshana
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

২১৯৪. Which female figure's daughter is mentioned in the inter-caste context of entry 54?

- (A) Kanhaiya
- (B) Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).
- (C) Narsingh
- (D) Vavi Brajnandan Singh

२१९३. What specific community does the term 'Rajak' refer to in entries 54 and 55?

- (A) The washerman community.
- (B) Madhav.
- (C) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.
- (D) Rajendra and Pramod.

२१९४. In entry 58, the 'Hariam' lineage is recorded alongside which village associated with 'Madhav'?

- (A) Upendra, Yogendra, and Surendra.
- (B) Darihara.
- (C) Ancient History.
- (D) Ramnath, Jagannath, Gopinath, and Baidyanath

२१९५. Entry 64 notes a 'Rajak Parampara' (washerman tradition) in the context of the _____ lineage.

- (A) Rajakant, Mayakant, Mahakant, and Shambhukant.
- (B) Kishori, Chhabin, Madan, and Raghunath.
- (C) Darihara Karmaha.
- (D) Kamdev, Jaldev, Chandradev, and Rurudev.

२१९६. Entry 69 links the 'Sodarpur Karmaha' group with which village and the individual 'Gadadhar'?

- (A) Chithari
- (B) Gangadhar and Shridhar.
- (C) Radhanath
- (D) Mandar.

२१९७. Which individual is associated with the 'Sodarpur Baheradhi' lineage in entry 73?

- (A) Gangadhar
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (C) Babu Mishra.
- (D) Shrikar.

२१९८. What specific caste is mentioned in the 'Darbhanga Shakha' (Darbhanga branch) in entry 74?

- (A) Yadav (Jaisingh).
- (B) Madhukant.
- (C) Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (D) MA.

२१९९. Entry 75 mentions 'Yadav Rahmu' in the context of which lineage?

- (A) Shaka 1248, which corresponds to 1326 AD.
- (B) Paramanand and Ghananand.
- (C) Khandwala.
- (D) Satlakha

२२००. In entry 80, the 'Sodarpur Baheradhi' lineage is linked to which village group?

- (A) Phanandah.
- (B) Sodarpur Chakliya.
- (C) Rajesh, Ramesh, Rakesh and Suresh.
- (D) Lalita (Meena) and Navina

२२०९. Entry 74 mentions 'Shivapathi' and 'Yagyapathi' in the context of the ____ community.

- (A) Chandogas have four specific samskaras (naming, tonsure, initiation, graduation), while Vajasaneyis include Vedarambha (starting Vedic study).
- (B) The Late Medieval period.
- (C) Bateshnath (also Jateshnath, Shaktinath, and Shyamnath).
- (D) Yadav.

२२१०. In entry 75, the wife of Hrishikesh is noted as being from the ____ caste.

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Mitranath Jha.
- (D) Yadav.

२२११. Which individual is linked to 'Gadhapandoli' in entry 36?

- (A) Ratir Siddhu.
- (B) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.
- (C) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.

२२१२. In entry 94, what type of woman is 'Vartini', leading to a lineage blemish?

- (A) A widow ('Vartini Vidhwa').
- (B) Kulapati.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Baheradhi Parhat.

२२१३. Who is the son of Gangu in the Baheradhi lineage, mentioned in the explanation section?

- (A) Vidyanand, Shivanand, and Vedanand
- (B) Sahebram, Brahmaddutta, Hiramam and Bhaiyaram.
- (C) Do.
- (D) Jadhunath, Devnath, and Guruvar (alias Jaykrishna).

२२१४. The blemish involving 'Rajak Kanya' (Entry 26) refers to a woman from which profession/caste?

- (A) Shankardatt.
- (B) Sunil, Anil, Sushil, Sudhir, and Alok.
- (C) Washerman (Rajak).
- (D) Yajurveda

२२१५. The blemish associated with 'Asamaka Koch Rajvanshi' is linked to a daughter named ____.

- (A) Sohago.
- (B) Harihi.
- (C) Sanjay, Ramdev, and Indradev.
- (D) Suidadi.

२२१६. Who is the son of 'Sudarshan' mentioned in the Sakrarhi lineage context?

- (A) Shankardatta was appointed to manage the Kayastha records.
- (B) Madhyandina Shakha.
- (C) Bhavanidatta.
- (D) Madhav.

२२२५. Who was the son of Gangesha Upadhyaya, himself a famous author of the 'Nyaya' school?

- (A) Ramachandra Vagish.
- (B) Guresuta.
- (C) Vyakaranacharya and MA
- (D) Vardhamana Upadhyaya.

२२२६. The modern digitization and transliteration of ancient Panji records began in which year?

- (A) 2000 AD (Chaitra month).
- (B) Ruranand and Indranand
- (C) Pradyumna and Abhiram.
- (D) Madhukar

२२२७. Which school of logic was founded in Navadvipa by Vasudeva and Raghunath after studying in Mithila?

- (A) Vijayadutta.
- (B) Krishnavir.
- (C) The Navya-Nyaya school.
- (D) Yadunath.

२२२८. Which disciple of Vasudeva Sarvabhauma famously defeated the Mithila teacher Pakshadhar Mishra in debate?

- (A) Shivaram is the son of Ramadev.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyay.
- (C) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by tracking lineages.
- (D) Raghunath Shiromani.

२२२९. The title 'Jagadguru' used for Gangesha Upadhyaya is compared to which modern academic title in the text?

- (A) A formal certificate issued by a Panjekar confirming that a couple is not related within prohibited degrees.
- (B) Sakradhi.
- (C) Distinguished University Professor.
- (D) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, and Devaki.

२२३०. According to the text, why did Mithila teachers like Pakshadhar Mishra forbid the copying of the Tattvachintamani?

- (A) Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- (B) Harishankar (Grammarians/Vaiyakarana).
- (C) To maintain their monopoly on Navya-Nyaya education within Mithila.
- (D) Kalako

२२३१. What is the historical significance of the 'Karnat' dynasty in the context of Mithila genealogy?

- (A) A professional genealogist or registrar responsible for maintaining and verifying family lineage records.
- (B) They were the ruling dynasty that institutionalised the 'Panji- Prabandha' system.
- (C) Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), and Vijaydatt (Kshatriyas).
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta

२२३२. Maharaja Harasimhadeva fled to which country following his defeat by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in 1324-25 AD?

- (A) Harkhu
- (B) Nepal.
- (C) Pradhan.
- (D) Vaidyanath

२२३३. The verse 'Nanda-Indu-Shunya-Shashi Shaka Varshe' refers to the founding of the Karnat dynasty in which year?

- (A) Because even learned scholars (like Pt. Harinath Upadhyaya) were mistakenly marrying within prohibited degrees due to lost records.
- (B) Shishupur.
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) 1019 Shaka.

२२३४. Who is the author of the monograph on Gangesha Upadhyaya published by Sahitya Akademi, which the source critiques?

- (A) They are written in the Tirhuta (Mithilakshar) script.
- (B) Babulal.
- (C) Veniram.
- (D) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.

२२३५. The extinction of the Navya-Nyaya school from Mithila is described by the author as a 'revenge of nature' for what act?

- (A) The five Brahmin groups residing south of the Vindhyachal Mountains: Karnataka, Gurjar, Tailanga, Dravida and Maharashtra.
- (B) Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).
- (C) Harinath.
- (D) The 'honour killing' (reputation destruction) of Gangesha Upadhyaya and his family's history.

२२३६. In the genealogical tables, what does the abbreviation 'M.M.' signify?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) Rajivalal
- (C) Bhatabadi Mangrauni Pali
- (D) Tirthmani.

२२३७. Who ascended the throne of Mithila in 1307 AD?

- (A) Ramnarayan of Badgam.
- (B) Brahmadev.
- (C) Harasimhadeva.
- (D) Patna.

२२३८. Which Panji table (number) refers to the 'Devadasi' tradition as a source of 'unknown' maternal lineage?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.
- (B) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (C) Table 16, 17, and 18.
- (D) Vidyanand Jha

२२३९. Which historical era is identified as the period when the 'History of Mithila' was being 'recast' according to Anshuman Pandey?

- (A) Yajurveda (Madhyandina branch) and Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).
- (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.
- (C) Medieval Mithila.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

२२४०. The phrase 'Jagad-guru' is roughly equivalent to a _____ in modern educational institutions.

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (B) Radhanath
- (C) Distinguished University Professor.
- (D) Jeevanath.

२२४१. The first digitization of these ancient scrolls was uploaded to a website called _____.

- (A) Ray Chandrarayan.
- (B) Videha Pothi.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Rai Rup Lal.

२२४२. The historical figure 'Nanyadeva' founded the Karnat dynasty in the Shaka year _____.

- (A) Maharaja Kumar Basudev Singh.
- (B) 1019
- (C) Krishnavir.
- (D) Madhav.

२२४३. The text asserts that 'Ramanath Jha' and 'Udayanath Jha Ashok' committed an '_____ killing' of Gangesha Upadhyaya.

- (A) Mathematics
- (B) Honour.
- (C) Mahanand and Kripanand.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

२२४४. Which Mithila king is portrayed as the hero in Jyotirishwar Thakur's 'Varna-Ratnakara'?

- (A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (B) Ravindra, Shailesh, and Jitendra.
- (C) Vijaydatta
- (D) Pag and Shal

२२४५. The scholars who initiated the current form of Panji-Prabandha in 1326 AD were inspired by _____.

- (A) Rudradutt.
- (B) Ray Bahadur Shrinath.
- (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (D) Maharaj Maheshwar Singh

२२४६. What is the specific timeframe covered by the 'Genome Mapping' of the Nagram lineage in the source material?

- (A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.
- (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Sodarpur.
- (D) Rajiv (राजिव).

२२४७. According to the Panji records, who was the son of Gunakar?

- (A) Udayan.
- (B) Devdatt, Bhavanidatt and Nena.
- (C) Mishra Jagatmani.
- (D) Trilochan.

२२४८. Identify the maternal lineage (dau) of Madhurapati's son, Vacha Shivanandan.

- (A) The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).
- (B) Lala of Belunch.
- (C) It provides the earliest textual mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) in the 7th century.
- (D) Modanand Jha.

२२४९. Which prominent location is associated with Mithranath Jha in Section (16)?

- (A) Gunakar Jha
- (B) Banaili, Purnea.
- (C) Manankrishna.
- (D) Kedarnath

२२५०. Who was the son of Th. Nagardhari mentioned in the lineage of Abadh Bihari?

- (A) Gangesha Upadhyaya
- (B) Gopal.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (D) Vijayadatta.

२२५१. In the Sarisab records, Kamalapati's son is listed as ____.

- (A) Sakradihi Titail Ramnagar branch (Maithil Tole).
- (B) Mangarauni Pali.
- (C) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).
- (D) Panji Prabandh (genealogical record keeping).

२२५२. In the Rashadh branch, who was the son of Rajaram?

- (A) Nenubhi
- (B) Rajuka
- (C) Harpath.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva of the Karnata dynasty.

२२५३. The 'Badhiyama' (Section 58) lineage of Gijari belongs to which gram?

- (A) Viprapalli (or Dhagajari).
- (B) Vindhya Mountains
- (C) Baidju.
- (D) Kumarila Bhatta.

२२५४. In the Viprapalli branch, who was the son of Kaladhar?

- (A) Purnia.
- (B) Shankar
- (C) Machil.
- (D) Devan and Raghu.

२२५५. Who were the sons of Th. Chedi in the Nagram branch (Section 3)?

- (A) Kamlakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadish.
- (B) Sohagmadar and Palasi
- (C) Shanti Vigrahik Haridhar, Vidyadhar, and Devadhar.
- (D) Bateshnath (also Jateshnath, Shaktinath, and Shyamnath).

२२५६. Which village is the 'dau' for Th. Jagadish's children in the Shishpur branch?

- (A) Indranand.
- (B) Tatisaut.
- (C) Sadanand
- (D) Khelanand.

२२५७. In the lineage of Shishpur Th. Umesh, his 'dau' is recorded as _____ of Sakradi.

- (A) Meghnath.
- (B) Kholdhar
- (C) Mithilesh, Rajesh, Rupesh, and Awadhesh.
- (D) Gaurikant, Gangadhar, and Vishwanath.

२२५८. In the lineage of Madankant, who is his son?

- (A) Anupama and Jayapama.
- (B) Bhagwan
- (C) Chaturbhuj.
- (D) Ramankant.

२२५९. Who was the son of Pa. Thithar in the Sarisab branch?

- (A) Jagaddhar.
- (B) Mahamaho Ratnath.
- (C) Purnia.
- (D) Ratir Siddhu.

२२६०. In the Katka lineage, the son of Th. Sanphool is _____.

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) 35
- (C) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).
- (D) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja

२२६१. In the Sarisab branch (Section 16), Pa. Shivadatt is the son of _____.

- (A) Pa. Dharanidhar.
- (B) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- (C) Ganesh
- (D) Jadiya (Satlakha).

२२६२. Who was the son of Pa. Krishnadev in the Sarisab lineage (Section 16)?

- (A) Shankardutta
- (B) Modanand Jha
- (C) Pa. Chaan (or Nidhika).
- (D) MBBS

२२६३. In the Sarisab lineage, Pa. Keval Krishna's sons are Rudranand and _____.

- (A) Jagalaxmi.
- (B) Bodhanand (alias Navadhan).
- (C) Devai.
- (D) The medieval period, specifically around 1326 AD (1248 Shaka).

२२६४. The son of Bhavnath in the Khangur branch is ____.

- (A) Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Chhandogs have four rituals (Name, Tonsure, Upanayana, Samavartan), while Vajasaneyis add Vedrambh.
- (D) Shankardatta.

२२६५. Who was the son of Upendra in the Badhiyama lineage?

- (A) Gangadatt (or Baburayaka/Ekn/Narayandatt).
- (B) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar
- (C) Kameshwar and Rameshwar.
- (D) Panini Grammar

२२६६. In the Badhiyama lineage (Section 68), Gangadatt's son is ____.

- (A) Musahad and a daughter married into the Panichobh lineage.
- (B) Madhu.
- (C) To maintain the purity of the Brahmin, Kayastha, and Kshatriya castes.
- (D) Parashmani.

२२६७. The son of Parashmani in the Badhiyama branch is alias ____.

- (A) Gujjar (Gujarat).
- (B) Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Madanmohan.
- (D) Bhaiyaka.

२२६८. Who served as the Mahamatya (Chief Minister) to Ruler Vallal Sen of Bengal according to the Panji records?

- (A) Panjekar.
- (B) Harihar, Padmapani, and Gangadhar.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha (1150-1225).
- (D) 34 (later 35 with the addition of the Kharaur branch).

२२६९. Ratneshwara's sons Halleshwara, Sureshwara, and Jiveshwara were associated with which gram (village) origin?

- (A) Balbhadra and Dayanath.
- (B) Dharanath.
- (C) Sakaradhi.
- (D) Thakru

२२७०. Who were the sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Halleshwara?

- (A) Lakshman and Chaturbhuj
- (B) Vijayadatta.
- (C) 72 clans (with 64 detailed).
- (D) Raju and Haladhara.

२२७१. The descendants of Raju, namely Yogishwara, Bhogishwara, and Maheshwara, are linked to which fortification (Gadh)?

- (A) Gadh Hanakhuta.
- (B) The Maithila Panji Prabandh.
- (C) Parwaha
- (D) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).

२२७२. According to the Shripur branch, who were the sons of Mishra Gopal?

- (A) Jagannath, Baidyanath, Mahinath, and Adinath
- (B) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).
- (C) Chumman (Shaktinath)
- (D) Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.

२२७३. In the Pothia Sultanpur records, who were the sons of Babu-lal?

- (A) Ramakant.
- (B) Umakant.
- (C) Kundan and Nandan
- (D) Munilal, Uchit-lal, Chummit-lal, and Adhik-lal.

२२७४. Sadananda and Nityananda were the sons of which individual in the Jagatmani line?

- (A) Maharajadhiraja Lakshmeshwar Singh
- (B) Mishra Jagatmani.
- (C) Modanand Jha.
- (D) The practice of maintaining collective family records, mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta in the 7th century.

२२७५. Who was the father of Vedananda and Navakanta?

- (A) Sadananda.
- (B) Ishwaridatt.
- (C) Khadgi, Gangadhar and Shridhar
- (D) Bhavanidatta.

२२७६. Parashamani, also known as Totaram, had sons including Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and ____.

- (A) Banmali.
- (B) After sunset, following the sighting of the star Arundhati.
- (C) Shivadev.
- (D) Bulinath.

२२७७. Identify the father of Revatinath, Grihanath, Shilinath, Radhanath, and Sundarnath.

- (A) Chhotkan.
- (B) Chitradhar.
- (C) Mishra Kirtinath.
- (D) Kshatriyas (specifically Rajputs like the Gandhavariya).

२२७८. Who were the sons of Mishra Bhagavat-datta?

- (A) Babu Ramapati Singh.
- (B) The late medieval period.
- (C) Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None
- (D) Shivadatta and Yogadatta.

२२७९. In the Madanpur branch, who were the two sons of Shrikanta (alias Rupan)?

- (A) Kameshwar Singh
- (B) Radhakanta and Jayakanta.
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) He ruled from 1550 to 1625 A.D.

२२८०. Identify the sons of Radhakanta in the Madanpur lineage.

- (A) Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.
- (B) Navya-Nyaya Shastra
- (C) Shivakanta, Vasudeva, Kamadeva, and Premakanta.
- (D) Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.

२२८१. Mishra Hemakara was the father of Jadaun, Bulinath, and ____.

- (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (B) Raghunath Shiromani
- (C) Prajapati
- (D) Manaranjan.

२२८२. In the Shripur Majalishpur branch, who were the sons of Tofalal?

- (A) Narasimha.
- (B) Yogadhara, Haladhara, Kholdhara, and Jaladhara.
- (C) King Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Maharaja Maheshwar Singh.

२२८३. Identify the son of Haladhara who was also known as Baukuka.

- (A) Kripashankar
- (B) Krishnakant
- (C) Vijayadatta.
- (D) Umanath.

२२८४. Mishra Kholdhara's sons were Murlidhara, Shridhara, Vidyadhara, Jatadhara, and ____.

- (A) The Panji Prabandh records.
- (B) Vidyanand, Udyanand, Sachchidanand, Vimalanand, and Parmanand.
- (C) Gajadhara.
- (D) Saka 1248

२२८५. Who were the four sons of Jaladhara in the Majalishpur lineage?

- (A) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.
- (B) Ramakanta, Radhakanta, Raghunath, and Yadunath.
- (C) Dilip.
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

२२८६. In the Majalishpur line, who were the sons of Yadunath?

- (A) Maharaja Madhava Singh.
- (B) Mahadeva.
- (C) Vidyapati.
- (D) Rurananda, Gajananda, and Jhulananda.

२२८७. Identify the sons of Naitik Ganesha in the Pategna branch.

- (A) Girijanand and his wife from Behat Khandwala.
- (B) Batesh, Suresh, Naresh, Yugesh, and Avadhesh.
- (C) Panch-Gaur.
- (D) Satyadev

२२८८. Identify the father of Teknath, Meghnath, and Padmanath in the Hati Khajuri lineage.

- (A) Ankhayaka.
- (B) Madhulatta (Village: Oini).
- (C) Nevalal
- (D) Yashodhar and Achchadhar.

२२८९. Vikalal's two sons were _____ and _____.

- (A) Baukuka and Baladeva.
- (B) The genealogist is known as a Panjkar.
- (C) Shivilal and Vacha (Chandi Dutt).
- (D) Shivshankar and Jayshankar

२२९०. Who were the four sons of Rajeshwari (daughter of Sita-ram)?

- (A) Avadhabihari.
- (B) Vardhamana Upadhyaya.
- (C) Jagdish, Balabhar, Jayabhar, and Devanarayana.
- (D) Harinath.

२२९१. In the Hati Sodarpur Pancha Dekhu branch, who were the sons of Bhavadeva?

- (A) Banamali, Purandara, Sundara, Vanshi, and Balabhar.
- (B) Mahesh, Avadhvesh and Mithilesh
- (C) Keshav.
- (D) Vabh Chandradhari Singh.

२२९२. Sadananda's sons in the Sukhasena branch included Naval Kishore, Yugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, Shyamal Kishore, and which other two?

- (A) Panch-Gauda (the five northern groups).
- (B) He was the 18th generation descendant of the original Panjkar Gunakar Jha.
- (C) Mukund, Bodhu, Chandrapati, and Mahinath
- (D) Harikishore and Kamalkishore.

२२९३. Identify the sons of Baladeva in the Sohagpur lineage.

- (A) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.
- (B) Gopala.
- (C) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev
- (D) Radhakanta, Shrikanta, Lakshmikanta, Umakanta, and Shankara.

२२९४. Dharu's sons were _____ and _____.

- (A) Devaditya, Jayaditya, Bhavaditya, and Haraditya
- (B) Gulab.
- (C) Baidyanath and Jhadula.
- (D) Valiyas.

२२९५. Identify the son of Mishra Mani in the Baseti branch.

- (A) Kapileshwar.
- (B) The system covers the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (C) Jayadeva.
- (D) Gold Medallist.

२२९६. In the Amauni branch, who was the father of Rajiva Nayana (alias Babuji)?

- (A) Mishra Bhaiya.
- (B) Mahadevkole
- (C) 450
- (D) Shobhanath.

२२९७. Identify the sons of Rajiva Nayana.

- (A) Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).
- (B) Nilakantha (alias Bhagavat) and Punyananda (alias Kunkuna).
- (C) Because the heat is most intense ('Karvi Dhaun') and effective for killing book-damaging insects.
- (D) Akshadhar and Durgadhar.

२२९८. Who was the father of Vabuye (alias Khadganarayana)?

- (A) Dilip, Pradeep, and Sudhir.
- (B) Rayresh Upadhyaya.
- (C) Nandlal
- (D) Modnarayana.

२२९९. Identify the sons of Chintamani in the Ramai branch.

- (A) Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.
- (B) Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.
- (C) Surapati and Godhaik.
- (D) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.

२३००. Who were the sons of Ramananda in the Tira lineage?

- (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) Aniruddha.
- (C) Padmananda, Sachchidananda, Jivananda, and Balakrishna.
- (D) Bholai.

२३०१. In the Gunadhidhi branch, who were the sons of Dayadhidhi?

- (A) Govind and Yadava.
- (B) Ghanshyama.
- (C) Saharsa.
- (D) Purendu and Bablu

२३०२. Identify the son of Vishnudatta in the Gunamanti branch.

- (A) The project to transcribe and digitize Tirhuta Panji records into Devanagari began.
- (B) Pyarelal, Shrutinath, and Padmanath.
- (C) Bandhav
- (D) Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.

२३०३. In the lineage of Ayachi Dube, who were the sons of Mahamahopadhyaya Shankara?

- (A) Gada-dhara, Govinda, Harakhu, Vasudeva, Dehara, and Arjuna.
- (B) Because the vast majority of historical Panji records are written exclusively in that script.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) It is the traditional date for the 'Panji Prabandha' (management) start in Mithila.

೨೩೦೪. Identify the sons of Vasudeva in the Ayachi line.

- (A) Devanand, Bhavanand, and Nityanand.
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya (M.M.)
- (D) Ratideva, Udayakara, Mandana, Vidyananda, Raghupati, Vidhupati, Chandrapati, and Chintamani.

೨೩೦೫. Identify the sons of Ramapati in the Ayachi Dube lineage.

- (A) Kashinath, Jhagadu, Sabhapati, Pranapati, Nidhipati, Dhanapati, and Tulasi.
- (B) Panji-Shastra Martanda
- (C) Hardi Sakaradhi.
- (D) Simritlal

೨೩೦೬. Who were the sons of Ayachi Dube (M.M.U. Bhavanath)?

- (A) Kamalnath
- (B) Shankara, Mahadeva, Bhase, and Dashe.
- (C) Mahavir and Yaduvir.
- (D) Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.

೨೩೦೭. Identify the sons of Saburdatt in the Haraut region.

- (A) Maharaj Ruranarayan.
- (B) Brajmohan Singh is the son of Trilochana.
- (C) Amritnath, Bulinath, Shashinath, Shilinath, Nidhi, and Madhuri.
- (D) Kamladatt, Chenga (Gauridatt), and Shambhudatt.

೨೩೦೮. Who were the sons of Durgadatta in the Haraut lineage?

- (A) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- (B) Jivanath, Someshwara, Chakora, Chandana, Gangadatta, and Nayansukha.
- (C) Kulanand and Shivanarayan.
- (D) Bachruk is identified as the son of Jayadev.

೨೩೦೯. Yadunandan's son was ____.

- (A) Balbhar
- (B) After sunset, following the sighting of the Arundhati star.
- (C) Lochana.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

೨೩೧೦. In which specific location's Panji records are the names of females explicitly mentioned?

- (A) Rasadh-Araria
- (B) Sakaradhi
- (C) Sarisab.
- (D) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).

೨೩೧೧. In what year did the modern project to transcribe and digitise ancient Panji records begin?

- (A) 2000 AD
- (B) Ramanath and Dayanath.
- (C) The Tattvachintamani.
- (D) Roopnath (ಅಂಕಿ, ಅಂಕಿ, ಅಂಕಿ).

२३१२. Who was the official founder of the Panji-Prabandha system among the Brahmins and Kayasthas of Mithila?

- (A) Genome Mapping
- (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva
- (C) Smritisar.
- (D) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.

२३१३. To which dynasty did Maharaja Harasimhadeva belong?

- (A) Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).
- (B) Karnat dynasty
- (C) Ramakant
- (D) Vajasaneyi

२३१४. In which Shaka year was the current form of Panji-Prabandha initiated by the scholars of Mithila?

- (A) Raja Sarvanand.
- (B) Devanand (Choti Jha).
- (C) Badal (also known as Hemnath)
- (D) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD)

२३१५. Which scholar was first appointed to manage the Panji records specifically for the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Jagmohan.
- (B) Baidyanath.
- (C) Gunakar Jha
- (D) Jaynath

२३१६. Who was the first scholar appointed as the Panjikaar for the Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Aniruddha, Chaturbhuj, Gangadhar, and Baijbhaka
- (B) Harimohan, Krishnamohan, and Shrimohan
- (C) Shankardatt
- (D) Raghunath

२३१७. The founder of the Karnat dynasty, Nanyadeva, established the lineage in the Shaka year ____.

- (A) He was a High School Headmaster with MA and BEd qualifications.
- (B) 1019
- (C) Nityanand and Sadanand
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

२३१८. Who is the author of the 'Tattvachintamani', a foundational text of the Navya-Nyaya school?

- (A) Sadanand from the Khandwala clan.
- (B) Pancha.
- (C) Ratneshwar
- (D) Gangesha Upadhyaya

२३१९. Which philosopher is identified as the son of Gangesha Upadhyaya and a famous 'Nyaya' author?

- (A) Gunakar Jha
- (B) Damna
- (C) Vardhamana
- (D) Arvind and Parshuram.

२३२०. What prestigious title, equivalent to 'Universal Teacher', was held by Gangesha Upadhyaya?

- (A) Sadananda.
- (B) Balbhadra.
- (C) Vaiya Harshnath.
- (D) Jagadguru

२३२१. What term does the author use to describe the 20th-century concealment of Gangesha's true lineage by scholars like Ramanath Jha?

- (A) Law (Advocate) and Social Work.
- (B) Honour killing
- (C) B.Com and BL
- (D) Baldev, son of Satyadev.

२३२२. According to the source, why did the Navya-Nyaya school eventually move from Mithila to Navadvipa in Bengal?

- (A) Guresuta.
- (B) It was a result of Mithila teachers refusing to allow the copying of 'Tattvachintamani', which led students to memorise it and relocate.
- (C) Ramanath and Bhikh
- (D) Madhukant

२३२३. Which scholar from Bengal memorised the 'Tattvachintamani' and the 'Nyayakusumanjali' to bring the school of logic to Navadvipa?

- (A) Ramkishore
- (B) Dharmanath.
- (C) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma
- (D) Karnat, Gujrat, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.

२३२४. Which disciple of Vasudeva Sarvabhauma famously defeated Pakshadhar Mishra in a scriptural debate to gain certification?

- (A) Nilangad.
- (B) Vinodanand and Giranand
- (C) Raghunath Shiromani
- (D) Maharaj Narapati.

२३२५. The scholar Pakshadhar Mishra was a contemporary of which famous Maithili writer?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) Vidyapati
- (C) Raja Bahadur Vedanand Singh.
- (D) Gunanand and Lilanand.

२३२६. What is the name of the 'coach rajvanshi' princess mentioned in the Panji records of Example 9?

- (A) Chiranjiv
- (B) Sukhsera.
- (C) Sohago
- (D) Pashupati, Ramanath, and Vedanand.

२३२७. Which Maharaja was responsible for the creation of 'Shakha Pustaks' (branch books) around 1800 AD?

- (A) Lal.
- (B) Maharaja Chhatra Singh Bahadur.
- (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (D) King Rajendra Narayan and King Mahendra Narayan.

२३२८. Which text by Jyotirishwar Thakur portrays Maharaja Harasimhadeva as a hero?

- (A) Devi Prasad and Anant.
- (B) Varna-Ratnakara
- (C) Harisimhadeva.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

२३२९. What is the primary reason given for the 'extinction' of the Navya- Nyaya school in Mithila?

- (A) Devpanidhi
- (B) Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.
- (C) To protect the palm leaves (Talpatra) from moisture and pests using the intense heat.
- (D) It marks the establishment of the Karnat dynasty in Mithila.

२३३०. The title 'Jagadguru' is roughly equivalent to which modern academic role?

- (A) Tirhuta (Mithilakshara)
- (B) Distinguished University Professor
- (C) Horari.
- (D) Manbodh

२३३१. The 'honour killing' of Gangesha Upadhyaya by Ramanath Jha is described as a carry-over of a ____ agenda by the Sahitya Akademi.

- (A) Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.
- (B) Casteist
- (C) Shishupur.
- (D) Gajanand and Sadanand.

२३३२. The Panji records were historically kept by families of genealogists called ____.

- (A) Banamali, Purandara, Sundara, Vanshi, and Balabhar.
- (B) Bhav Singh
- (C) Historian and director of various technical education institutions.
- (D) Panjikars

२३३३. In which century did the 'injustice' against Gangesha by scholars like Udaynath Jha 'Ashok' primarily occur?

- (A) 21st century (and 20th)
- (B) Shankaradatta.
- (C) Roughly from 16 August to 15 September.
- (D) Bhagwandatt

२३३४. Which year marks the ascension of Harasimhadeva to the throne?

- (A) 1307 AD
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Genalal
- (D) Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.

२३३५. To where did Maharaja Harasimhadeva flee after his defeat by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in 1324â€“25 AD?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (B) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) Kamlakant.
- (D) Nepal

२३३६. Who wrote the 'Padavali', but is distinguished from the Vidyapati who was a contemporary of Pakshadhar Mishra?

- (A) Pabauli.
- (B) MA and PhD.
- (C) Gopal
- (D) The earlier Vidyapati (pre-Jyotirishwar period)

२३३७. In the lineage from Sandahpur to Simsinghwar, who is identified as the father of 'Nagardhari' and 'Abadh Nabihari'?

- (A) Vijaydatta
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh introduced the Shakha Panji.
- (C) Gangadhar.
- (D) Lal Sut

२३३८. In section 3.2, who is listed as the son of 'Abadh Nabihari'?

- (A) Gopal
- (B) B.P.S.
- (C) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.
- (D) Kshatriyas (Rajputs).

२३३९. Who is the father of 'Nageshwar' and 'Narmadeshwar' in the Sandahpur lineage?

- (A) Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.
- (B) Vinu (alias Take Narayan)
- (C) Bhaiya Mishra.
- (D) Sukhsera.

२३४०. Who are the sons of 'Th. Kedarnath' listed in section (2)?

- (A) To maintain caste purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas through genealogical records.
- (B) Buddhinath.
- (C) Kumarila Bhatta.
- (D) Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodananda, and Lalit Kumara

२३४१. Identify the children of 'Th. Chedi' mentioned in the Simsinghwar branch.

- (A) He was a BA-qualified teacher and a social worker.
- (B) Kamalakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadisha
- (C) It is written on palm leaves (Talpatra) and is one of the best-preserved early records.
- (D) B.A. Hindi Visharad.

२३४२. Who is the son of 'Gopikant' (alias Saddu) in the Simsinghwar branch?

- (A) Premkant
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya.
- (C) Digaun Jijiyal
- (D) From 450 A.D. to 2009 A.D.

२३४३. Who are the sons of 'Th. Jagadish' mentioned in section (4)?

- (A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva
- (B) Scholars decided that lineage records should no longer be left to individual memory but must be officially recorded.
- (C) Kamlakant.
- (D) Murali, Manohar, Kailash, Prakash, and Suvasha

२३४४. Who are the sons of 'Th. Bandhu' in the Shashishpur lineage?

- (A) The 14th century (specifically 1326 AD or Shaka 1248).
- (B) Maharaja Madhav Singh.
- (C) Madhurapati and Narapati
- (D) Krishi Utpadan Bazaar Samiti

२३४५. Identify the son of 'Madhurapati' as per section (5).

- (A) Sadupadhyaya Gunaakar Jha.
- (B) Padmapani.
- (C) Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.
- (D) Vachha Shivanandan

२३४६. Who is the son of 'Vachha' mentioned in the Shashishpur branch?

- (A) Chitradhar
- (B) Sahitya Saroj.
- (C) Vijendra and Ramendra.
- (D) Mahiraj Singh.

२३४७. Name the sons of 'Th. Chitradhar' in the Shashishpur lineage.

- (A) Genalal
- (B) Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath
- (C) Chengan and Jhantu
- (D) I.A.S. (Indian Administrative Service).

२३४८. In section (8), who is the son of 'Thaknu' (alias Bhavanand)?

- (A) Mahagarik.
- (B) Ladoo
- (C) Dharanath
- (D) Devesh and Rajesh.

२३४९. Who are the children of 'Mangu' (alias Kashikant)?

- (A) Rambhadra Singh.
- (B) Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- (C) Madankant, Sadankant, Modkant, Pramodkant, Vijayindrakant, Kumudkant, Bhagwatikant, and Bharatikant
- (D) Juraun.

२३५०. In the lineage of 'Sadankant', who are his sons?

- (A) Vidyottama.
- (B) Nishikant and Navinkant
- (C) Karnat, Gurjar, Tailang, Dravid, and Maharashtra.
- (D) Kheli

२३५१. Who is the son of 'Pramodkant' in section (10)?

- (A) Pradipkant and Samirkant
- (B) Haridev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Vishnudev.
- (C) Teacher, School Founder and Bank Manager.
- (D) Panji Shastra Maartand.

୨୩୫୨. Who is the son of 'Kumudkant' listed in the Shashishpur branch?

- (A) Vijayadatta.
- (B) Rajeshkant
- (C) Sandahpur Digho.
- (D) Hariballabh, Gopal, and Radheshyam.

୨୩୫୩. Who is the son of 'Nahaphul' in section (14)?

- (A) Anand
- (B) Keval, Radhey, and Madhava
- (C) The Kshatriyas (Rajputs) of Mithila.
- (D) Dhananath.

୨୩୫୪. In section (16), 'Mitranath Jha' is associated with which locations?

- (A) Devraj Singh
- (B) Raja Vedanand Singh.
- (C) The metaphorical comparison of the Panji genealogical records to modern DNA mapping due to its scientific approach to hereditary tracking.
- (D) Banaili and Purnea

୨୩୫୫. Who is the son of 'Panji Kamlapati' mentioned in section (16)?

- (A) Vaidyanath
- (B) Rudranand.
- (C) Panji Dharanidhar and Panji Krishnadev
- (D) Batesh, Rameshwar, and Madan.

୨୩୫୬. Identify the son of 'Panji Krishnadev' in the Mitranath Jha lineage.

- (A) Bodhkrishna
- (B) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).
- (C) Panji Chann (alias Chan)
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva.

୨୩୫୭. Section (18) describes the lineage of 'Ugranath Jha' from which location?

- (A) Gauripati.
- (B) Adhiklal
- (C) Rahua Vadhvas
- (D) Sushmit.

୨୩୫୮. Who are the children of 'Panji Jayshiv'?

- (A) Panji Balibhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhanti, and Chhabina
- (B) B.P.S.
- (C) Sanjay and Santosh.
- (D) Vijendra and Ramendra.

୨୩୫୯. In section (29), who is identified as the father of 'Manohar' and 'Haladhar'?

- (A) Trinayan Bhatt
- (B) Narsingh.
- (C) Govind Jha.
- (D) Shyamnath

२३६०. Identify the father of 'Professor Narayanji' in section (36).

- (A) Prithvidhar and Rajdhar.
- (B) Dharanath
- (C) In the field of Physics.
- (D) Badrinath

२३६१. Who are the children of 'Radhanath' listed in the Khangur branch?

- (A) Gopalji (alias Krishnachandra), Yadavji, Vishwambhar, and Kedarnath
- (B) Ramanath and Devanath.
- (C) Amritnath
- (D) Britain.

२३६२. Identify the son of 'Adinath' in section (40).

- (A) King Harisimhadeva.
- (B) Kumod.
- (C) Puja Vats.
- (D) Nand

२३६३. Who is the father of 'Gaurikant' and 'Yaddu' in section (41)?

- (A) MM Mahesh Thakur
- (B) Vajasaneyi.
- (C) Prasad and Kali.
- (D) Lakshmikant

२३६४. Identify the sons of 'Vegu' (alias Gokulnath).

- (A) Shobhakant
- (B) Sabhapati, Gangadhar, and Sripati.
- (C) Khadganath, Dayanath, Triveni Nath, and Badrinath
- (D) Shivadev and Lakshmiddev.

२३६५. Identify the son of 'Chitru' in the Khangur branch.

- (A) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.
- (B) Harshadatt
- (C) To prepare and train students/disciples to ensure the continuity of genealogical expertise and record-keeping.
- (D) Devkrishna

२३६६. Who is the historical king of the Karnat dynasty credited as the official founder of the Panji-Prabandha?

- (A) Ravesh.
- (B) Jaykant, Shobhakant, Shambhukant, Kalikant, Arunkant, and Ashok Kant.
- (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (D) Ramanath, Vishnudatt, Gangadatt, and Bhavanidatt.

२३६७. Which scholar was appointed as the first Panjika for the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Protect from water, oil, and loose binding, and dry them in the sun when it enters Leo.
- (C) Gunakar Jha.
- (D) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand

२३६८. In the context of the Panji system, who was the first Panjika for the Karna Kayasthas?

- (A) Water, oil, and loose binding.
- (B) Shankardatt.
- (C) Bhandawar.
- (D) Varna-Ratnakar by Jyotirishwar Thakur.

२३६९. The current form of the Panji-Prabandha was formally initiated in which Shaka year?

- (A) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).
- (B) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.
- (C) Kashinath and Shurangkar are recorded as the sons of Yadunath.
- (D) Shankardutt.

२३७०. Besides Gangesha Upadhyaya, which other scholar was later conferred the title of 'Paramguru'?

- (A) Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).
- (B) Jagatmani
- (C) Gauridatt, Rajju, and Riddhi
- (D) Kanak.

२३७१. What is the name of the famous Nyaya author who was the son of Gangesha Upadhyaya?

- (A) Jhule
- (B) Vardhamana.
- (C) Badha.
- (D) Gaurishwar and Deveshwar.

२३७२. Who wrote the monograph on Gangesha Upadhyaya for the Sahitya Akademi that the text critiques for inaccuracies?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Thakur.
- (B) Ratan and Tapan.
- (C) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.
- (D) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.

२३७३. In the Karnat dynasty, who was the founder that established the lineage in 1019 Shaka?

- (A) Nanyadeva.
- (B) Udayanand and Khiladi
- (C) 1326 AD (Shaka 1248).
- (D) Devchandra, Raghuchandra, Veerchandra, and Dayachandra

२३७४. Which ruler of Mithila was defeated by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in 1324-25 AD?

- (A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- (B) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).
- (C) Machil.
- (D) Tirhuta (or Mithilakshar).

२३७५. Which scholar established the Navya-Nyaya school in Navadvipa after defeating Pakshadhar Mishra?

- (A) Raghunath Shiromani.
- (B) Shivkumar and Phulkumar.
- (C) The records span from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (D) Vabh Shashidhari Singh.

२३७६. What was the name of the daughter of the Koch Rajvanshi king who married into the Maithil community?

- (A) Sheetal Harivansh and Harisharman.
- (B) Sohago.
- (C) Saduphadhyaya Gunakar Jha
- (D) Vivekanand, Dayanand and Adityanand.

२३७७. According to the Devanand Panji 30-5, which son of Gangesha was an 'Upayakara' and Mahamahopadhyaya?

- (A) Kali Prasad, Baladutt, Nandkumar, Ramshankar, and Jayshankar
- (B) Vardhamana.
- (C) Khauval.
- (D) Rameshwar.

२३७८. Who was the maternal grandfather (Matrik) of Gangadhar in the lineage of Gunawati Himsha?

- (A) Bhavnath.
- (B) Rajeshkant
- (C) Devan and Raghu.
- (D) Akhilesh.

२३७९. In the context of the Panji records, what is a 'Panjika'?

- (A) Madhav.
- (B) Raja Buddhinath.
- (C) A traditional genealogist who maintains and updates the lineage scrolls.
- (D) Ghanshyama.

२३८०. What is the name of the literary work where Maharaja Harasimhadeva is portrayed as the hero by Jyotirishwar Thakur?

- (A) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan
- (B) Gangora
- (C) Varna-Ratnakara.
- (D) Murari, Ruchikar, Gunakar, and Bhanukar

२३८१. Which Panjika was appointed for the Kshatriya community by Maharaja Harasimhadeva?

- (A) It mentions 72 clans, with detailed descriptions for 64 of them.
- (B) Vidyadhar
- (C) Vijaydatt.
- (D) Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.

२३८२. What was the date of Maharaja Harasimhadeva's birth?

- (A) Navasuni
- (B) Badhiyama
- (C) 1294 AD.
- (D) Durvana.

२३८३. In what year did Maharaja Harasimhadeva ascend the throne?

- (A) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya unknowingly married a close relative due to lack of lineage knowledge.
- (B) Because the entire historical corpus of Panji records is written in this script, and losing it would make the records inaccessible.
- (C) 1307 AD.
- (D) Gunaakara Jha.

२३९३. What is the title of the 2020 Bloomsbury Academic translation of the Tattvachintamani?

- (A) Khalis.
- (B) Lotan.
- (C) Seventy-two (with sixty-four described in detail).
- (D) Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.

२३९३. In which historical period was the Panji system primarily established for Maithil Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas?

- (A) Balbhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhonti, and Chhabina.
- (B) The late medieval period (specifically around 1326 AD/Shaka 1248).
- (C) Madhav.
- (D) Avadhish.

२३९४. Which Karnat dynasty king is credited with the formal initiation and institutionalisation of the Panji system in Mithila?

- (A) Oil (Tailat Raksha).
- (B) Saryug and Rajendra.
- (C) Mangrauni (Mangalvani)
- (D) Maharaja Harisimhadev

२३९५. How many 'main' *Muls* (original lineage roots) were initially identified and classified into three grades?

- (A) The genealogical mapping (Panji Prabandh) of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- (B) IAS
- (C) 35 (originally 34, with the addition of the Khadaure branch of the Phandah Mul).
- (D) Tantravarttika by Kumarila Bhatta.

२३९६. Who was the first designated *Panjekar* (genealogist) for the Maithil Brahmin community under Maharaja Harisimhadev?

- (A) Yadunath.
- (B) Balbhar
- (C) Gunakar Jha of the Pandua Mul.
- (D) Shankardatta (Kayasthas) and Vijayadatta (Kshatriyas).

२३९७. The formal document issued by a Panjekar confirming that a couple is not 'Svajana' (prohibited relations) is called the ____.

- (A) Law (Advocate) and Social Work.
- (B) Rai Nidhi.
- (C) Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajan Patra)
- (D) Panch Gaur (Northern) and Panch David (Southern).

२३९८. Which 7th-century philosopher mentioned 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records), indicating the existence of genealogical tracking before the formal Panji system?

- (A) Bhagirath.
- (B) Kumarila Bhatta (in his work 'Tantra Varttika').
- (C) Shankaradutta
- (D) Krishnadev.

२३९९. In the context of Panji preservation, why is the period when the sun is in the sign of Leo (Simha Rashi) significant?

- (A) Ghanshyam.
- (B) Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya inadvertently married a close relative due to a lack of genealogical records.
- (C) Pranadhar.
- (D) It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf manuscripts in intense heat to prevent decay.

२४००. What are the three specific dangers a Panji manuscript must be protected from according to traditional verses?

- (A) Bachelor of Arts (BA).
- (B) Chaturdharik Krishnadev and Haridev.
- (C) Water (Jal), oil (Tail), and loose binding (Shthila Bandhan).
- (D) Vishnupati.

२४०१. What was the significance of the 1326 AD reform by Harisimhadev regarding Panjikars?

- (A) Khedan and Mansaram.
- (B) He turned genealogical record-keeping into a state-regulated institution with appointed experts.
- (C) Pan Balbhadra and Lakshmi
- (D) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).

२४०२. Which Sanskrit work by Jyotirishwar Thakur mentions the Panji-related lineages of 72 Rajput clans?

- (A) Gunakar Jha.
- (B) Varna Ratnakar
- (C) Sakradhi.
- (D) Kumar Ramanand Singh and Kumar Krishnanand Singh.

२४०३. According to the source, why did Maharaja Harisimhadev institutionalise Panjikars?

- (A) Economic Advisor.
- (B) Shankaradatta.
- (C) Tarananda.
- (D) Because even learned scholars (like Pt. Harinath Upadhyaya) were mistakenly marrying within prohibited degrees due to lost records.

२४०४. Which Vedic branch do 'Vajasaneyi' Maithil Brahmins follow?

- (A) Yadunandan and Dhruvanandan
- (B) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.
- (C) Dinkar.
- (D) Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.

२४०५. Who were the first appointed Panjikars for the Kayasthas and Kshatriyas, respectively?

- (A) Shankardatta (Kayastha) and Vijaydatta (Kshatriya).
- (B) Water (Jala), Oil (Taila), and loose binding (Shithila Bandhan).
- (C) Jagmohan.
- (D) He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.

२४०६. Why is the year 1326 AD cited as the start of the 'Panji Prabandh'?

- (A) It was when Maharaja Harisimhadev formally organised the existing records into a state-supervised system.
- (B) Kedarnath
- (C) Dhritikar, Gunakar, Someshwar, Ratnakar, Bhimeshwar, Gurueshwar, and Jaj-jeshwar.
- (D) Sadanand and Jagannath.

२४०७. Which historical Maithil scholar's mother is recorded as being from the 'Sakraur Mul'?

- (A) Raghunath
- (B) Mahesh Thakur (founder of the Darbhanga Raj).
- (C) Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), and Vijaydatt (Kshatriyas).
- (D) Madai.

२४०८. How many generations did the Panjika Gunakar Jha's lineage maintain records for before Modanand Jha?

- (A) Rajendra.
- (B) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.
- (C) Madhusudan and Ratnanath
- (D) Eighteen generations.

२४०९. The phrase 'Mata-Pitri-Sambandha' refers to the tracking of ____.

- (A) Maternal and paternal relations.
- (B) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (linked to Ramapati Upadhyay).
- (C) Bhadra.
- (D) Badrinath

२४१०. The Panji system was created during which dynasty's rule in Mithila?

- (A) Shankardatta (Kayasthas) and Vijayadatta (Kshatriyas).
- (B) The Karnat Dynasty.
- (C) Arun, Tarun, and Shailendra.
- (D) Varna Ratnakar.

२४११. Who was the father of Kumar Ganganand Singh?

- (A) Vijayadutta.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) Raja Kamlanand Singh.
- (D) Gunakar Jha.

२४१२. What is the genealogical position known as 'Dauhitra'?

- (A) Daughters.
- (B) A grandson through one's daughter.
- (C) Chandoga.
- (D) Sutech

२४१३. What does 'Sthul Bandhanat' mean in the context of book preservation?

- (A) Chandoga.
- (B) It refers to avoiding tight or heavy binding that could damage the palm-leaf or paper pages.
- (C) Chhandogya.
- (D) Chandoga

२४१४. In the context of lineage verification, what does the term 'Uti' refer to?

- (A) Son
- (B) It signifies a son.
- (C) Alias or common name (Pramukh).
- (D) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 specific ancestral lines.

२४१५. Maithil Brahmins following the White Yajurveda are known as ____.

- (A) Dayan.
- (B) Ghurghur.
- (C) Son.
- (D) Vajasaneyi

२४१६. The five categories of Brahmins belonging to Northern India (including Maithils) are collectively known as ____.

- (A) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).
- (B) Daya Lal.
- (C) Pancha Gauda
- (D) Maternal

२४१७. Followers of the Yajurveda branch in Mithila are specifically known as ____.

- (A) A second or subsequent wife or daughter.
- (B) Beginning.
- (C) Maithil
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

२४१८. Followers of the Samaveda branch in Mithila are specifically known as ____.

- (A) Pandua
- (B) Daughters.
- (C) Agnyata (Unknown)
- (D) Chandoga.

२४१९. Brahmins following the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda are known as ____

- (A) First
- (B) Genome mapping or chromosome determination.
- (C) Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.
- (D) Chhandogya.

२४२०. The 16 specific ancestral positions that must be checked for prohibited matches are called ____

- (A) A grandson through one's daughter.
- (B) Gunidha.
- (C) Pancha-Gauda.
- (D) Chhaidht.

२४२१. Maithil Brahmins following the Samaveda are known as ____.

- (A) Vasukinath.
- (B) Panch-Dravida.
- (C) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).
- (D) Chandoga

२४२२. In the Panji system, the term 'Ayanstha Shreshtha' refers to which category of roots?

- (A) Chhandoga.
- (B) Purity of birth (Janma-shuddhita).
- (C) Khushikanta and Punit-lal.
- (D) The first/top category of ancestral roots.

२४२३. Which Veda's followers are called 'Vajasaneyi'?

- (A) Yajurveda.
- (B) Beginning.
- (C) Records of the Western (Pachhwari) group of Brahmins.
- (D) Granddaughter.

२४२४. According to the Panji theory, 'Jati' is determined by what factor?

- (A) Nutankrishna (also known as Nena)
- (B) Definition: A collective written record of lineage used by Brahmins and Kshatriyas to maintain family history and purity.
- (C) Purity of birth (Janma-shuddhita).
- (D) Dau

२४२५. Followers of the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda are known as ____.

- (A) Samuha Lekhya.
- (B) Chandoga.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) It is an alternative name for the Siddhant Patra, confirming the couple are not related.

२४२६. Concept: Samreydi Brahmins

- (A) Son
- (B) Attribute: They are the followers of the Samaveda and are also called Chandogas.
- (C) Mokshananda (also known as Bulin).
- (D) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

२४२७. Concept: Sukla Yajurvedi Brahmins

- (A) Attribute: They are the followers of the Yajurveda and are also called Vajasaneyis.
- (B) It refers to avoiding tight or heavy binding that could damage the palm-leaf or paper pages.
- (C) Alias or 'known as'
- (D) Son

२४२८. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda are known as ____.

- (A) Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath
- (B) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).
- (C) Daughter.
- (D) Chhandogya.

२४२९. What does the term 'Asvajan Patra' signify?

- (A) Chandoga.
- (B) Purity of birth (Janma-shuddhita).
- (C) Vajasaneyi
- (D) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).

२४३०. The term 'Panchaprastha' refers to which specific group in the Panji?

- (A) Chhandogya.
- (B) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.
- (C) Dayaatal.
- (D) Babunath and Jhotan (also known as Parakhi).

२४३१. Concept: Panch-Gaur Brahmins

- (A) Definition: The five northern Brahmin groups, including Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) A lineage or family group sharing common heritage.
- (C) Purnatah Shuddha.
- (D) Chandogya.

२४३२. What term is used for those who were not formally recorded in the Panji system but belong to the community?

- (A) Jaybar
- (B) Daughters.
- (C) Daughter.
- (D) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

२४३३. The two main Vedic divisions of Maithil Brahmins are the 'Samavedi' (Chhandogya) and the 'Shukla Yajurvedi', known as ____.

- (A) Vajasaneyi
- (B) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).
- (C) Son.
- (D) Basoulakh.

२४३४. The term ____ refers to the specific calculation used to identify 16 critical points in a lineage where a person is in the 'sixth' position.

- (A) It refers to a son.
- (B) Vajasaneyi
- (C) Chhatva
- (D) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 ancestral lineages of a person.

२४३५. The term 'Svarnakarnaka' refers to what practice regarding Panji maintenance?

- (A) Son
- (B) Digital imaging or copying of the Tirhuta script into modern Devanagari/digital formats.
- (C) Wife
- (D) Daughter.

२४३६. What defines the 'Jayabar' category of Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) It identifies a daughter.
- (B) Those who were not formally registered in the Panji records.
- (C) Ramanand.
- (D) A person with the highest mastery or 'Sun' of music.

२४३७. In modern terms, what is the Panji system compared to by the authors?

- (A) Basoulakh.
- (B) Son or sons.
- (C) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.
- (D) Son.

२४३८. Followers of the Kauthuma Shakha are specifically known as ____.

- (A) Digital imaging or copying of the Tirhuta script into modern Devanagari/digital formats.
- (B) Chhandoga.
- (C) Chhatva
- (D) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

२४३९. In the Panji terminology, what is a 'Kula'?

- (A) Daughter
- (B) A lineage or family group sharing common heritage.
- (C) Chandoga.
- (D) Maithil

२४४०. How does the Panji define a 'Main MĀ«l' versus a 'MĀ«l Gram'?

- (A) Chandoga.
- (B) A Main MĀ«l is the ancestral source village, while MĀ«l Gram can refer to the village of residence during the formal establishment of the Panji.
- (C) Shyamal Kishor
- (D) Chhandoga.

२४४१. What is the collective name for the five northern Brahmin groups, including the Maithils?

- (A) Sukavikairavakananenduh.
- (B) Gunidha.
- (C) Maternal grandfather
- (D) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

२४४२. What is the collective name for the five southern Brahmin groups?

- (A) Maternal grandfather
- (B) A person appointed to travel and collect genealogical information from families.
- (C) They are known as the Pancha Dravida.
- (D) A grandson through the daughter's side.

२४४३. What term is used for Brahmins who are not registered within the formal Panji system?

- (A) Dr Professor Jivanath.
- (B) Jaybar
- (C) Daughter
- (D) Bhavanath

२४४४. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda are known as ____.

- (A) Dayan.
- (B) Prohibited lineage or family.
- (C) Chhandoga
- (D) Dr Professor Jivanath.

२४४५. What scientific term is used in the document's title to describe the function of the Panji system?

- (A) A chronicle or register of names and lineages.
- (B) Sutech
- (C) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).
- (D) Genome Mapping

२४४६. Followers of the Samaveda Kauthuma shakha in Mithila are known by which specific term?

- (A) They are known as 'Chandogya'.
- (B) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 ancestral lineages of a person.
- (C) Daughter
- (D) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

२४४७. How does the Panji system define 'Svajana'?

- (A) A person who is a prohibited blood relative according to the Shastric generational rules.
- (B) Purushu (also known as Jagannath).
- (C) Daughter or daughters.
- (D) Those who were not formally registered in the Panji records.

२४४८. The 'Ayanti Shrestha' category represents the _____ class of original Brahmin lineages.

- (A) First
- (B) Jaldev, Vishnudev and Lakshman.
- (C) Sonama.
- (D) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

२४४९. What does the term 'Pachhwari Paith' imply regarding the location of the Panji records?

- (A) Records of the Western (Pachhwari) group of Brahmins.
- (B) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (C) Khushikanta and Punit-lal.
- (D) Dr Professor Jivanath.

२४५०. What historical term is used to describe the entire collection of Maithil Brahmin lineages?

- (A) Pankaj Kumar (also known as Sonu).
- (B) Pancha-Gaud Maithil.
- (C) Chhandogya.
- (D) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.

२४५१. The term 'Udheá¹h' in the Panji system refers to the introduction of how many distinct ancestral lines?

- (A) Abhijeet.
- (B) A Main MĀ«l is the ancestral source village, while MĀ«l Gram can refer to the village of residence during the formal establishment of the Panji.
- (C) Kauthuma (or Chhandoga).
- (D) 32 ancestral lines.

२४५२. What is the collective term for the five Northern Brahmin groups, which includes Maithils, Kanyakubjas, and Gaudas?

- (A) Pancha Gauda.
- (B) Core.
- (C) Shishinagar.
- (D) Mother

२४५३. Followers of the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda in Mithila are known as _____.

- (A) Chhandoga.
- (B) Daughter.
- (C) Genome Mapping.
- (D) Daughter's son

२४५४. What term is used for those Maithil Brahmins whose names are not recorded in the genealogical registers?

- (A) Genome
- (B) Genome Mapping.
- (C) Bhaureshwar in Sultanpur Deshe.
- (D) Jaybar.

୨୪୫୫. Maithil Brahmins following the 'Samaveda' (Kauthuma Shakha) are commonly known as ____.

- (A) Resident or inhabitant of a specific location.
- (B) Chandogya.
- (C) Wife.
- (D) Vajasaneyi.

୨୪୫୬. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to the avoidance of how many generations?

- (A) It refers to the five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (B) Five from the mother's side and seven from the father's side.
- (C) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).
- (D) Vaiyakarana (Vaiya.), meaning Grammarian.

୨୪୫୭. The five northern Brahmin groups, including Maithils, are collectively known as the ____.

- (A) Rameshwar
- (B) Pancha-Gauda.
- (C) Definition: The five northern Brahmin groups, including Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- (D) Nilkanth.

୨୪୫୮. The title of the source material 'Genome Mapping' refers to which historical practice?

- (A) Daughter or daughters.
- (B) Chhaidht.
- (C) Daughter
- (D) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

୨୪୫୯. Concept: Samuha Lekhya

- (A) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.
- (B) Definition: A collective written record of lineage used by Brahmins and Kshatriyas to maintain family history and purity.
- (C) Basoulakh.
- (D) Shukla Yajurveda.

୨୪୬୦. Which term describes the process of calculating blood relations across 32 lineages?

- (A) Those who were not formally registered in the Panji records.
- (B) The father is Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- (C) Udreh Panji registration.
- (D) Putra

୨୪୬୧. Maithil Brahmins following the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda are known as ____.

- (A) Chandogya
- (B) Purity of birth (Janma-shuddhita).
- (C) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.
- (D) Son.

୨୪୬୨. The rule 'Matritah Panchami Tyaktwa Pitritah Saptami Bhajet' refers to avoiding ____ generations on the mother's side and ____ on the father's.

- (A) Panch-Dravida.
- (B) Five; Seven.
- (C) Alias or 'known as'
- (D) Grandson.

२४६३. What is the meaning of 'Pancha-Gauda' in the context of Brahmin classification?

- (A) Vyakaran.
- (B) Pancha-Gauda.
- (C) Sahudi
- (D) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

२४६४. The term 'Genome Mapping' is used in the text as a modern metaphor for which ancient system?

- (A) The Panji Prabandh (Maithil genealogical records).
- (B) Vaiyakarana (Vaiya.), meaning Grammarian.
- (C) Supplementary or auxiliary notes found in the genealogical records.
- (D) Bhaureshwar in Sultanpur Deshe.

२४६५. Followers of the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda in Mithila are called ____.

- (A) Basoulakh.
- (B) Granddaughter.
- (C) Ghurghur.
- (D) Chhandoga.

२४६६. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to avoiding ____ generations on the mother's side and ____ on the father's side.

- (A) Five from the mother's side and seven from the father's side.
- (B) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.
- (C) Bhagwandatta
- (D) Five; Seven.

२४६७. What term is used for Maithil Brahmins who follow the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda?

- (A) Daughter.
- (B) Chandoga.
- (C) Ruchauli Ujan.
- (D) A Main MÅ«l is the ancestral source village, while MÅ«l Gram can refer to the village of residence during the formal establishment of the Panji.

२४६८. The five northern groups of Brahmins, including Maithils, are collectively known as ____.

- (A) Son
- (B) Sahudi
- (C) A structured system for managing and recording genealogical lineages to ensure social and matrimonial regulations.
- (D) Pancha-Gauda.

२४६९. The five southern groups of Brahmins are collectively known as ____.

- (A) The management or arrangement of genealogical registers.
- (B) Bhavnath.
- (C) Pancha-Dravida.
- (D) Krishna Kumar (also known as Bachcha Babu).

२४७०. What is the specific term for Samavedic Brahmins in the Panji system?

- (A) Chhandogya.
- (B) Alok and Ashish
- (C) Mataruka.
- (D) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 specific ancestral lines.

२४७१. What is the specific term for Yajurvedic Brahmins in the Panji system?

- (A) Vasukinath.
- (B) 32 ancestral lines.
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Shyamal Kishor

२४७२. In the context of Panji preservation, 'Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha' refers to protecting the books from ____.

- (A) Yavani (Muslim).
- (B) Daughter.
- (C) Water and oil.
- (D) It refers to a daughter.

२४७३. The branch of Samaveda followed by some Maithil Brahmins is called ____.

- (A) A grandson through one's daughter.
- (B) It is an alternative name for the Siddhant Patra, confirming the couple are not related.
- (C) Chhandog.
- (D) Machmatnandan.

२४७४. The branch of Yajurveda followed by some Maithil Brahmins is called ____.

- (A) Daughter's son
- (B) Son
- (C) Vajasaneyi.
- (D) Maternal grandfather

२४७५. Maithil Brahmins following the Yajurveda are known as ____.

- (A) Vajasaneyi
- (B) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.
- (C) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.
- (D) Chhandogya.

२४७६. In modern terms, the text likens the ancient Panji system to ____ mapping.

- (A) Chandogya.
- (B) Son.
- (C) Genome
- (D) Shrikant (also known as Kailu).

२४७७. The branch of Samaveda followed by Maithil Brahmins is known as ____.

- (A) It identifies the individual as the son of the preceding person mentioned.
- (B) Her paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vridha-Prapitamaha).
- (C) Kauthuma (or Chhandoga).
- (D) Pancha-Gaud Maithil.

२४७८. Followers of the Kauthuma Sakha of the Samaveda are known as ____.

- (A) Chandoga.
- (B) Maternal grandfather
- (C) Bhavesh
- (D) Maternal great-grandfather

२४७९. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to avoiding ____.

- (A) Indian Police Service.
- (B) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.
- (C) 5 generations from the mother's side and 7 from the father's side.
- (D) Chhandogya.

२४८०. What term is used for a Maithil Brahmin who follows the Samaveda?

- (A) Daughter
- (B) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.
- (C) Chandogya.
- (D) Panji Prabandh

२४८१. What term is used for a Maithil Brahmin who follows the Yajurveda?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Chhandoga.
- (C) Tripti Narayan.
- (D) Krishnamani.

२४८२. What does the source suggest is a modern scientific parallel to the Panji system?

- (A) Jaiwar.
- (B) Grandson
- (C) An alias or a commonly used name.
- (D) Genome mapping or chromosome determination.

२४८३. Maithil Brahmins following the Yajurveda are known by what term?

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) Daughter.
- (C) The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship).
- (D) Manmohan

२४८४. Maithil Brahmins following the Samaveda are known by what term?

- (A) Five; Seven.
- (B) A second or subsequent wife or daughter.
- (C) Sutech
- (D) Chhandogya.

२४८५. What is the literal meaning of 'Panji' in this context?

- (A) Sub-lineage or branch records of a family.
- (B) It indicates that the specific maternal lineage or name is unknown or unrecorded.
- (C) The Vindhyaachal mountain range.
- (D) A chronicle or register of names and lineages.

२४८६. Maithil Brahmins following the Shukla Yajurveda are known as ____.

- (A) Vajasaneyi.
- (B) It refers to avoiding tight or heavy binding that could damage the palm-leaf or paper pages.
- (C) Jaybar
- (D) Shyamal Kishor

२४८७. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to avoiding ____ generations of relatives.

- (A) Five maternal and seven paternal.
- (B) Vasukinath.
- (C) Babulal.
- (D) It represents the maternal lineage, specifically a grandson through a daughter.

२४८८. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Samaveda Kauthuma branch are known as ____.

- (A) Chhandoga.
- (B) Chhandogyas.
- (C) Original ancestral lineage or root.
- (D) The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship).

२४८९. The rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami' refers to the exclusion of how many generations from the mother and father respectively?

- (A) Grandson
- (B) Jayabar.
- (C) Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.
- (D) Son

२४९०. In terms of modern science, what is the Panji Prabandh compared to in the text?

- (A) Their father is Vittubh (also known as Raghunath).
- (B) Chandogya.
- (C) Son.
- (D) Genome mapping or DNA sequencing.

२४९१. What is the 'Uti' or 'Up-Teep' in Panji terminology?

- (A) Supplementary or auxiliary notes found in the genealogical records.
- (B) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).
- (C) Lineages established within the last 500 years.
- (D) Swajanita.

२४९२. What term is used for those individuals whose names are not recorded in the official Panji records?

- (A) Jayabar.
- (B) Swajanita.
- (C) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.
- (D) Core.

२४९३. The term for family records that track the various expanding branches of a lineage is ____.

- (A) Shakha Panji.
- (B) Arttinath (alias Kanhaiyaji).
- (C) Sukavikairavakananenduh.
- (D) It signifies a son.

२४९४. The term 'Vajasaneyi' refers to those following the branch of which Veda?

- (A) Shukla Yajurveda.
- (B) Chhandogya.
- (C) It refers to a 'son' in a lineage.
- (D) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

२४९५. In Panji terminology, what does 'Chhavith' represent?

- (A) Daughters.
- (B) Son
- (C) It refers to a 'daughter' in a lineage.
- (D) The sixteen specific genealogical checkpoints (6 generations deep) used to verify that a couple are not related within prohibited degrees.

२४९६. The geographical boundary for 'Pancha Gauda' Brahmins is generally defined as being north of the _____ mountains.

- (A) An alias or a commonly used name.
- (B) The Panji management system of Mithila.
- (C) Pancha-Gauda.
- (D) Vindhya

२४९७. What does the presence of an 'Ajnat' (unknown) maternal lineage in the Panji signify?

- (A) Luche (also known as Dharbharan)
- (B) Chhandogya
- (C) A break in the record or an inter-caste/unrecorded ancestral connection.
- (D) A grandson through one's daughter.

२४९८. The specific document used to check the 32 maternal and paternal ancestral roots is called the _____.

- (A) Udirth-patra.
- (B) It identifies a son.
- (C) Alok and Ashish
- (D) Sodarpur

२४९९. The 'Pari-panji' (or Patra-panji) refers to records of _____.

- (A) Two sons.
- (B) Their father is Vittubh (also known as Raghunath).
- (C) Lineages established within the last 500 years.
- (D) Pancha-Dravida.

२५००. What term is used for Maithil Brahmins who were not included in the official Panji records?

- (A) Shyamnath.
- (B) Jaiwar.
- (C) Daughter.
- (D) Dautra

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

१. (B) Pashupati — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pashupati
२. (C) Sakaradhi — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakaradhi
३. (B) M.M. Khagesh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M. Khagesh
४. (D) M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M. (Mahamahopadhyaya)
५. (B) Chudamani, Nilmani, Krishnamani, and Shrimani — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chudamani, Nilmani, Krishnamani, and Shrimani
६. (B) B.A. and B.Ed. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.A. and B.Ed.

७. (B) **B.A. (Hons)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.A. (Hons)
८. (C) **Ram Bhadra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ram Bhadra
९. (C) **Madhusudan, Baidyanath, and Vagish** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan, Baidyanath, and Vagish
१०. (B) **M.M. Goshai Madan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M. Goshai Madan
११. (D) **Sakaradhi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakaradhi
१२. (C) **Dinanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dinanath
१३. (D) **Gokulnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gokulnath
१४. (A) **Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
१५. (D) **Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mannulal (also known as Sonelal).
१६. (A) **Kamalnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamalnath.
१७. (D) **Tirthadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirthadatta.
१८. (A) **M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M. Upadhyay Ummanand.
१९. (C) **The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Banaili Raj (referenced via Bagani, Banaili, and Srinagar).
२०. (A) **Parmanand (alias Hazari Manaknand).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parmanand (alias Hazari Manaknand).
२१. (C) **Raja Bahadur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Bahadur.
२२. (C) **Raja Padmanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Padmanand Singh.
२३. (D) **Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kirtyanand Singh Bahadur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kirtyanand Singh Bahadur.
२४. (A) **Kumar Shyamanand Singh, Kumar Vimalanand, Kumar Taranand, and Kumar Durganand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Shyamanand Singh, Kumar Vimalanand, Kumar Taranand, and Kumar Durganand.
२५. (D) **Bagani to Srinagar Amaur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bagani to Srinagar Amaur.
२६. (D) **Kadrain Bhavanayam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kadrain Bhavanayam.
२७. (D) **The Oini (Oiniwar) dynasty.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Oini (Oiniwar) dynasty.
२८. (A) **Kameshwar Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar Thakur.
२९. (D) **Kumar Harsingh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Harsingh.
३०. (D) **Raja Ishwari Datta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Ishwari Datta.

- ३१. (B) Kumar Keshavanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Keshavanand Singh.
- ३२. (A) Bhimadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhimadatta.
- ३३. (A) Badalub.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badalub.
- ३४. (A) Bishalgadh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bishalgadh.
- ३५. (C) Kusumeshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kusumeshwar.
- ३६. (A) It is likely a historical date or regnal year associated with his lineage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is likely a historical date or regnal year associated with his lineage.
- ३७. (B) Maharaja Devasimha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Devasimha.
- ३८. (C) Maharani Hashalini.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharani Hashalini.
- ३९. (B) Maharaja Shiva Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Shiva Singh.
- ४०. (C) Maharaja Ratna Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Ratna Singh.
- ४१. (B) Hridaynarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridaynarayan.
- ४२. (C) Rambhadra Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rambhadra Singh.
- ४३. (A) Satyanarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyanarayan.
- ४४. (A) Kansnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kansnarayan.
- ४५. (A) Radhi Koiyar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhi Koiyar.
- ४६. (D) Gangeshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangeshwar.
- ४७. (C) Raja Bir Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Bir Singh.
- ४८. (A) Kumar Kirti Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Kirti Singh.
- ४९. (B) Radhavallabh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhavallabh.
- ५०. (A) Radhavallabh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhavallabh.
- ५१. (D) Riddhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Riddhi.
- ५२. (B) Harinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinath.
- ५३. (B) Khadhara Brahmapura.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadhara Brahmapura.
- ५४. (C) Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Kalanand Singh and Raja Kalyanand Singh.
- ५५. (C) Bhavanidatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavanidatta.
- ५६. (D) Bhimnath, Drignath, Brajmohan, Yadunandan, Raghunandan, and Shivananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhimnath, Drignath, Brajmohan, Yadunandan, Raghunandan, and Shivananda.
- ५७. (D) Vishwanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath.

५८. (B) **Ram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ram.
५९. (D) **Kalikadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadatta.
६०. (C) **Raja Dullaro.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Dullaro.
६१. (B) **Chaturbhuj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaturbhuj.
६२. (C) **Jivan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jivan.
६३. (C) **Dukharin.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dukharin.
६४. (A) **Grihamani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Grihamani.
६५. (B) **Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vatbhiknath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Nenana.
६६. (D) **Vishwanath and Narasinho.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath and Narasinho.
६७. (C) **Karmaha, through Chandidatt (son of Husas).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karmaha, through Chandidatt (son of Husas).
६८. (B) **Chhatradhari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhatradhari.
६९. (C) **Panichobh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panichobh.
७०. (B) **Vaheradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaheradhi.
७१. (A) **Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.
७२. (A) **Pabauli.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pabauli.
७३. (B) **Dubari, Bhaiya, Yaddu, Digambar, and Umayi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dubari, Bhaiya, Yaddu, Digambar, and Umayi.
७४. (C) **Brahmadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmadatt.
७५. (A) **Chandramani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandramani.
७६. (D) **Chandradatt, Shankardatt, and Nakcchedi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandradatt, Shankardatt, and Nakcchedi.
७७. (B) **Madhav and Jadav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav and Jadav.
७८. (D) **Sarisab.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sarisab.
७९. (D) **Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnaresh, Vageesh, and Ananta.
८०. (C) **Dayanath and Meghanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayanath and Meghanath.
८१. (D) **Madhusudan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan.
८२. (A) **Mahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev.
८३. (B) **Rajkumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajkumar.
८४. (C) **Vabua, Singheshwar, and Rajeshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabua, Singheshwar, and Rajeshwar.
८५. (D) **Dhananjay and Jaykant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhananjay and Jaykant.

८६. (A) **Padmakar and Indrakar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmakar and Indrakar.
८७. (C) **Naiyayika (Logic) and Darshanshastra (Philosophy)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Naiyayika (Logic) and Darshanshastra (Philosophy)
८८. (D) **Mush** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mush
८९. (B) **Yogi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogi
९०. (C) **Ramanath and Bhikh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanath and Bhikh
९१. (C) **Jagannath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagannath
९२. (D) **Pitambar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pitambar
९३. (D) **Neelkanth** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Neelkanth
९४. (D) **Narsingh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narsingh
९५. (C) **Chithari** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chithari
९६. (D) **Lokangad** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lokangad
९७. (B) **MM Chitradhar, MM Manodhar, and MM Rudradhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MM Chitradhar, MM Manodhar, and MM Rudradhar
९८. (C) **Dharnidhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharnidhar
९९. (C) **Bacchi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bacchi
१००. (C) **Vidyadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyadhar
१०१. (B) **Jagannath, Vedi, Bhanjan, and Chalbalila** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagannath, Vedi, Bhanjan, and Chalbalila
१०२. (A) **Thethan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Thethan
१०३. (A) **Kartikeya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kartikeya
१०४. (D) **Janapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janapati
१०५. (B) **Nenubhi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nenubhi
१०६. (C) **Padmanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanath
१०७. (D) **Pabauli** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pabauli
१०८. (D) **Padmanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanath
१०९. (D) **Lakshmikant, Radhakant, and Umakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant, Radhakant, and Umakant
११०. (A) **Krishndev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishndev
१११. (C) **Durmamil** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durmamil
११२. (A) **Gauridatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauridatt
११३. (D) **Gauridatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauridatt
११४. (A) **Lakshman** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshman
११५. (B) **Lakshman** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshman
११६. (A) **Hadgapani** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hadgapani

- ११७. (D) Kamalakant, Suryakant, Chandrakant, Tejkant, Bhanjakant, Indrakant, and Trivenikant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamalakant, Suryakant, Chandrakant, Tejkant, Bhanjakant, Indrakant, and Trivenikant
- ११८. (C) Durmamil** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durmamil
- ११९. (C) Indranath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indranath
- १२०. (B) Musahadh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Musahadh
- १२१. (B) Mukund, Madhav, and Madhusudana** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund, Madhav, and Madhusudana
- १२२. (C) Tirthanath and Nidhinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirthanath and Nidhinath
- १२३. (A) Raghunath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath
- १२४. (A) Lakshminath, Shridatt, Parshi, Bhavan, Hemnath, and Revatinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminath, Shridatt, Parshi, Bhavan, Hemnath, and Revatinath
- १२५. (D) Badal (also known as Hemnath)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badal (also known as Hemnath)
- १२६. (D) Januk, Modnath, and Bhagvatnarayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Januk, Modnath, and Bhagvatnarayan
- १२७. (D) Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
- १२८. (A) Raghuvansh, Yaduvansh, and Harivansh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghuvansh, Yaduvansh, and Harivansh
- १२९. (C) Gokulnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gokulnath
- १३०. (B) Luchai (also known as Babunath)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Luchai (also known as Babunath)
- १३१. (D) Maharaj** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj
- १३२. (B) Shridatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shridatt
- १३३. (D) Nuk, Jhuluk, Brajnath, Modnarayan, Kirtidath, and Chandridatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nuk, Jhuluk, Brajnath, Modnarayan, Kirtidath, and Chandridatt
- १३४. (A) Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandan Kumar, Nena, Keshav, and Dharadhara
- १३५. (C) Mahavir** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahavir
- १३६. (C) Brajnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajnath
- १३७. (A) Bach, Devnath, and Keshavnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bach, Devnath, and Keshavnath
- १३८. (D) Jhodhai** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhodhai
- १३९. (A) Yaddu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yaddu
- १४०. (C) Manbodh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manbodh
- १४१. (C) Devkinandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devkinandan
- १४२. (D) Nahayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nahayan

- १४३. (D) Badrinath and Indranath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badrinath and Indranath
- १४४. (C) Manik, Shivan, Shambhu, and Yaddu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manik, Shivan, Shambhu, and Yaddu
- १४५. (C) Chengan and Jhantu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chengan and Jhantu
- १४६. (C) Nandlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandlal
- १४७. (A) Garib** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Garib
- १४८. (B) Jwaladatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jwaladatt
- १४९. (B) Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagvandatt, Gopal, and Raja
- १५०. (D) Balbhadra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra
- १५१. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya, a title conferred upon a highly distinguished scholar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya, a title conferred upon a highly distinguished scholar.
- १५२. (C) Purushottam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purushottam.
- १५३. (D) Pali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pali.
- १५४. (C) Lakshmikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant.
- १५५. (D) Paramanand and Ghananand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Paramanand and Ghananand.
- १५६. (D) Bach and Nagarjadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bach and Nagarjadatta.
- १५७. (C) Dharmeshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmeshwar.
- १५८. (D) Brajlal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajlal.
- १५९. (D) Bechan and Rajiva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bechan and Rajiva.
- १६०. (B) Dharmadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmadatta.
- १६१. (C) Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhunath, Ishwaridatta, and Nandipati.
- १६२. (B) Devai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devai.
- १६३. (B) Saheb.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saheb.
- १६४. (A) Devan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devan.
- १६५. (D) Niharanand and Ratnanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Niharanand and Ratnanand.
- १६६. (C) Chakka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakka.
- १६७. (D) Bhagwandatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwandatta.
- १६८. (B) Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivanand, Jagannath, and Indranarayan.
- १६९. (C) Jeevan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jeevan.

- १७०. (D) Dinmani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dinmani.
- १७१. (C) Keshava, Madhava, and Damodara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshava, Madhava, and Damodara.
- १७२. (D) Vishwambhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwambhar.
- १७३. (B) Devan and Raghu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devan and Raghu.
- १७४. (A) Ramkrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramkrishna.
- १७५. (D) Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sonelal, Gopal, Madhusudan, Mukund, and Keshava.
- १७६. (A) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.
- १७७. (B) Dukha and Meghnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dukha and Meghnath.
- १७८. (D) Rudradhar and Jayarudra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudradhar and Jayarudra.
- १७९. (B) Hridaynath and Ishanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridaynath and Ishanath.
- १८०. (B) Bhairavadatta, Ratneshwar, and Saheba.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhairavadatta, Ratneshwar, and Saheba.
- १८१. (D) Vasudev and Balabhadra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev and Balabhadra.
- १८२. (D) Rashi Sundar, Brajendra Mohan, and Madan Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rashi Sundar, Brajendra Mohan, and Madan Mohan.
- १८३. (B) Dharanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharanath
- १८४. (B) Fatnurik** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Fatnurik
- १८५. (C) Nahar and Digunth** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nahar and Digunth
- १८६. (D) Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anand, Jayanand, Parmanand, Rudi, and Sadanand
- १८७. (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD
- १८८. (D) Mahakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahakant
- १८९. (C) Dipendra and Jitendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dipendra and Jitendra
- १९०. (B) Sunita** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sunita
- १९१. (A) Adyanand, Gopal, and Bhagwan Ji** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adyanand, Gopal, and Bhagwan Ji
- १९२. (B) Pan Balbhadra and Lakshmi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pan Balbhadra and Lakshmi
- १९३. (D) Abhinav Murari** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Abhinav Murari

- १९४. (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- १९५. (C) Ishwaridatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ishwaridatt.
- १९६. (B) Chitradhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chitradhar.
- १९७. (D) Aniruddh (from Sakradhi).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aniruddh (from Sakradhi).
- १९८. (C) Suidadi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suidadi.
- १९९. (A) Vanshidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vanshidhar.
- २००. (B) Hridaynath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridaynath.
- २०१. (D) Saday.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saday.
- २०२. (D) Haridev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridev.
- २०३. (D) Andi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Andi.
- २०४. (A) Anhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anhi.
- २०५. (A) Pradyumna and Abhiram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pradyumna and Abhiram.
- २०६. (B) Pradyumna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pradyumna.
- २०७. (D) Shivdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivdev.
- २०८. (B) Shri Krishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Krishna.
- २०९. (A) Saday.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saday.
- २१०. (C) Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand.
- २११. (D) Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand.
- २१२. (C) Govindadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govindadatt.
- २१३. (C) Bhay (also known as Giridhari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhay (also known as Giridhari).
- २१४. (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- २१५. (B) Ghani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ghani.
- २१६. (C) Jadaun and Shitilo.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jadaun and Shitilo.
- २१७. (A) Dayaditta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayaditta.
- २१८. (A) Radhek.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhek.
- २१९. (B) Madhurapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhurapati.
- २२०. (A) Shubhapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shubhapati.
- २२१. (B) Kashinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashinath.
- २२२. (D) Baladatta and Gopal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baladatta and Gopal.
- २२३. (D) Mahesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh.

२२४. (D) **Kangali**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kangali.
२२५. (D) **Avadhi**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhi.
२२६. (B) **Sadanand**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand.
२२७. (D) **Sanful**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanful.
२२८. (A) **Sharadi**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sharadi.
२२९. (D) **Madhusudan**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan.
२३०. (D) **Radhakant**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakant.
२३१. (B) **Nadrishwar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nadrishwar.
२३२. (C) **Bhagirath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagirath.
२३३. (D) **The genealogical records of Maithil Brahmins, tracking lineages from approximately 450 AD to 2009 AD**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The genealogical records of Maithil Brahmins, tracking lineages from approximately 450 AD to 2009 AD.
२३४. (D) **Mahadev**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev.
२३५. (C) **Thithar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Thithar.
२३६. (D) **Madhusudan**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan.
२३७. (C) **Sukhadi**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sukhadi.
२३८. (A) **Kashinath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashinath.
२३९. (B) **Lala**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lala.
२४०. (C) **Kanhai**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhai.
२४१. (C) **Yaduvir**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yaduvir.
२४२. (C) **Babunath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babunath.
२४३. (D) **Kulapati**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kulapati.
२४४. (A) **Umanath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umanath.
२४५. (C) **Shivadev**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivadev.
२४६. (C) **Mahadev**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev.
२४७. (B) **Takbal**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Takbal.
२४८. (A) **Avadhabihari**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhabihari.
२४९. (D) **Lotan**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lotan.
२५०. (B) **Kirtinath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kirtinath.
२५१. (D) **Jibu**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jibu.
२५२. (C) **Hridayanand**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridayanand.
२५३. (A) **Lal**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lal.
२५४. (A) **Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Definition: A traditional genealogical system used to document and maintain the lineage purity of Maithil Brahmins.
२५५. (C) **Keshav, Padmanabh, and Achyut**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshav, Padmanabh, and Achyut.

- २५६. (B) Mishra Rudranath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mishra Rudranath.
- २५७. (C) Harinandan, Raghunandan, and Brajnandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinandan, Raghunandan, and Brajnandan.
- २५८. (B) Madhu Sadhuko.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhu Sadhuko.
- २५९. (C) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.
- २६०. (D) Shri Mohan, Manmohan, and Brajmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Mohan, Manmohan, and Brajmohan.
- २६१. (D) Devraj, Prabhuraj, and Bahadur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devraj, Prabhuraj, and Bahadur.
- २६२. (B) Pashupati, Ramanath, and Vedanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pashupati, Ramanath, and Vedanand.
- २६३. (A) 1150-1225** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1150-1225
- २६४. (B) Ratneshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratneshwar
- २६५. (C) Gadh Belunch** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadh Belunch
- २६६. (A) Nandkishore** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandkishore
- २६७. (B) Jagatmani** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagatmani
- २६८. (C) Kolhua** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kolhua
- २६९. (B) Anand and Shivanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anand and Shivanand
- २७०. (C) Khushikanth and Punitlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khushikanth and Punitlal
- २७१. (C) Shivdatta and Yogdatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivdatta and Yogdatta
- २७२. (A) Radhakanth and Jayakanth** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakanth and Jayakanth
- २७३. (B) Premkanth** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Premkanth
- २७४. (B) Taradatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Taradatta
- २७५. (B) Hardatta (Badrinath)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hardatta (Badrinath)
- २७६. (A) Khekhan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khekhan
- २७७. (C) Lal, Bholanath, Mathuranath, and Janakinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lal, Bholanath, Mathuranath, and Janakinath
- २७८. (A) Yogadhar, Haladhar, Kholdhar, and Jaldhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogadhar, Haladhar, Kholdhar, and Jaldhar
- २७९. (C) Vidyadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyadhar
- २८०. (A) Kholdhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kholdhar
- २८१. (B) Ramakanth and Radhakanth** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramakanth and Radhakanth

- २८२. (C) Ruranand, Gayanand, and Jhulanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruranand, Gayanand, and Jhulanand
- २८३. (B) Pategna** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pategna
- २८४. (A) Anshu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anshu
- २८५. (B) Gaurav and Madhav** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaurav and Madhav
- २८६. (C) Prabhash** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prabhash
- २८७. (A) Ayush** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ayush
- २८८. (B) Padmanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanath
- २८९. (B) Jagadbhuj and Lakshmidatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagadbhuj and Lakshmidatta
- २९०. (A) Soripur** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Soripur
- २९१. (B) Adya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adya.
- २९२. (D) Sakhua.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakhua.
- २९३. (A) Chhotkan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhotkan.
- २९४. (C) Hanumandatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hanumandatt.
- २९५. (D) Bhavadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadev.
- २९६. (B) Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banmali, Purandar, Sundar, Vanshi, and Balbhar.
- २९७. (B) Lattau.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lattau.
- २९८. (B) Naval Kishore, Jugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, and Shyamal Kishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Naval Kishore, Jugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore, and Shyamal Kishore.
- २९९. (D) Rajanpura.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajanpura.
- ३००. (C) Rajendra and Amarendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra and Amarendra.
- ३०१. (C) Sadanand and Parmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand and Parmanand.
- ३०२. (B) Babu Mishra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babu Mishra.
- ३०३. (C) Bhaiya Mishra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhaiya Mishra.
- ३०४. (D) Nilkanth and Punyanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nilkanth and Punyanand.
- ३०५. (C) Modnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modnarayan.
- ३०६. (C) Mukund, Madhav, and Govind.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund, Madhav, and Govind.
- ३०७. (D) Mukund.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund.
- ३०८. (A) MA Madhav** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA Madhav
- ३०९. (D) Hati Saderpur Parwaha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hati Saderpur Parwaha

- ३१०. (B) Shri Mohan Prasad, Chandramohan, and Lakshmikant Prasad** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Mohan Prasad, Chandramohan, and Lakshmikant Prasad
- ३११. (C) Acharya Adhyapak (Teacher)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Acharya Adhyapak (Teacher)
- ३१२. (D) Sadachari, Naitik, Adhyapak (MA, LLB, BT)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadachari, Naitik, Adhyapak (MA, LLB, BT)
- ३१३. (D) Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand, Sachidanand, Jivanand, and Balkrishna
- ३१४. (D) Bhujanidh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhujanidh
- ३१५. (B) Bhagwan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwan
- ३१६. (A) Jatadhar (also known as Yatik)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jatadhar (also known as Yatik)
- ३१७. (D) Padmanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand
- ३१८. (D) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath
- ३१९. (D) Shankar, Mahadev, Bhase, and Dashe** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar, Mahadev, Bhase, and Dashe
- ३२०. (C) Harkhu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harkhu
- ३२१. (C) Ratidev, Udaykar, Mandan, and Vidyanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratidev, Udaykar, Mandan, and Vidyanand
- ३२२. (D) Kanhaiya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhaiya
- ३२३. (A) Simritlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Simritlal
- ३२४. (A) Jaynath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaynath
- ३२५. (D) Kulanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kulanand
- ३२६. (A) Vedanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vedanand
- ३२७. (B) Khadganand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadganand
- ३२८. (B) Lelhuk.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lelhuk.
- ३२९. (B) Bhattachak.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhattachak.
- ३३०. (D) Hira and Modnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hira and Modnarayan.
- ३३१. (C) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.
- ३३२. (C) Narasimha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narasimha.
- ३३३. (C) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.
- ३३४. (B) Dharanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharanath.
- ३३५. (D) Chotelal (alias Madhusudan) and Ayodhyanath (alias Bhago).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chotelal (alias Madhusudan) and Ayodhyanath (alias Bhago).
- ३३६. (B) Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.

- ३३७. (D) Shyamanand, Mohan, Madan, Amit Kumar and Abhishek Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamanand, Mohan, Madan, Amit Kumar and Abhishek Kumar.
- ३३८. (C) Eknath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Eknath.
- ३३९. (A) Indramani (alias Baun).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indramani (alias Baun).
- ३४०. (B) Parmeshwari Dutt (alias Guju) and Krishnadutt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parmeshwari Dutt (alias Guju) and Krishnadutt.
- ३४१. (C) Shukdev, Baldev, Satyadev and Kamdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shukdev, Baldev, Satyadev and Kamdev.
- ३४२. (B) Sunil, Anil and Hemna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sunil, Anil and Hemna.
- ३४३. (B) Arjun and Phalgun.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arjun and Phalgun.
- ३४४. (D) Supana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Supana.
- ३४५. (B) Laxmidutt (alias Pagad).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Laxmidutt (alias Pagad).
- ३४६. (D) Padmapat.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmapat.
- ३४७. (D) Bhogi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhogi.
- ३४८. (A) Devdatt, Bhavanidatt and Nena.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devdatt, Bhavanidatt and Nena.
- ३४९. (A) Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramkrishna (alias Bulinath).
- ३५०. (A) Yadunandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunandan.
- ३५१. (D) Lochan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lochan.
- ३५२. (B) Mahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev.
- ३५३. (D) Parmanand, Durganand, Indranand, and Ruranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parmanand, Durganand, Indranand, and Ruranand.
- ३५४. (A) Sushila, Shanti, Manjula, and Rekha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sushila, Shanti, Manjula, and Rekha.
- ३५५. (A) Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivanand, Bhoganand, Giranand, Sadanand, and Ramananda.
- ३५६. (D) Manranjan, Dalbhanjan, and Shringi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manranjan, Dalbhanjan, and Shringi.
- ३५७. (B) Girijadatt and Shankardatt (Harihardatt).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Girijadatt and Shankardatt (Harihardatt).
- ३५८. (A) Lalit Narayan Mishra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalit Narayan Mishra.
- ३५९. (A) Anil, Sunil, Parimal, and Govinda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anil, Sunil, Parimal, and Govinda.
- ३६०. (C) Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra.

- ३६१. (A) Bihar Pradesh Congress.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bihar Pradesh Congress.
- ३६२. (C) Bhogenra, Satyendra, Dharendra, and Amarendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhogenra, Satyendra, Dharendra, and Amarendra.
- ३६३. (B) Dharendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharendra.
- ३६४. (D) Halleshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Halleshwar, Sureshwar, and Jiveshwar.
- ३६५. (C) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.
- ३६६. (A) Jivanath, Bhavanand (Ayachi Dube), and Devnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jivanath, Bhavanand (Ayachi Dube), and Devnath.
- ३६७. (A) Jhadula Jha and Chotu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhadula Jha and Chotu.
- ३६८. (C) Shyamnath, Pritnath, Tejnath, Premnath, and Jankinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamnath, Pritnath, Tejnath, Premnath, and Jankinath.
- ३६९. (C) Umakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umakant.
- ३७०. (B) Vidyanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand
- ३७१. (A) Girijanand and Khelanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Girijanand and Khelanand.
- ३७२. (B) Chandranand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandranand
- ३७३. (D) Yadunath (Nena) and Bhavesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath (Nena) and Bhavesh.
- ३७४. (A) Manmohan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manmohan
- ३७५. (C) Jagad Bhuj** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagad Bhuj
- ३७६. (B) Umanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umanand
- ३७७. (A) Damna** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Damna
- ३७८. (B) Hridayadatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridayadatt
- ३७९. (B) Lalak** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalak
- ३८०. (B) Madhusudan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan
- ३८१. (D) Ganesh and Vishwanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh and Vishwanath.
- ३८२. (B) Gangora** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangora
- ३८३. (A) Nacharik** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nacharik
- ३८४. (B) Vaidyanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidyanath
- ३८५. (B) Manikrishna** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manikrishna
- ३८६. (B) Ekahara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ekahara
- ३८७. (B) Shankarnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankarnath

- ३८८. (B) Bateshnath (also Jateshnath, Shaktinath, and Shyamnath).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bateshnath (also Jateshnath, Shaktinath, and Shyamnath).
- ३८९. (C) B.A.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.A.
- ३९०. (D) Vaidyanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidyanath
- ३९१. (B) Satlakha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satlakha
- ३९२. (B) M.Sc.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.Sc.
- ३९३. (D) Bhagwandatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwandatt
- ३९४. (A) Gangapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangapati
- ३९५. (D) Kouski Datt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kouski Datt
- ३९६. (B) Janakinath and Devnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janakinath and Devnath.
- ३९७. (D) Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Science Graduate (Vigyan Snatak).
- ३९८. (C) Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Social worker and President of the J.P. (Janata Party).
- ३९९. (B) Manohar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manohar.
- ४००. (B) Teacher, School Founder and Bank Manager.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Teacher, School Founder and Bank Manager.
- ४०१. (C) Alok, Deepak, Shushankar and Ambuja.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Alok, Deepak, Shushankar and Ambuja.
- ४०२. (C) Raghunandan, Yadunandan, Harinandan and Shivrnanadan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunandan, Yadunandan, Harinandan and Shivrnanadan.
- ४०३. (A) Nath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nath.
- ४०४. (A) Babuan, Gopal, Loknath and Madan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babuan, Gopal, Loknath and Madan.
- ४०५. (A) Vivekanand, Dayanand and Adityanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vivekanand, Dayanand and Adityanand.
- ४०६. (D) Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadh Mohan (alias Phatkan).
- ४०७. (C) Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Naresh, Ganesh and Mahesh.
- ४०८. (D) Shaktimohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaktimohan.
- ४०९. (A) Rajeev and Naveen.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajeev and Naveen.
- ४१०. (B) Harishankar (Grammarian/Vaiyakarana).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harishankar (Grammarian/Vaiyakarana).
- ४११. (A) Rajmohan and Banmali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajmohan and Banmali.

- ४१३. (C) Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madan Mohan, Sushil Mohan and Kapil Mohan.
- ४१३. (B) Teacher (Adhyapak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Teacher (Adhyapak).
- ४१४. (D) Shishir Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shishir Kumar.
- ४१५. (C) Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.
- ४१६. (C) Pramod, Vinod and Amod.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pramod, Vinod and Amod.
- ४१७. (D) President's Award-winning Headmaster (Rashtrapati Puraskar Pradhana Adhyapak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: President's Award-winning Headmaster (Rashtrapati Puraskar Pradhana Adhyapak).
- ४१८. (C) Rajendra and Rajesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra and Rajesh.
- ४१९. (C) He is a Bank Manager.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is a Bank Manager.
- ४२०. (D) Ratan and Tapan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratan and Tapan.
- ४२१. (B) Sanjay and Shraddhanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjay and Shraddhanand.
- ४२२. (B) Madedhar and Surgan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madedhar and Surgan.
- ४२३. (A) Rameshwar, Bhuvneshwar, Gangadutt, Durgadutt, and Dhirkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rameshwar, Bhuvneshwar, Gangadutt, Durgadutt, and Dhirkant.
- ४२४. (C) Maniram, Saburdutt, Banmali, and Hiranmanika.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maniram, Saburdutt, Banmali, and Hiranmanika.
- ४२५. (A) Krishnaram and Ghanaram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnaram and Ghanaram.
- ४२६. (A) Chandradutt and Prithvidutt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandradutt and Prithvidutt.
- ४२७. (A) Ramlal, Devlal, and Benlal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramlal, Devlal, and Benlal.
- ४२८. (D) In the field of Physics.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: In the field of Physics.
- ४२९. (C) Acharya Doctor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Acharya Doctor.
- ४३०. (A) He was a famous social worker and Mukhiya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a famous social worker and Mukhiya.
- ४३१. (A) Arun, Tarun, and Shailendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arun, Tarun, and Shailendra.
- ४३२. (B) Gangadhar and Ramkrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar and Ramkrishna.

- ४३३. (C) Panchavadan, Madhukar, and Ninu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panchavadan, Madhukar, and Ninu.
- ४३४. (A) Ray Madhusudan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ray Madhusudan.
- ४३५. (B) Kanhaiya Singh, Jhapat Singh, and Badal Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhaiya Singh, Jhapat Singh, and Badal Singh.
- ४३६. (C) Pautra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pautra.
- ४३७. (A) Deep Baheradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Deep Baheradhi.
- ४३८. (D) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.
- ४३९. (B) Padmanand, Kalikanand, Kirtyanand, Chandranand, and Brahmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand, Kalikanand, Kirtyanand, Chandranand, and Brahmanand.
- ४४०. (B) Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radheli Udanpur Jijwal.
- ४४१. (C) Amit Mishra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amit Mishra.
- ४४२. (C) Rajesh, Rakesh, and Mukesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajesh, Rakesh, and Mukesh.
- ४४३. (D) Niranjana, Rajesh, and Amita.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Niranjana, Rajesh, and Amita.
- ४४४. (D) Avadhesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhesh.
- ४४५. (B) Ajit.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ajit.
- ४४६. (B) Jaykrishna, Jaynarayan, Balkrishna, Vidyanand, Achyutanand, and Sachidananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaykrishna, Jaynarayan, Balkrishna, Vidyanand, Achyutanand, and Sachidananda.
- ४४७. (C) Omprakash.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Omprakash.
- ४४८. (A) Sheetal Harivansh and Harisharman.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sheetal Harivansh and Harisharman.
- ४४९. (B) Bhagwaditya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwaditya.
- ४५०. (B) Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.
- ४५१. (B) Madhav and Padma.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav and Padma.
- ४५२. (D) Shobhinath, Jaynath, Eknath, and Kamal Lochan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhinath, Jaynath, Eknath, and Kamal Lochan.
- ४५३. (D) Ratandhar, Damodar, and Keshav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratandhar, Damodar, and Keshav.
- ४५४. (C) Anant and Krishnadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anant and Krishnadev.
- ४५५. (D) Radhakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakant.
- ४५६. (C) Sanjeev and Rajiv Ranjan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjeev and Rajiv Ranjan.

- ४५७. (C) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.
- ४५८. (B) Arvind and Parshuram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arvind and Parshuram.
- ४५९. (A) Harijiv, Madhav, Dinmani, Govind, Jaykrishna, Jahali, and Anand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harijiv, Madhav, Dinmani, Govind, Jaykrishna, Jahali, and Anand.
- ४६०. (A) Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.
- ४६१. (C) Girijananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Girijananda.
- ४६२. (D) Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh Mohan, Pranmohan, Shighranand, and Radhamohan
- ४६३. (D) Bahadur Thakura of Mauwa, Khandawala** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bahadur Thakura of Mauwa, Khandawala
- ४६४. (B) Parmanand, Sadanand, and Banmali** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parmanand, Sadanand, and Banmali
- ४६५. (B) Yadunandan and Dhruvanandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunandan and Dhruvanandan
- ४६६. (A) Motiram** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Motiram
- ४६७. (D) M.A., B.Ed.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.A., B.Ed.
- ४६८. (C) M.Sc.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.Sc.
- ४६९. (C) Tulakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tulakant
- ४७०. (D) Acharya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Acharya
- ४७१. (A) Prajapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prajapati
- ४७२. (B) Prajapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prajapati
- ४७३. (D) Hari Pani** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hari Pani
- ४७४. (D) Haraditya, Shavaditya, Nayaditya, and Dharaditya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haraditya, Shavaditya, Nayaditya, and Dharaditya
- ४७५. (D) Mho Devaditya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mho Devaditya
- ४७६. (D) Jhule** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhule
- ४७७. (C) Gajadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gajadhar
- ४७८. (B) Chandramohan of Padmapur** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandramohan of Padmapur
- ४७९. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya
- ४८०. (A) Lotan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lotan
- ४८१. (B) Jajayalaal, Amritlal, Madanlal, and Roshanlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jajayalaal, Amritlal, Madanlal, and Roshanlal
- ४८२. (C) Basukinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Basukinath
- ४८३. (A) Chakradhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakradhar
- ४८४. (B) Parwaha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parwaha

४८५. (B) **Pradhan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pradhan
४८६. (D) **Shankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar
४८७. (B) **Baheradhi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baheradhi
४८८. (D) **BSc** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: BSc
४८९. (A) **Chakradhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakradhar
४९०. (B) **Pada Behat Khandawala** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pada Behat Khandawala
४९१. (A) **Yadunandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunandan
४९२. (D) **M.M.U. Indrapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M.U. Indrapati
४९३. (C) **Ratnapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratnapati
४९४. (C) **MMU Vachaspati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MMU Vachaspati
४९५. (D) **Mutuk** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mutuk
४९६. (A) **Matiram and Gatiram** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Matiram and Gatiram
४९७. (C) **Kujouli** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kujouli
४९८. (A) **Harimohan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harimohan
४९९. (C) **Keuntu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keuntu
५००. (B) **Gunakar, Divyakar, and Bhanukar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar, Divyakar, and Bhanukar
५०१. (C) **Budhikar, Gunakar, Matikar, and Ravikar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Budhikar, Gunakar, Matikar, and Ravikar
५०२. (A) **Shrinath, Ramnath, Harinath, Shaktinath, Gondinath, and Padmanabha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrinath, Ramnath, Harinath, Shaktinath, Gondinath, and Padmanabha
५०३. (C) **Durgadatt and Vishnudatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadatt and Vishnudatt
५०४. (C) **Narayandatt, Madhurapati, Kalidatt, and Bhavanidatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayandatt, Madhurapati, Kalidatt, and Bhavanidatt
५०५. (C) **Kedarnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath
५०६. (A) **Vanshamani** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vanshamani
५०७. (D) **Madhukar, Chandrakar, and Divyakar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukar, Chandrakar, and Divyakar
५०८. (B) **Madhukar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukar
५०९. (B) **Kanhaiya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhaiya
५१०. (C) **MM Harishwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MM Harishwar
५११. (A) **Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Divakar, Vishvakar, Prajnakar, Harikar, Trilochan, and None
५१२. (B) **MMU Govind** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MMU Govind

५१३. (B) **Thakru** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Thakru
५१४. (A) **Haridas and Kalidas** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridas and Kalidas
५१५. (A) **Gokulnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gokulnath
५१६. (D) **Vaneshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaneshwar
५१७. (C) **Chitradhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chitradhar
५१८. (C) **Dayashankar and Kalishankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayashankar and Kalishankar
५१९. (D) **Shaktibhushan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaktibhushan
५२०. (D) **Lekhmani (Satish Chandra)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lekhmani (Satish Chandra)
५२१. (C) **The lineage of Dhiru** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The lineage of Dhiru
५२२. (D) **Madhusudan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan.
५२३. (D) **Prem Bihari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prem Bihari.
५२४. (D) **Chakradhar and Shaktidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakradhar and Shaktidhar.
५२५. (B) **Rudra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudra.
५२६. (A) **Rangai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rangai.
५२७. (B) **Rameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rameshwar.
५२८. (D) **Shivadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivadatta.
५२९. (A) **Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.
५३०. (C) **Gunakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar.
५३१. (B) **Kameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar.
५३२. (C) **Haldhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haldhar.
५३३. (D) **Harisingh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harisingh.
५३४. (D) **Bhivdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhivdev.
५३५. (C) **Shukadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shukadev.
५३६. (B) **Meghnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Meghnath.
५३७. (D) **Bholai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bholai.
५३८. (D) **Dinkar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dinkar.
५३९. (C) **Panchanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panchanand.
५४०. (C) **Baldev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baldev.
५४१. (D) **Dilip.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dilip.
५४२. (D) **Pranav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pranav.
५४३. (D) **450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.

- ५४४. (D) Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vyakaranacharya (Grammar Teacher).
- ५४५. (C) MSc.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MSc.
- ५४६. (C) Aditu and Madhukar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aditu and Madhukar.
- ५४७. (D) Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sudhakar, Buddhikar, Chatar, and Indra.
- ५४८. (B) Harinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinath.
- ५४९. (D) Ramkrishna, Ramchatar, and Sadananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramkrishna, Ramchatar, and Sadananda.
- ५५०. (A) Chaudhari Nidhi and Chaudhari Hemangad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaudhari Nidhi and Chaudhari Hemangad.
- ५५१. (C) Engineer (Abhiyanta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- ५५२. (C) Itarmarn.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Itarmarn.
- ५५३. (D) Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadhar, Balanand, Nityanand, Gokulanand, and Devanand.
- ५५४. (A) Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, son of Vishwadarshan.
- ५५५. (B) MA.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA.
- ५५६. (B) Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vedakant, Radhakant, Dayakant, Kripanand, Jhulanand, and Kalanand.
- ५५७. (B) Chaudhari Ramchatar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaudhari Ramchatar.
- ५५८. (C) Dinkar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dinkar.
- ५५९. (A) Shubhankar, Jayakar, Lakshmikar, Neno, Medhakar, and Gunakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shubhankar, Jayakar, Lakshmikar, Neno, Medhakar, and Gunakar.
- ५६०. (A) Bhagirath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagirath.
- ५६१. (C) Ganganand, Mahadev, and Govind.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganganand, Mahadev, and Govind.
- ५६२. (A) Mukhia of Birvan Panchayat.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukhia of Birvan Panchayat.
- ५६३. (D) Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balkrishna, Jaykrishna, and Rajkrishna.
- ५६४. (C) Education Officer (Shiksha Adhikari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Education Officer (Shiksha Adhikari).
- ५६५. (C) Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tarakant, Mayakant, Chatarkant, Radhakant, Itarkant, Krishnakant, and Navkant.
- ५६६. (C) Bhora.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhora.

- ५६७. (D) Tangri.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tangri.
- ५६८. (A) Nandadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandadev.
- ५६९. (B) Bhangi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhangi.
- ५७०. (C) Vishwadarshan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwadarshan.
- ५७१. (D) He is an advocate (B.L.) and a gemologist (Ratna Visheshagya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is an advocate (B.L.) and a gemologist (Ratna Visheshagya).
- ५७२. (D) Surya Mohan, Uddhav Mohan, Chandan, and Manmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Surya Mohan, Uddhav Mohan, Chandan, and Manmohan.
- ५७३. (A) Visheshwar Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Visheshwar Mohan.
- ५७४. (B) Vishwambhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwambhar.
- ५७५. (A) The reign was from 1776 to 1803.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The reign was from 1776 to 1803.
- ५७६. (D) Thakuren Thakur, the son of Vyakarana Charnan Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Thakuren Thakur, the son of Vyakarana Charnan Thakur.
- ५७७. (A) Chaturdharik Krishnadev and Haridev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaturdharik Krishnadev and Haridev.
- ५७८. (A) He ruled from 1550 to 1625 A.D.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He ruled from 1550 to 1625 A.D.
- ५७९. (B) His rule lasted from 1700 to 1760 A.D.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: His rule lasted from 1700 to 1760 A.D.
- ५८०. (D) Maharajadhiraja Indra Narayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja Indra Narayan.
- ५८१. (D) He ruled from 1760 to 1776 A.D.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He ruled from 1760 to 1776 A.D.
- ५८२. (A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.
- ५८३. (D) His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: His life was approximately from 1275 to 1350 A.D.
- ५८४. (A) Maharaja Harasimha Dev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harasimha Dev.
- ५८५. (D) Pranadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pranadhar.
- ५८६. (B) Kathi, Madhav, Keshav, and Narayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kathi, Madhav, Keshav, and Narayan.
- ५८७. (C) Kumarila Bhatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarila Bhatta.
- ५८८. (A) Pathak Govinda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pathak Govinda.
- ५८९. (D) Dilip, Pradeep, and Sudhir.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dilip, Pradeep, and Sudhir.
- ५९०. (D) Ashutosh Kishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashutosh Kishore.

- ५९१. (D) Maharani Vedavati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharani Vedavati.
- ५९२. (C) Queen Indraivati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Queen Indraivati.
- ५९३. (A) Bachcha, Mahesh, Rajballabh, and Ganesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachcha, Mahesh, Rajballabh, and Ganesh.
- ५९४. (D) Maharaja Deva Singh (implied by the Shiva Singh reference in the context of Mahipati Jha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Deva Singh (implied by the Shiva Singh reference in the context of Mahipati Jha).
- ५९५. (B) Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahopadhyaya Hemkar.
- ५९६. (A) Mahopadhyaya Gunakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahopadhyaya Gunakar.
- ५९७. (C) Anandakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anandakar.
- ५९८. (D) Ladavan (Buddhikar) and Nonen.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ladavan (Buddhikar) and Nonen.
- ५९९. (D) Shailendra and Somendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shailendra and Somendra.
- ६००. (C) Kedarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath.
- ६०१. (C) Shankar, Balgovind, and Vinod.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar, Balgovind, and Vinod.
- ६०२. (C) Maharaja Samar Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Samar Singh
- ६०३. (B) Ganesh (son of Dhiranath).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh (son of Dhiranath).
- ६०४. (A) Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadupadhyaya Gunakar.
- ६०५. (C) Shri Narayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Narayan
- ६०६. (C) King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Ramnarayan and King Rupnarayan.
- ६०७. (D) Rai Kshetryanarayan, Rai Gopal Narayan, Rai Virnarayan, and Rai Hemnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rai Kshetryanarayan, Rai Gopal Narayan, Rai Virnarayan, and Rai Hemnarayan.
- ६०८. (B) B.L. Vidyanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.L. Vidyanand.
- ६०९. (D) Padarth, Chintamani, and Katyananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padarth, Chintamani, and Katyananda.
- ६१०. (A) Kedarnath, Raghunath, and Umanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath, Raghunath, and Umanath.
- ६११. (B) Aditya Narayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aditya Narayan.
- ६१२. (A) Akshadhar and Durgadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Akshadhar and Durgadhar.

- ६१३. (C) Haridev, Digambar, and Shridhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridev, Digambar, and Shridhar.
- ६१४. (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- ६१५. (D) Madhav, Gangesh, and Lambodara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav, Gangesh, and Lambodara.
- ६१६. (C) Gunakar and his son Pranadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar and his son Pranadhar.
- ६१७. (A) King Rajendra Narayan and King Mahendra Narayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: King Rajendra Narayan and King Mahendra Narayan.
- ६१८. (A) Ruchaudhari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruchaudhari.
- ६१९. (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- ६२०. (A) Lakhima Devi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakhima Devi.
- ६२१. (C) The Surgan Loam dynasty.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Surgan Loam dynasty.
- ६२२. (C) Maharaja Samar Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Samar Singh.
- ६२३. (D) Raja Bahadur Vedanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Bahadur Vedanand Singh.
- ६२४. (B) Kumar Girijanand Singh (Raman Ji).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Girijanand Singh (Raman Ji).
- ६२५. (A) Kumar Ganganand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- ६२६. (D) Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Shyanamanand Singh.
- ६२७. (D) Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnagar, Champanagar, Srinagar, and Garh Banaili.
- ६२८. (B) 1880 to 1938.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1880 to 1938.
- ६२९. (B) Banaili Khadgi Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banaili Khadgi Jha.
- ६३०. (C) Banaili Chanan Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banaili Chanan Jha.
- ६३१. (A) Kumar Vimalanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Vimalanand Singh.
- ६३२. (A) Kumar Ganganand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- ६३३. (D) Maharaj Amar Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Amar Singh.

- ६३४. (A) Raja Shrinandan Singh's lineage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Shrinandan Singh's lineage.
- ६३५. (A) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Kirtyanand Singh.
- ६३६. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Gadadhar.
- ६३७. (D) Rameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rameshwar.
- ६३८. (D) A central fort or administrative seat of the Banaili estate.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A central fort or administrative seat of the Banaili estate.
- ६३९. (B) Banaili.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banaili.
- ६४०. (D) Raja Vedanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Vedanand Singh.
- ६४१. (A) Raja Kirtyanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Kirtyanand Singh.
- ६४२. (B) Lakhima Devi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakhima Devi.
- ६४३. (C) Royal households or sub-estates within a larger Raj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Royal households or sub-estates within a larger Raj.
- ६४४. (B) Kumar Ganganand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- ६४५. (B) Kumar Ganganand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumar Ganganand Singh.
- ६४६. (B) 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.
- ६४७. (D) They are residents of Jamua.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They are residents of Jamua.
- ६४८. (D) Arun Kumar and Aditya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arun Kumar and Aditya.
- ६४९. (D) Professor and Registrar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Professor and Registrar.
- ६५०. (C) Uchiti.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Uchiti.
- ६५१. (A) Purnima.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purnima.
- ६५२. (A) Gokulanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gokulanand.
- ६५३. (A) Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parmanand, Sadanand, Nityanand, Bhavanand, Manohar, Damodar, and Ghanshyam.
- ६५४. (A) Neeraj and Kundan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Neeraj and Kundan.
- ६५५. (A) Bacchi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bacchi.
- ६५६. (D) Poshan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Poshan.
- ६५७. (D) Gopal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal.

୧୧୮. (B) **Jeebu**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jeebu.
୧୧୯. (B) **Pramod**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pramod.
୧୧୯. (A) **Yashu, Raju, and another not fully named**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashu, Raju, and another not fully named.
୧୧୯. (A) **Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harishwar, Ruchi, Bhavanath, Ramanath, and Haldhar.
୧୧୯. (D) **Sadupadhyay Horeshwar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadupadhyay Horeshwar.
୧୧୯. (C) **Upadhyay Padamanki Ramapati**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Upadhyay Padamanki Ramapati.
୧୧୯. (D) **Lalitanath, Gopinath, Pushpanath, and Ratinath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalitanath, Gopinath, Pushpanath, and Ratinath.
୧୧୯. (C) **Shivanand**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivanand.
୧୧୯. (B) **Shambhunath, Shankar, Brajnath, Suryanath, Ganganath, and Snehmata**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhunath, Shankar, Brajnath, Suryanath, Ganganath, and Snehmata.
୧୧୯. (C) **2009 AD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2009 AD
୧୧୯. (C) **Grammian (Vaiyakaran)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Grammian (Vaiyakaran)
୧୧୯. (D) **Devendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devendra
୧୧୯. (D) **The daughter of Hemu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The daughter of Hemu
୧୧୯. (C) **Braj Kishor** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Braj Kishor
୧୧୯. (C) **Ganesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh
୧୧୯. (C) **Basukinath and Vinod** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Basukinath and Vinod
୧୧୯. (D) **Chakradhar, Yashodhar, Muralidhar, and Dharnidhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakradhar, Yashodhar, Muralidhar, and Dharnidhar
୧୧୯. (D) **Subhash, Pramod, Vinay, and Vishesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Subhash, Pramod, Vinay, and Vishesh
୧୧୯. (C) **Anoja** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anoja
୧୧୯. (B) **Gangadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar
୧୧୯. (D) **Rurananda** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rurananda
୧୧୯. (B) **Jayram, Shriram, and Vasudeva** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayram, Shriram, and Vasudeva
୧୧୯. (A) **Narayandatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayandatta
୧୧୯. (B) **Harinarayan, Nilambar, Harinandan, and Yadupati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinarayan, Nilambar, Harinandan, and Yadupati
୧୧୯. (C) **Sanjay and Rajesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjay and Rajesh

- ६८३. (D) Avadhesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhesh
- ६८४. (B) Sahityacharya (M.A.)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahityacharya (M.A.)
- ६८५. (B) Jivanath and Shambhunath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jivanath and Shambhunath
- ६८६. (A) The genealogical mapping (Panji Prabandh) of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The genealogical mapping (Panji Prabandh) of Mithila from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- ६८७. (A) Shri Devesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Devesh.
- ६८८. (C) Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of India.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of India.
- ६८९. (C) Senior Advocate at the Patna High Court.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Senior Advocate at the Patna High Court.
- ६९०. (B) Mangarauni Pali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mangarauni Pali.
- ६९१. (A) Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gurgaon, Haryana (working as a doctor from the Yadav dynasty).
- ६९२. (D) Gyanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gyanand Singh.
- ६९३. (A) Sutihpur Didhoy.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sutihpur Didhoy.
- ६९४. (A) 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.
- ६९५. (D) Gaur Soadarpur's lineage (Sut of Gosaing).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaur Soadarpur's lineage (Sut of Gosaing).
- ६९६. (B) Law (Advocate) and Social Work.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Law (Advocate) and Social Work.
- ६९७. (D) The beginning or origin of a village lineage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The beginning or origin of a village lineage.
- ६९८. (C) Neeraj Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Neeraj Kumar.
- ६९९. (C) Vinodanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinodanand.
- ७००. (C) Gyanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gyanand Singh.
- ७०१. (D) Patna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Patna.
- ७०२. (D) Mithila.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithila.
- ७०३. (B) Rajiv (or Sanjeev).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv (or Sanjeev).
- ७०४. (B) Shivnandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivnandan.
- ७०५. (A) Krupa Sut Madhuri.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krupa Sut Madhuri.
- ७०६. (C) Rai Rup Lal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rai Rup Lal.
- ७०७. (A) Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadri Guldi Khandvala.

୭୦୮. (D) **Amritansh (or Amaresh).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amritansh (or Amaresh).
୭୦୯. (C) **Shri Devesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Devesh.
୭୧୦. (D) **Karmaha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karmaha.
୭୧୧. (D) **Rai Nidhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rai Nidhi.
୭୧୨. (D) **Madhavji.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhavji.
୭୧୩. (D) **The records cover the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The records cover the period from 450 AD to 2009 AD.
୭୧୪. (B) **Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Alok Ranjan and Abhiranjan.
୭୧୫. (C) **Pathak Sukdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pathak Sukdev.
୭୧୬. (A) **Rajesh Shekhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajesh Shekhar.
୭୧୭. (B) **Brajmohan (also known as Bengali).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajmohan (also known as Bengali).
୭୧୮. (C) **1890 to 1976.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1890 to 1976.
୭୧୯. (D) **Basudev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Basudev.
୭୨୦. (D) **Itarkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Itarkant.
୭୨୧. (B) **Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ravitar, Bhavnath, Rajiv, and Bambhola.
୭୨୨. (C) **Ghanshyam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ghanshyam.
୭୨୩. (D) **Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nagendra, Upendra, Rajendra, Mahendra, Narendra, and Surendra.
୭୨୪. (B) **Balkishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balkishore.
୭୨୫. (D) **Rajivkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajivkant.
୭୨୬. (B) **Rajesh, Mithilesh, and Kamlesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajesh, Mithilesh, and Kamlesh.
୭୨୭. (B) **Manbodh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manbodh.
୭୨୮. (B) **Kanik Lal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanik Lal.
୭୨୯. (C) **Kalpanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalpanath.
୭୩୦. (D) **Sahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahadev.
୭୩୧. (C) **Rameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rameshwar.
୭୩୨. (C) **Anirudh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anirudh.
୭୩୩. (B) **Saboordatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saboordatt.
୭୩୪. (A) **Devpanidhi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devpanidhi
୭୩୫. (B) **Moi Naik** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Moi Naik
୭୩୬. (C) **Binu, Shyamlal, Nand Kumar, and Rajkumar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Binu, Shyamlal, Nand Kumar, and Rajkumar
୭୩୭. (C) **Vishwanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath

- ୭୩୯. (C) Arvind, Mithilesh, and Sudarshana** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arvind, Mithilesh, and Sudarshana
- ୭୩୯. (A) Ganesh, Navin, and Lalit** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh, Navin, and Lalit
- ୭୪୦. (D) Shukdev, Batesh, and Ganesha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shukdev, Batesh, and Ganesha
- ୭୪୧. (B) Kanhaiya and Vinay** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhaiya and Vinay
- ୭୪୨. (C) Subhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, Ashok, and Arun** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Subhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, Ashok, and Arun
- ୭୪୩. (D) Rajendra, Dharmendra, Yogendra, Tejendra, and Suman** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Dharmendra, Yogendra, Tejendra, and Suman
- ୭୪୪. (A) Kalikadatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadatta
- ୭୪୫. (D) Kalidas** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalidas
- ୭୪୬. (A) Kedarnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath
- ୭୪୭. (C) Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridev, Itardev, Chatrudev, and Krishnadev
- ୭୪୮. (A) Shivanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivanand
- ୭୪୯. (A) Thadu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Thadu
- ୭୫୦. (C) Kamladatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamladatta
- ୭୫୧. (C) Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev, Jagdev, Bhavdev, and Nirdev
- ୭୫୨. (B) Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Narendra, and Mahendra
- ୭୫୩. (C) Sarang, Banmali, and Udyotkara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sarang, Banmali, and Udyotkara
- ୭୫୪. (B) 1980 to 1985** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1980 to 1985
- ୭୫୫. (A) Panini Grammar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panini Grammar
- ୭୫୬. (B) Babhani** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babhani
- ୭୫୭. (D) Banmankhi Sugar Mill** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banmankhi Sugar Mill
- ୭୫୮. (C) Yadavchandra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadavchandra
- ୭୫୯. (C) Satyadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev
- ୭୬୦. (B) Hridaynandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridaynandan
- ୭୬୧. (A) Adhyapak (Teacher)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adhyapak (Teacher)
- ୭୬୨. (D) Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sohagmadar Baidyanath Mishra

- ୭୬୩. (A) Krishi Utpadan Bazaar Samiti** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishi Utpadan Bazaar Samiti
- ୭୬୪. (B) Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
- ୭୬୫. (B) Yoganand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yoganand
- ୭୬୬. (B) Purnia Sanyukt Vyapar Pramandal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purnia Sanyukt Vyapar Pramandal
- ୭୬୭. (C) Purnia District Central Cooperative Bank** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purnia District Central Cooperative Bank
- ୭୬୮. (D) Kamalnath and Laddu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamalnath and Laddu
- ୭୬୯. (C) Amritnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amritnath
- ୭୭୦. (A) Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
- ୭୭୧. (B) Yadavchandra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadavchandra
- ୭୭୨. (A) Dharni** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharni
- ୭୭୩. (C) Santlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Santlal
- ୭୭୪. (D) Kamalnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamalnath
- ୭୭୫. (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- ୭୭୬. (B) Khadgamaksha and Thrishiruka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadgamaksha and Thrishiruka.
- ୭୭୭. (B) Hridayram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridayram.
- ୭୭୮. (A) Mangladutt, Chandidutt, Shitaladutt, and Hanumandatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mangladutt, Chandidutt, Shitaladutt, and Hanumandatta.
- ୭୭୯. (D) Kirtinath and Vanshidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kirtinath and Vanshidhar.
- ୭୮୦. (D) Vishwanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath.
- ୭୮୧. (D) Madhoura.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhoura.
- ୭୮୨. (A) Rudranarayan and Shivnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudranarayan and Shivnarayan.
- ୭୮୩. (B) Kameshwara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwara.
- ୭୮୪. (D) Dhirendra, Pakshadhar, Chitradhar, and Rudradhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhirendra, Pakshadhar, Chitradhar, and Rudradhar.
- ୭୮୫. (A) Kalikadatta and Shubhapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadatta and Shubhapati.
- ୭୮୬. (D) Kalikadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadatta.
- ୭୮୭. (B) Babua, Mohitlal, Karelal, Raghunandan, and Awadhnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babua, Mohitlal, Karelal, Raghunandan, and Awadhnarayan.
- ୭୮୮. (A) Jagaddhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagaddhar.

- ୭୯୯. (B) Bhavadatta and Shivadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadatta and Shivadatta.
- ୭୯୦. (B) Bhanudatta, Haradatta, Krishnadatta, and Rupadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhanudatta, Haradatta, Krishnadatta, and Rupadatta.
- ୭୯୧. (B) Ranjan and Loknath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ranjan and Loknath.
- ୭୯୨. (A) Vidyanath, Bateshnath, and Badrinatha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanath, Bateshnath, and Badrinatha.
- ୭୯୩. (D) Kameshwar, Lakshmeshwar, Singheshwar, and Ramdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar, Lakshmeshwar, Singheshwar, and Ramdev.
- ୭୯୪. (A) Buddhinath and Ashok.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Buddhinath and Ashok.
- ୭୯୫. (A) Upendra, Yogendra, and Surendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Upendra, Yogendra, and Surendra.
- ୭୯୬. (C) Rajiv and Sanjeev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv and Sanjeev.
- ୭୯୭. (D) Krishnamaksha, Basudev, Jayadev, and Jagadish.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnamaksha, Basudev, Jayadev, and Jagadish.
- ୭୯୮. (A) Vinod, Pramod, and Subodh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinod, Pramod, and Subodh.
- ୭୯୯. (A) Shyamsundar, Revadanand, Paramanand, and Chandranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamsundar, Revadanand, Paramanand, and Chandranand.
- ୮୦୦. (A) Ramanand and Bhavanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanand and Bhavanand.
- ୮୦୧. (D) Dharanidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharanidhar.
- ୮୦୨. (A) Surapati and Godhaik.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Surapati and Godhaik.
- ୮୦୩. (D) Gunapati and Padumo.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunapati and Padumo.
- ୮୦୪. (B) 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.
- ୮୦୫. (D) Linguist, journalist, and radio announcer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Linguist, journalist, and radio announcer.
- ୮୦୬. (A) Maithili Academy.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithili Academy.
- ୮୦୭. (C) Purnia.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purnia.
- ୮୦୮. (C) Tirthanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirthanand.
- ୮୦୯. (C) Ratneshwar and Bhaveshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratneshwar and Bhaveshwar.

- ८१०. (B) Historian and director of various technical education institutions.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Historian and director of various technical education institutions.
- ८११. (D) Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Advocate at the Supreme Court in Delhi.
- ८१२. (D) Economics.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Economics.
- ८१३. (D) Narmadeshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narmadeshwar.
- ८१४. (B) Public Prosecutor (P.P.).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Public Prosecutor (P.P.).
- ८१५. (C) Promodanand, Abhayanand, Sudarshan, and Vinay Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Promodanand, Abhayanand, Sudarshan, and Vinay Kumar.
- ८१६. (B) Principal (M.Sc.).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal (M.Sc.).
- ८१७. (D) M.B.B.S.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.B.B.S.
- ८१८. (D) Library Head/Librarian.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Library Head/Librarian.
- ८१९. (A) Residents of Purnia (Radhakant and Prof. Kalikant's lineage).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Residents of Purnia (Radhakant and Prof. Kalikant's lineage).
- ८२०. (D) Cultural heritage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Cultural heritage.
- ८२१. (B) Bangtu lineage (Rajnath).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bangtu lineage (Rajnath).
- ८२२. (B) Lakshmishwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmishwar.
- ८२३. (B) Raman Kumar and Nand Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raman Kumar and Nand Kumar.
- ८२४. (C) Sharad and Neeraj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sharad and Neeraj.
- ८२५. (C) Sons of Bhaul (Shankar's lineage).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sons of Bhaul (Shankar's lineage).
- ८२६. (C) Pt. Muktinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pt. Muktinath.
- ८२७. (A) Rajeev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajeev.
- ८२८. (D) Artinanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Artinanath.
- ८२९. (B) Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Naiyayik Vidyanand's lineage.
- ८३०. (B) Madaneshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madaneshwar.
- ८३१. (A) Baldev and Satyadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baldev and Satyadev.
- ८३२. (A) Rajpur Hardi Sakradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajpur Hardi Sakradhi.
- ८३३. (D) Narayan Dev, Bhagwan Dev, Sushil, Subodh, and Vinod.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan Dev, Bhagwan Dev, Sushil, Subodh, and Vinod.

- ८३४. (A) Rajiv and Santosh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv and Santosh.
- ८३५. (C) Vasudev and Gopal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev and Gopal.
- ८३६. (A) Vishnudatt, Chandidatt, and Kanhaiyadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnudatt, Chandidatt, and Kanhaiyadatt.
- ८३७. (C) Rakesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rakesh.
- ८३८. (C) M.A. Teacher.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.A. Teacher.
- ८३९. (D) Mithilesh and others.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithilesh and others.
- ८४०. (D) Vinodanand alias Badku.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinodanand alias Badku.
- ८४१. (D) Mitranath alias Prasiddha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mitranath alias Prasiddha.
- ८४२. (D) B.Sc. Headmaster.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.Sc. Headmaster.
- ८४३. (B) Bhonsadiyar Mahishi Budhwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhonsadiyar Mahishi Budhwar.
- ८४४. (A) Suresh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suresh.
- ८४५. (B) Income Tax Officer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Income Tax Officer.
- ८४६. (D) Rajesh, Mohit, and Vijayesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajesh, Mohit, and Vijayesh.
- ८४७. (B) Shri Mohan, Raj Mohan, and Chandra Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Mohan, Raj Mohan, and Chandra Mohan.
- ८४८. (B) 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.
- ८४९. (C) Sachidanand and Chaturanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sachidanand and Chaturanand.
- ८५०. (A) Jyotish Chandra and Dev Chandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jyotish Chandra and Dev Chandra.
- ८५१. (A) Subhash Chandra, Prabhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, and Vikas.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Subhash Chandra, Prabhash Chandra, Sharad Chandra, and Vikas.
- ८५२. (C) Lakshminath and Thirath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminath and Thirath.
- ८५३. (B) Pradeep.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pradeep.
- ८५४. (D) Lakshmipati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmipati.
- ८५५. (A) Madhukar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukar.
- ८५६. (B) Bhavanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavanath.

- ८५७. (C) Devi Prasad and Anant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devi Prasad and Anant.
- ८५८. (C) Mahesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh.
- ८५९. (D) Bachruka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachruka.
- ८६०. (C) Chamu and Chandrapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chamu and Chandrapati.
- ८६१. (D) Loknath and Devnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Loknath and Devnath.
- ८६२. (A) Ramanath and Lakshman.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanath and Lakshman.
- ८६३. (A) Lal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lal.
- ८६४. (B) Ravindra, Shailesh, and Jitendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ravindra, Shailesh, and Jitendra.
- ८६५. (D) Avadhish.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhish.
- ८६६. (A) Mahodadhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahodadhi.
- ८६७. (D) Vishwanath and Jonno.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath and Jonno.
- ८६८. (A) Supe and Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Supe and Gangadhar.
- ८६९. (C) Bhaskarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhaskarnath.
- ८७०. (B) Shashank Shekhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shashank Shekhar.
- ८७१. (C) Dwarikanath and Padmanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dwarikanath and Padmanath.
- ८७२. (D) Manmukh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manmukh.
- ८७३. (B) Chunnu (alias Munmun).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chunnu (alias Munmun).
- ८७४. (B) Abhash Kumar (Advocate).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Abhash Kumar (Advocate).
- ८७५. (C) Mrityunjay (B.A., B.Ed.).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mrityunjay (B.A., B.Ed.).
- ८७६. (B) He is a PhD holder and a retired professor from Purnia University.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is a PhD holder and a retired professor from Purnia University.
- ८७७. (A) Sudhir Ranjan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sudhir Ranjan
- ८७८. (C) Shivalal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivalal
- ८७९. (C) Janardan and Sadanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janardan and Sadanand
- ८८०. (C) Muktinath and Pradipnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Muktinath and Pradipnath

- ८८१. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Banshidhar
- ८८२. (B) Majhaura Karamha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Majhaura Karamha
- ८८३. (C) Gor and Nonek** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gor and Nonek
- ८८४. (C) Gangeshwar, Bhadreshwar, and Deveshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangeshwar, Bhadreshwar, and Deveshwar
- ८८५. (D) Barah, Shridhar, Madhav, and Rama** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Barah, Shridhar, Madhav, and Rama
- ८८६. (C) Madhav** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav
- ८८७. (C) Madhav** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav
- ८८८. (C) Chakrapakhsh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakrapakhsh
- ८८९. (B) Jhumaklal and Ranglal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhumaklal and Ranglal
- ८९०. (D) Yogadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogadhar
- ८९१. (B) The son of Yogadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The son of Yogadhar
- ८९२. (C) Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar, Parmeshwar, and Rameshwar
- ८९३. (B) He was a High School Headmaster with MA and BEd qualifications.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a High School Headmaster with MA and BEd qualifications.
- ८९४. (C) Rajendra, Sitaram, and Harikant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Sitaram, and Harikant
- ८९५. (A) Sanjay and Pankaj** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjay and Pankaj
- ८९६. (B) Janardan, Vinod, and Kumod** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janardan, Vinod, and Kumod
- ८९७. (B) Janardan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janardan
- ८९८. (D) Sonu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sonu
- ८९९. (D) Adbudlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adbudlal
- ९००. (B) Harivanshlal and Ratanlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harivanshlal and Ratanlal
- ९०१. (A) Santosh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Santosh
- ९०२. (A) Karthik, Madhav, Gaurikant, Nishikant, Shashikant, and Shankarkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karthik, Madhav, Gaurikant, Nishikant, Shashikant, and Shankarkant
- ९०३. (D) Basukinath, Pashupati, Suman, and Buddhinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Basukinath, Pashupati, Suman, and Buddhinath
- ९०४. (B) Rajendra, Pradeep, and Ugendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Pradeep, and Ugendra

- १०५. (B) Chakrapakhsh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakrapakhsh
- १०६. (C) Devaditya, Jayaditya, Bhavaditya, and Haraditya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devaditya, Jayaditya, Bhavaditya, and Haraditya
- १०७. (B) Raghunath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath
- १०८. (B) Murari, Ruchikar, Gunakar, and Bhanukar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Murari, Ruchikar, Gunakar, and Bhanukar
- १०९. (B) Shridhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shridhar
- ११०. (B) Jagannath, Baidyanath, Mahinath, and Adinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagannath, Baidyanath, Mahinath, and Adinath
- १११. (A) Narayandatt, Atmaram, Krishnaram, Shyamram, Ghanaram, and Manaram** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayandatt, Atmaram, Krishnaram, Shyamram, Ghanaram, and Manaram
- ११२. (C) Awadh Narayan and Karmanarayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Awadh Narayan and Karmanarayan
- ११३. (B) Awadh Narayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Awadh Narayan
- ११४. (A) He is a specialist in Ancient Coins (Prachin Mudra Visheshagya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is a specialist in Ancient Coins (Prachin Mudra Visheshagya).
- ११५. (D) Archaeologist (Puranatattvavid)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Archaeologist (Puranatattvavid)
- ११६. (C) Bhuvneshwar, Jagdishwar, Kapileshwar, Kameshwar, Rameshwar, and Damodar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhuvneshwar, Jagdishwar, Kapileshwar, Kameshwar, Rameshwar, and Damodar
- ११७. (C) Rajendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra
- ११८. (A) Babunandan and Shivanandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babunandan and Shivanandan
- ११९. (C) He was a retired Income Tax Commissioner.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a retired Income Tax Commissioner.
- १२०. (B) Brajnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajnath
- १२१. (B) Brajnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajnath
- १२२. (A) Prabhakar, Diwakar, and Sudhakar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prabhakar, Diwakar, and Sudhakar
- १२३. (D) He is an IAS officer (IAS Adhikari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is an IAS officer (IAS Adhikari).
- १२४. (C) He is an IPS officer (IPS Adhikari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is an IPS officer (IPS Adhikari).
- १२५. (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- १२६. (B) Radha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radha.
- १२७. (D) Bijee Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bijee Gangadhar.
- १२८. (D) Veer Narayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Veer Narayan.

१३१. (C) **Behat village.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Behat village.
१३०. (C) **Bhadreshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadreshwar.
१३१. (C) **Purushottam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purushottam.
१३२. (D) **Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mohan.
१३३. (D) **The first wife or daughter.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The first wife or daughter.
१३४. (D) **Kanha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanha.
१३५. (C) **Antadi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Antadi.
१३६. (A) **Vyaseshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vyaseshwar.
१३७. (C) **Rahul.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rahul.
१३८. (B) **Kaudi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kaudi.
१३९. (A) **Kaviraj Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kaviraj Gangadhar.
१४०. (A) **Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kunjmohan and Ugramohan.
१४१. (C) **Ugramohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ugramohan.
१४२. (B) **Bhanjan and Sadashiv.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhanjan and Sadashiv.
१४३. (B) **Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Revadanand, Chaturanan, and Chintamani.
१४४. (A) **Revadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Revadanand.
१४५. (C) **Chittaman.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chittaman.
१४६. (A) **He was a BA and a Railway Officer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a BA and a Railway Officer.
१४७. (B) **Ashish, Santosh, and Manish.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashish, Santosh, and Manish.
१४८. (D) **He was a BA and a Bank Officer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a BA and a Bank Officer.
१४९. (A) **Badgam Darihara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badgam Darihara.
१५०. (A) **Swarupanand (Bechu) and Vinodanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Swarupanand (Bechu) and Vinodanand.
१५१. (A) **He held an MA degree.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He held an MA degree.
१५२. (D) **Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.
१५३. (D) **Gokulanand and Balanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gokulanand and Balanand.

- १५४. (C) He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was an officer in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).
- १५५. (B) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.
- १५६. (A) He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha Sadasya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha Sadasya).
- १५७. (C) Shrikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrikant.
- १५८. (A) Nareshdatt, Deveshdatt, Khageshdatt, and Karuneshdatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nareshdatt, Deveshdatt, Khageshdatt, and Karuneshdatt.
- १५९. (D) Jagbahadur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagbahadur.
- १६०. (B) Sunil and Anil.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sunil and Anil.
- १६१. (A) Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Murari Mohan and Kamilanand.
- १६२. (A) Madhuram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhuram.
- १६३. (C) Ekma Gram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ekma Gram.
- १६४. (D) Balbhadra and Haridev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra and Haridev.
- १६५. (A) Balbhadra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhadra.
- १६६. (B) Vasudev and Bauku.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev and Bauku.
- १६७. (B) Prandhar, Chakrapani, and Shulapani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prandhar, Chakrapani, and Shulapani.
- १६८. (A) Bhaiyaram (Ghananand) and Vishnudatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhaiyaram (Ghananand) and Vishnudatt.
- १६९. (C) Kanhaiyadatt, Vidyanath, and Hridaynath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhaiyadatt, Vidyanath, and Hridaynath.
- १७०. (C) Vidyanand, Kamilanand, Radhanand, and Shiamanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand, Kamilanand, Radhanand, and Shiamanand.
- १७१. (A) Sahityanand, Aditya, and Abhijeet.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahityanand, Aditya, and Abhijeet.
- १७२. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Damodar.
- १७३. (D) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- १७४. (C) Luskari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Luskari.
- १७५. (B) Suryamksh and Brajmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suryamksh and Brajmohan.
- १७६. (C) Kulanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kulanand.
- १७७. (A) Chiranjiv.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chiranjiv.

१७८. (D) **Jayadatta**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayadatta.
१७९. (B) **Chitika**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chitika.
१८०. (A) **Khedan and Mansaram**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khedan and Mansaram.
१८१. (A) **Ganeshadatta**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganeshadatta.
१८२. (C) **Kanak**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanak.
१८३. (B) **Shankardatta and Ishwardatta**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta and Ishwardatta.
१८४. (B) **Ishwardatta**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ishwardatta.
१८५. (D) **Shivanand**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivanand.
१८६. (D) **Madhusudan**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan.
१८७. (B) **Vakil (Advocate/Lawyer)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vakil (Advocate/Lawyer).
१८८. (B) **Vinod Kumar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinod Kumar.
१८९. (A) **Durbhikh**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durbhikh.
१९०. (A) **Bhangi and Mohan Lal**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhangi and Mohan Lal.
१९१. (B) **Keshavlal**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshavlal.
१९२. (C) **Prajapati**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prajapati.
१९३. (D) **Vachaspati, Umakant, and Vachaspati (repeated branches)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vachaspati, Umakant, and Vachaspati (repeated branches).
१९४. (B) **Jayadev**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayadev.
१९५. (A) **Bhavadeva**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavadeva.
१९६. (C) **Indrajivan**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indrajivan.
१९७. (A) **Phitradrath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Phitradrath.
१९८. (B) **M.M.U. Vamshadhara**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M.U. Vamshadhara.
१९९. (A) **Sakuri**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakuri.
२००. (A) **Shridhar, Madhav, Rama, and Varah**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shridhar, Madhav, Rama, and Varah.
२००१. (B) **Motilal, Sotilal, and Karulal**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Motilal, Sotilal, and Karulal.
२००२. (C) **Amritlal, Choalal, Chitrath, and Shaktinath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amritlal, Choalal, Chitrath, and Shaktinath.
२००३. (A) **Govindadatta**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govindadatta.
२००४. (B) **Jayakant and Shrikant**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayakant and Shrikant.

- १००५. (C) Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminath, Revatinath, and Jhumaknath.
- १००६. (C) Haladhar, Vamshidhar, and Shantidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haladhar, Vamshidhar, and Shantidhar.
- १००७. (D) Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhakant (Harihar) and Mayakant.
- १००८. (A) Between Sripur and Sultanpur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Between Sripur and Sultanpur.
- १००९. (B) He was a BA-qualified teacher and a social worker.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was a BA-qualified teacher and a social worker.
- १०१०. (D) Master of Arts (MA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Master of Arts (MA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).
- १०११. (A) Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prabha Vatsa and Ajay Vatsa.
- १०१२. (D) Rudranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rudranand.
- १०१३. (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- १०१४. (A) Triloknath and Goloknath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Triloknath and Goloknath.
- १०१५. (C) Rajesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajesh.
- १०१६. (A) Chakradhar and Sashidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakradhar and Sashidhar.
- १०१७. (A) Navkant and Madhukant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Navkant and Madhukant.
- १०१८. (D) Kedar and Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedar and Madhav.
- १०१९. (B) Basukinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Basukinath.
- १०२०. (D) Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dwarikanath, Amarnath, and Keshavnath.
- १०२१. (A) Ramchandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramchandra.
- १०२२. (A) Harikant, Devanand, Shivchandra, Ganesh, and Chandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harikant, Devanand, Shivchandra, Ganesh, and Chandra.
- १०२३. (B) Radhakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakant.
- १०२४. (A) Gaurikant, Kalikant, and Gopikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaurikant, Kalikant, and Gopikant.
- १०२५. (B) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- १०२६. (C) He was both a Professor and a Doctor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He was both a Professor and a Doctor.

- १०२७. (B) Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Kashinath, and Premshankar.
- १०२८. (D) Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Education (BEd).
- १०२९. (A) Master of Arts (MA).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Master of Arts (MA).
- १०३०. (D) Ashok, Pramod, and Manoj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashok, Pramod, and Manoj.
- १०३१. (A) Ramanath and Dayanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanath and Dayanath.
- १०३२. (B) Sheshmani (also known as Puchu).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sheshmani (also known as Puchu).
- १०३३. (B) Prafulla Chandra, Jyotish Chandra, and Prabhash Chandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prafulla Chandra, Jyotish Chandra, and Prabhash Chandra.
- १०३४. (C) Principal (Pradhan-acharya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal (Pradhan-acharya).
- १०३५. (B) He held an MA and PhD and was a Professor and Principal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He held an MA and PhD and was a Professor and Principal.
- १०३६. (A) 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2009 AD.
- १०३७. (A) MA and PhD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA and PhD.
- १०३८. (D) Rajkumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajkumar.
- १०३९. (D) Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra.
- १०४०. (D) Girindradev (also known as Dilip).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Girindradev (also known as Dilip).
- १०४१. (D) Brahmadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmadev.
- १०४२. (B) Senior Officer at the State Bank of India.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Senior Officer at the State Bank of India.
- १०४३. (B) Sapna Krishna Adya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sapna Krishna Adya.
- १०४४. (C) Jayanta and Bhanuchandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayanta and Bhanuchandra.
- १०४५. (C) Yogendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogendra.
- १०४६. (D) Sukhsera.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sukhsera.
- १०४७. (A) Pradyumna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pradyumna.
- १०४८. (B) Garib and Badan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Garib and Badan.
- १०४९. (B) Shobhanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhanath.
- १०५०. (A) Drishtinarayan Thakur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Drishtinarayan Thakur.

- १०५१. (B) Taranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Taranand.
- १०५२. (A) Fakir.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Fakir.
- १०५३. (D) Dharmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmanand.
- १०५४. (A) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- १०५५. (C) Village Head or Chief.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Village Head or Chief.
- १०५६. (C) Principal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal.
- १०५७. (D) IAS (Indian Administrative Service).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: IAS (Indian Administrative Service).
- १०५८. (D) Academic Administrator.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Academic Administrator.
- १०५९. (D) Advocate or Lawyer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Advocate or Lawyer.
- १०६०. (A) Gold Medallist.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gold Medallist.
- १०६१. (B) Ancient History.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ancient History.
- १०६२. (D) Nepal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nepal.
- १०६३. (C) Chief Advisor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chief Advisor.
- १०६४. (B) Dumaria High School.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dumaria High School.
- १०६५. (D) Ashutosh Prasad (Chotu).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashutosh Prasad (Chotu).
- १०६६. (D) Ray Vidyanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ray Vidyanand.
- १०६७. (A) Shekhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shekhar.
- १०६८. (B) Nashira Desh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nashira Desh.
- १०६९. (A) Vakil (Advocate).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vakil (Advocate).
- १०७०. (D) MBA.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MBA.
- १०७१. (B) Ashadhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashadhi.
- १०७२. (D) Dhanbad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhanbad.
- १०७३. (C) Radhelivasi Udanpur Jijwal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhelivasi Udanpur Jijwal.
- १०७४. (C) Bachelor of Arts (BA).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachelor of Arts (BA).
- १०७५. (D) Lilanath's sons: Girijanand, Kamlanand, Giranand, and Jagtanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lilanath's sons: Girijanand, Kamlanand, Giranand, and Jagtanand.
- १०७६. (A) Girijanand and his wife from Behat Khandwala.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Girijanand and his wife from Behat Khandwala.

- १०७७. (B) BA, BEd, and Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of an Uchcha Vidyalaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: BA, BEd, and Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of an Uchcha Vidyalaya.
- १०७८. (A) Asura village (Suptani Gangoli).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Asura village (Suptani Gangoli).
- १०७९. (A) Master of Science (MSc) and PhD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Master of Science (MSc) and PhD.
- १०८०. (B) Doctor (MBBS, MD).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Doctor (MBBS, MD).
- १०८१. (D) Justice (Nyayadhish) Amarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Justice (Nyayadhish) Amarnath.
- १०८२. (B) Jadiya (Satlakha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jadiya (Satlakha).
- १०८३. (B) Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Onkarnath and Mrityunjay.
- १०८४. (D) Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of the Uchcha Vidyalaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Headmaster (Pradhanadhyapak) of the Uchcha Vidyalaya.
- १०८५. (C) Professor Shamanand (MA, PhD).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Professor Shamanand (MA, PhD).
- १०८६. (C) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).
- १०८७. (A) Jalay (associated with Krishna).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jalay (associated with Krishna).
- १०८८. (A) Engineer from an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Engineer from an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT).
- १०८९. (C) Abhishek and Anand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Abhishek and Anand.
- १०९०. (D) Vasudev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev.
- १०९१. (A) 2007 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2007 AD.
- १०९२. (C) Kamlanand and Devanand (alias Laddu).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamlanand and Devanand (alias Laddu).
- १०९३. (C) Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Police Officer (Police Padadhikari).
- १०९४. (C) Nagwad Ghosot (specifically Kalikadatta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nagwad Ghosot (specifically Kalikadatta).
- १०९५. (A) Bhainsadiyar (Mahishi Budhwal).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhainsadiyar (Mahishi Budhwal).
- १०९६. (D) Durgadatta, Gauridatta, and Hridayeshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadatta, Gauridatta, and Hridayeshwar.
- १०९७. (A) Muktinath and Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Muktinath and Sadanand.

- १०९८. (C) MA and PhD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA and PhD.
- १०९९. (B) Gangoli.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangoli.
- ११००. (C) Veer and Narayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Veer and Narayan.
- ११०१. (D) Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adidev, Vishwaroop and Purushottam.
- ११०२. (B) Vikarna and Vasundhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vikarna and Vasundhar.
- ११०३. (D) Haradatta and Vapat.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haradatta and Vapat.
- ११०४. (C) Yashodhar, Jaggadar and Haladhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashodhar, Jaggadar and Haladhar.
- ११०५. (C) Panchanand and Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panchanand and Gangadhar.
- ११०६. (B) Famous Tabla player.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Famous Tabla player.
- ११०७. (D) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.
- ११०८. (C) Sugam Sangeet (Light music) singer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sugam Sangeet (Light music) singer.
- ११०९. (B) Aditya, Ashish and Alok.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aditya, Ashish and Alok.
- १११०. (A) Chandramohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandramohan.
- ११११. (A) Maheshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maheshwar.
- १११२. (A) Prakash, Prabhat, Pradeep and Dilip.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prakash, Prabhat, Pradeep and Dilip.
- १११३. (D) Rajiv Ranjan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv Ranjan.
- १११४. (A) Haridev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridev.
- १११५. (D) Bhaiya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhaiya.
- १११६. (C) Durgadatta and Libu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgadatta and Libu.
- १११७. (D) Nandlal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandlal.
- १११८. (D) Rajendra, Virendra and Kaushlendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Virendra and Kaushlendra.
- १११९. (C) Siddharth Shankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Siddharth Shankar.
- ११२०. (D) Madhusudan and Nungnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhusudan and Nungnath.
- ११२१. (A) Amarendra and Jitendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amarendra and Jitendra.

- ११२२. (D) Dheeraj Kumar and Raushan Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dheeraj Kumar and Raushan Kumar.
- ११२३. (C) Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajmohan, Rajmohan (duplicated) and Rammohan.
- ११२४. (B) Ashok, Vimal and Avadhesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashok, Vimal and Avadhesh.
- ११२५. (A) Devesh and Rajesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devesh and Rajesh.
- ११२६. (D) Premnath, Rameshwarnath and Kameshwarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Premnath, Rameshwarnath and Kameshwarnath.
- ११२७. (C) Krishnadev and Vishvadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev and Vishvadev
- ११२८. (A) Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Divakar, Prabhakar, Padmakar, Shubhankar, Vibhakar, and Ramashankar
- ११२९. (D) Vishvadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishvadev
- ११३०. (B) Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Subodhchandra, Rajendra, and Prabodhchandra
- ११३१. (C) Subodhchandra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Subodhchandra
- ११३२. (D) Chandranath and Matuknath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandranath and Matuknath
- ११३३. (D) Harimohan, Krishnamohan, and Shrimohan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harimohan, Krishnamohan, and Shrimohan
- ११३४. (A) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, Maheshwar, and Kameshwar
- ११३५. (B) Neeraj** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Neeraj
- ११३६. (A) Chumman (Shaktinath)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chumman (Shaktinath)
- ११३७. (D) Rajesh and Sanjay** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajesh and Sanjay
- ११३८. (A) Vidyakar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyakar
- ११३९. (B) Ramnath, Jagannath, Gopinath, and Baidyanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnath, Jagannath, Gopinath, and Baidyanath
- ११४०. (C) Lakshminath, Loknath, and Shambhunath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminath, Loknath, and Shambhunath
- ११४१. (A) Genalal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genalal
- ११४२. (D) Janardan, Madhusudan, Kripanand, and Chandranand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janardan, Madhusudan, Kripanand, and Chandranand
- ११४३. (B) Vidyanand, Shivanand, and Vedanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand, Shivanand, and Vedanand
- ११४४. (D) Radhanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath.

- ११४५. (D) Babuji.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babuji.
- ११४६. (C) Rajkamal Chaudhary.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajkamal Chaudhary.
- ११४७. (B) Padmanath (Babuji).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanath (Babuji).
- ११४८. (C) BA (Bachelor of Arts).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: BA (Bachelor of Arts).
- ११४९. (B) Vaidyanath (Narayan Ji).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaidyanath (Narayan Ji).
- ११५०. (A) Govind Ji.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govind Ji.
- ११५१. (A) Baghmara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baghmara.
- ११५२. (B) Ajaynath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ajaynath.
- ११५३. (A) Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shiv Mandir (Shiva Temple).
- ११५४. (A) Mithilesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithilesh.
- ११५५. (A) Akhilesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Akhilesh.
- ११५६. (A) Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan, Rishikesh, Chakrapani, and Shulpani.
- ११५७. (D) Harikrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harikrishna.
- ११५८. (A) Dukhmochan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dukhmochan.
- ११५९. (C) Umanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umanath.
- ११६०. (D) Suryanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suryanand.
- ११६१. (C) Headmaster.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Headmaster.
- ११६२. (A) Rajeshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajeshwar.
- ११६३. (C) Laxmikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Laxmikant.
- ११६४. (B) Satyadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev.
- ११६५. (D) Atmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Atmanand.
- ११६६. (C) Barinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Barinath.
- ११६७. (D) MA and PhD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA and PhD.
- ११६८. (C) Principal (Pracharya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal (Pracharya).
- ११६९. (A) Pandit Madhusudan Chaudhary.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pandit Madhusudan Chaudhary.
- ११७०. (B) Lilanananda, Jhulananda, Rurananda, Gokulananda and Brahmananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lilanananda, Jhulananda, Rurananda, Gokulananda and Brahmananda.
- ११७१. (C) Jayadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayadeva.

- ११७२. (C) Indradev, Jivach, Kamadev and Ramdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indradev, Jivach, Kamadev and Ramdev.
- ११७३. (B) Paran and Pheku.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Paran and Pheku.
- ११७४. (B) Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Subodh, Kameshwar, Suresh and Kapileshwar.
- ११७५. (B) Purandar, Upendra and Devendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purandar, Upendra and Devendra.
- ११७६. (C) Mukunda and Shankara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukunda and Shankara.
- ११७७. (D) Mahavir.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahavir.
- ११७८. (D) Surendra and Virendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Surendra and Virendra.
- ११७९. (A) Jhapatlal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhapatlal.
- ११८०. (A) Navakanta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Navakanta.
- ११८१. (B) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakradhar and Vidyadhar.
- ११८२. (A) Buchan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Buchan.
- ११८३. (A) Purandar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purandar.
- ११८४. (D) Dinanath and Sudarshan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dinanath and Sudarshan.
- ११८५. (A) Bhanukar (also known as Doman).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhanukar (also known as Doman).
- ११८६. (D) Yugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore and Jay Kishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yugal Kishore, Chandra Kishore and Jay Kishore.
- ११८७. (B) Shukdev and Sahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shukdev and Sahadev.
- ११८८. (B) Manoj Kumar and Saroj Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manoj Kumar and Saroj Kumar.
- ११८९. (D) Adhiklal, Rajendra and Mahendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adhiklal, Rajendra and Mahendra.
- ११९०. (D) Indrananda and Vivekanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indrananda and Vivekanand.
- ११९१. (B) Bhagalpur District.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagalpur District.
- ११९२. (A) Tarananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tarananda.
- ११९३. (C) Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kripananda, Padmananda, Mahesh, Dinesh, and Yugesha.
- ११९४. (A) Gola.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gola.
- ११९५. (C) Kalavati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalavati.

११९६. (B) **Dhurilal**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhurilal.
११९७. (A) **Kashi and Naresh**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashi and Naresh.
११९८. (D) **Kartik**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kartik.
११९९. (D) **Kamakhyanarayan and Dhruv narayan**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamakhyanarayan and Dhruv narayan.
१२००. (B) **Rajanand**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajanand.
१२०१. (D) **Raghuveer**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghuveer.
१२०२. (C) **Krishnadev**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev.
१२०३. (A) **Vishnudev (also known as Vishwanath)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnudev (also known as Vishwanath).
१२०४. (B) **Navsundar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Navsundar.
१२०५. (B) **Kamlanand**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamlanand.
१२०६. (B) **Shankar, Chandrakar, and Suryakar**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar, Chandrakar, and Suryakar.
१२०७. (B) **Krishnapati**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnapati.
१२०८. (A) **Padmakar (also known as Mangalu)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmakar (also known as Mangalu).
१२०९. (D) **Duganand**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Duganand.
१२१०. (C) **Shyam Sundar (also known as Manager)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyam Sundar (also known as Manager).
१२११. (D) **Vasudev**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev.
१२१२. (D) **Adhiklal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adhiklal
१२१३. (A) **Madhukar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukar
१२१४. (D) **Garh Ghosot** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Garh Ghosot
१२१५. (D) **Madhukar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukar
१२१६. (A) **Karmaha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karmaha
१२१७. (C) **Pavanchobh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pavanchobh
१२१८. (B) **Madhurapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhurapati
१२१९. (B) **Narapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narapati
१२२०. (B) **Pokhram Basam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pokhram Basam
१२२१. (C) **Bhadeli** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadeli
१२२२. (D) **Bhramarpur** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhramarpur
१२२३. (A) **Shrikant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrikant
१२२४. (B) **Madhukant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant
१२२५. (C) **Jamua** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jamua
१२२६. (A) **Madanpur** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madanpur

१२२७. (B) **Raushan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raushan
१२२८. (A) **Umakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umakant
१२२९. (D) **Varundev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varundev
१२३०. (B) **Sakaradhi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakaradhi
१२३१. (D) **Sohagmadar and Palasi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sohagmadar and Palasi
१२३२. (B) **Khooni** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khooni
१२३३. (A) **Janak Lal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janak Lal.
१२३४. (A) **Rai and Baheradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rai and Baheradhi.
१२३५. (B) **Sadanand and Jagannath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand and Jagannath.
१२३६. (A) **The Jamua branch of the Sultanpur region.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Jamua branch of the Sultanpur region.
१२३७. (D) **Rajendra, Devendra, and Ajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Devendra, and Ajendra.
१२३८. (B) **Samarendra, Nagendra, Surendra, Virendra, Dhirendra, and Gajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Samarendra, Nagendra, Surendra, Virendra, Dhirendra, and Gajendra.
१२३९. (B) **Lakshmikant and Ghanshyam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant and Ghanshyam.
१२४०. (B) **Ranjit, Sumit, and Raja.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ranjit, Sumit, and Raja.
१२४१. (A) **Gunanand and Lilanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunanand and Lilanand.
१२४२. (B) **Ashish.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashish.
१२४३. (A) **Munnu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Munnu.
१२४४. (B) **Amarendra, Subhash, and Avadhesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amarendra, Subhash, and Avadhesh.
१२४५. (C) **Haladhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haladhar.
१२४६. (A) **Suryakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suryakant.
१२४७. (B) **Sharada, Manjula, Anita, Nityamaya, Sumit, Kalpana, and Sangeeta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sharada, Manjula, Anita, Nityamaya, Sumit, Kalpana, and Sangeeta.
१२४८. (C) **Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.
१२४९. (D) **Radhakant and Nishikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakant and Nishikant.
१२५०. (B) **Vijaykant and Ajaykant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaykant and Ajaykant.
१२५१. (C) **Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
१२५२. (B) **Kalikadatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadatt

१२५३. (B) **Kalikadatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadatt
१२५४. (A) **Shyamnatha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamnatha
१२५५. (A) **Khadgamani** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadgamani
१२५६. (B) **Chunchunah** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chunchunah
१२५७. (C) **Hakru** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hakru
१२५८. (A) **Athiyabadi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Athiyabadi
१२५९. (D) **Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
१२६०. (C) **Kalako** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalako
१२६१. (A) **Mulai** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maulai
१२६२. (A) **Krishnakant or Vishnukant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnakant or Vishnukant
१२६३. (D) **Devnatha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devnatha
१२६४. (B) **Ajay** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ajay
१२६५. (B) **Amatuhu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amatuhu
१२६६. (A) **Ranjan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ranjan
१२६७. (C) **Liladatta** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Liladatta
१२६८. (C) **Harinarayan and Asharam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinarayan and Asharam
१२६९. (B) **Devi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devi
१२७०. (A) **Atmaram and Jhumaklal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Atmaram and Jhumaklal
१२७१. (B) **Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
१२७२. (C) **Anand, Gopal and Roopa.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anand, Gopal and Roopa.
१२७३. (A) **Kalidasa.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalidasa.
१२७४. (D) **Jyotishacharya (Principal).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jyotishacharya (Principal).
१२७५. (B) **Umanath, Hemnath, Ramanath and Rajnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umanath, Hemnath, Ramanath and Rajnath.
१२७६. (D) **B.A. Hindi Visharad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.A. Hindi Visharad.
१२७७. (C) **Vakil (Advocate).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vakil (Advocate).
१२७८. (C) **Jaydev, Krishnadev, Chandradev and Shyamdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaydev, Krishnadev, Chandradev and Shyamdev.
१२७९. (C) **Kalanand and Tirthanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalanand and Tirthanand.
१२८०. (B) **Ratnashekhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratnashekhar.

- १२८१. (D) Harmadi and Tufani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harmadi and Tufani.
- १२८२. (D) Chandidutt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandidutt.
- १२८३. (B) Bulna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bulna.
- १२८४. (A) Dwarikanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dwarikanath.
- १२८५. (C) Hanumandatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hanumandatt.
- १२८६. (A) Avadhamani and Chakramani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhamani and Chakramani.
- १२८७. (B) Madhav and Keshav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav and Keshav.
- १२८८. (C) Kumod.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumod.
- १२८९. (B) Ravindranath and Devanarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ravindranath and Devanarayan.
- १२९०. (B) Bodhnarayan and Ajit.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bodhnarayan and Ajit.
- १२९१. (C) Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anirudh, Arjun and Sitaram.
- १२९२. (D) Kumod.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumod.
- १२९३. (D) Dharmanath and Jaynath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmanath and Jaynath.
- १२९४. (C) Triloknath, Vijaynath, Phulendranath and Udaynath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Triloknath, Vijaynath, Phulendranath and Udaynath.
- १२९५. (D) Surendra and Kushendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Surendra and Kushendra.
- १२९६. (D) Dharmashastra Karmakanda Sahityacharya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmashastra Karmakanda Sahityacharya.
- १२९७. (A) Mrityunjay and Janmejy.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mrityunjay and Janmejy.
- १२९८. (C) Bharat, Shatrughna and Suman.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bharat, Shatrughna and Suman.
- १२९९. (B) Bhavanand and Devanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavanand and Devanand.
- १३००. (A) Pramod and Pankaj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pramod and Pankaj.
- १३०१. (A) Lakshman.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshman.
- १३०२. (B) Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bambam, Aditya and Vikku.
- १३०३. (B) Ganesh and Pradeep.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh and Pradeep.

- १३०४. (B) Abhishek and Lokesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Abhishek and Lokesh.
- १३०५. (B) Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaydev, Haridev, Vasudev, Vishnudev, Shukdev and Satyadev.
- १३०६. (B) Jagannath and Manoj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagannath and Manoj.
- १३०७. (A) Shambhunath and Kashinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhunath and Kashinath.
- १३०८. (D) Narayan, Vishwanath and Kedarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan, Vishwanath and Kedarnath.
- १३०९. (D) Khushinath, Mahendranath, Raghunath and Ashoknath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khushinath, Mahendranath, Raghunath and Ashoknath.
- १३१०. (C) Shivkumar and Phulkumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivkumar and Phulkumar.
- १३११. (D) Lakshmikant, Mayakant, Premkant, Jaykant, Shrikant and Hemkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant, Mayakant, Premkant, Jaykant, Shrikant and Hemkant.
- १३१२. (B) Nishikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nishikant.
- १३१३. (A) Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Fakir (Udaykant), Golok, Vishnulok and a fourth unspecified individual.
- १३१४. (C) Gopal, Amaresh and Rupesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal, Amaresh and Rupesh.
- १३१५. (A) Krishnabodh, Jagdish and Avadhesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnabodh, Jagdish and Avadhesh.
- १३१६. (B) Yogendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogendra.
- १३१७. (D) Rajesh, Ramesh, Rakesh and Suresh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajesh, Ramesh, Rakesh and Suresh.
- १३१८. (A) Chandan and Kundan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandan and Kundan.
- १३१९. (C) Jayanand and Punyanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayanand and Punyanand.
- १३२०. (D) Mahadeva, Shrideva, and Harideva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadeva, Shrideva, and Harideva.
- १३२१. (C) Chandranand (resident of Khamgada).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandranand (resident of Khamgada).
- १३२२. (C) MCA (Master of Computer Applications).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MCA (Master of Computer Applications).
- १३२३. (B) Bank Official (Bank Padadhikari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bank Official (Bank Padadhikari).
- १३२४. (B) Nayadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nayadev

- १३२५. (D) Radhakant and Umakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakant and Umakant.
- १३२६. (D) Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand, Tirthanand, and Kirtyanand.
- १३२७. (A) Arun and Varun.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Arun and Varun.
- १३२८. (A) Divakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Divakar.
- १३२९. (A) Rajanand, Sarvanand, Brahmanand, and Shankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajanand, Sarvanand, Brahmanand, and Shankar.
- १३३०. (D) Harikant, Mayakant, and Devikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harikant, Mayakant, and Devikant.
- १३३१. (D) Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vyakaranacharya (Teacher of Grammar).
- १३३२. (C) Nishikant, Gopikant, Manikant, and Rajnikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nishikant, Gopikant, Manikant, and Rajnikant.
- १३३३. (A) Vyakaranacharya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vyakaranacharya.
- १३३४. (B) Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra.
- १३३५. (A) Prakash** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prakash
- १३३६. (D) Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandranand, Shridhar, Giridhar, and Ramanand.
- १३३७. (D) Yugalkishore, Kamalkishore, and Rajkishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yugalkishore, Kamalkishore, and Rajkishore.
- १३३८. (C) Harihar, Padmapani, and Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harihar, Padmapani, and Gangadhar.
- १३३९. (C) Vishnupati and Shivpati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnupati and Shivpati.
- १३४०. (B) Saheb.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saheb.
- १३४१. (B) Gopal and Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal and Madhav.
- १३४२. (C) Gaurishwar and Deveshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaurishwar and Deveshwar.
- १३४३. (C) Murari, Bhramar, and Banmali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Murari, Bhramar, and Banmali.
- १३४४. (D) Khadganarayan, Bhavanidatta, and Kalanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadganarayan, Bhavanidatta, and Kalanath.
- १३४५. (B) The contamination of the Haha Dhar river water led to a deadly epidemic of Kala-azar and other diseases.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The contamination of the Haha Dhar river water led to a deadly epidemic of Kala-azar and other diseases.
- १३४६. (B) Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh.

१३४७. (B) **Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University.
१३४८. (C) **1859 AD (or 1249 Sal Fasli).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1859 AD (or 1249 Sal Fasli).
१३४९. (B) **The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The thread ceremony (Upanayana) of Maharaj Kumar Jiveshwar Singh of Darbhanga.
१३५०. (B) **He served as a 'Daroga' (Police Sub-Inspector).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He served as a 'Daroga' (Police Sub-Inspector).
१३५१. (D) **It was a renowned centre for scholars of Navy-Nyaya, Dharmashastra, Grammar, and Astrology.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was a renowned centre for scholars of Navy-Nyaya, Dharmashastra, Grammar, and Astrology.
१३५२. (A) **A major branch of the Kosi River.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A major branch of the Kosi River.
१३५३. (C) **Piphaliya disease (Splenomegaly) and Kala-azar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Piphaliya disease (Splenomegaly) and Kala-azar.
१३५४. (A) **Panji Harshanand Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Harshanand Jha.
१३५५. (D) **Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Two pairs of dhotis, a doshala (shawl), and a certificate of merit.
१३५६. (A) **The Panjikars (Genealogists).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Panjikars (Genealogists).
१३५७. (A) **Apuch Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Apuch Jha.
१३५८. (D) **Intelligence Department officer of the Central Government.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Intelligence Department officer of the Central Government.
१३५९. (D) **Devanand (Choti Jha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devanand (Choti Jha).
१३६०. (B) **Maharaj Narendra Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaj Narendra Singh.
१३६१. (D) **Sanskrit mixed with Maithili.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanskrit mixed with Maithili.
१३६२. (D) **Bhagwan Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwan Jha.
१३६३. (D) **Virendra and Rajkumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Virendra and Rajkumar.
१३६४. (D) **Lakshmikant Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant Jha.
१३६५. (D) **Govind, Krishnaji, and Shambhunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govind, Krishnaji, and Shambhunath.
१३६६. (A) **Four 'kosh' (approximately 12 kilometres).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Four 'kosh' (approximately 12 kilometres).

- १३६७. (D) Panji Harishwar Mishra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Harishwar Mishra.
- १३६८. (A) Modanand, Ambikanand, and Shamananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand, Ambikanand, and Shamananda.
- १३६९. (C) Rameshwari Devi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rameshwari Devi
- १३७०. (A) Seven** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Seven
- १३७१. (C) Panji Shastra (genealogy)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Shastra (genealogy)
- १३७२. (B) Ramanath Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanath Jha
- १३७३. (C) Alay Kul Prakash** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Alay Kul Prakash
- १३७४. (A) Nagram** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nagram
- १३७५. (B) Maithili Academy** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithili Academy
- १३७६. (D) Pag and Shal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pag and Shal
- १३७७. (A) 1998-11-14 00:00:00** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1998-11-14 00:00:00
- १३७८. (D) 1991-12-01 00:00:00** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1991-12-01 00:00:00
- १३७९. (C) Vidyanand Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand Jha
- १३८०. (D) Dr Kalika Dutt Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Kalika Dutt Jha
- १३८१. (B) 1957-04-09 00:00:00** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1957-04-09 00:00:00
- १३८२. (D) Genome Mapping** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Genome Mapping
- १३८३. (A) Videh Sadeh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Videh Sadeh
- १३८४. (D) Dhauta Pariksha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhauta Pariksha
- १३८५. (A) Akashvani (All India Radio)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Akashvani (All India Radio)
- १३८६. (D) Saketanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saketanand
- १३८७. (C) Harinandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinandan
- १३८८. (A) Health Minister** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Health Minister
- १३८९. (B) M.M.U. Tumbe Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.M.U. Tumbe Jha
- १३९०. (D) Meena** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Meena
- १३९१. (B) Definition: A traditional specialist or registrar who maintains the complex genealogical records (Panji) of the Maithil Brahmin community.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Definition: A

traditional specialist or registrar who maintains the complex genealogical records (Panji) of the Maithil Brahmin community.

१३९२. (D) Vidyanand Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand Jha

१३९३. (C) Leelanand Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Leelanand Jha

१३९४. (C) Satyanarayan Mishra — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyanarayan Mishra

१३९५. (D) Shyamkanth — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamkanth

१३९६. (D) Janakinandan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janakinandan

१३९७. (D) Shulapani, Gadh, and Belouch — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shulapani, Gadh, and Belouch

१३९८. (A) Amlendu Kumar — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amlendu Kumar

१३९९. (A) Vidyanand Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand Jha

१४००. (A) Mithila Sanskrit Post-Graduate Research Institute — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithila Sanskrit Post-Graduate Research Institute

१४०१. (B) Pushkar (son of Meena) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pushkar (son of Meena)

१४०२. (A) Gaurinandan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaurinandan

१४०३. (D) Maithil Tol — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithil Tol

१४०४. (B) Lalita (Meena) and Navina — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalita (Meena) and Navina

१४०५. (D) Panji Shastra Martand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Shastra Martand

१४०६. (C) Professor Ramanath Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Professor Ramanath Jha

१४०७. (A) Modanand Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand Jha

१४०८. (A) Mukund Jha — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund Jha

१४०९. (C) 1987-07-01 00:00:00 — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1987-07-01 00:00:00

१४१०. (D) Boua — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Boua

१४११. (A) Mahamahopadhyay (a title for a great scholar) — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyay (a title for a great scholar)

१४१२. (B) Kamlanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamlanand

१४१३. (C) Atul Kumar and Shardanand — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Atul Kumar and Shardanand

१४१४. (C) Jagdish — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagdish

१४१५. (B) Vishwambhar, Ajay, Vimal, Pratap and Rajesh — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwambhar, Ajay, Vimal, Pratap and Rajesh

१४१६. (A) Nevalal — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nevalal

१४१७. (A) Pushpnarayan — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pushpnarayan

- १४१८. (C) Kripashankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kripashankar
- १४१९. (B) Naitik Satyam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Naitik Satyam
- १४२०. (D) Umashankar, Gaurishankar, Mahashankar, Brajshankar and Jayshankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umashankar, Gaurishankar, Mahashankar, Brajshankar and Jayshankar
- १४२१. (B) Avadhesh Vats and Vineet Vats** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhesh Vats and Vineet Vats
- १४२२. (A) Sameer** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sameer
- १४२३. (C) Rajivalal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajivalal
- १४२४. (B) Raghunandan, Shivnandan, Devnandan, Sarvlal, Vishwanath and Vidyananda** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunandan, Shivnandan, Devnandan, Sarvlal, Vishwanath and Vidyananda
- १४२५. (C) Madhav and Ramchandra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav and Ramchandra
- १४२६. (B) Yashodhar and Achchadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashodhar and Achchadhar.
- १४२७. (D) Sureshwar and Dineshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sureshwar and Dineshwar.
- १४२८. (B) Hariballabh, Gopal, and Radheshyam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hariballabh, Gopal, and Radheshyam.
- १४२९. (A) Kulmani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kulmani.
- १४३०. (B) Chandramohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandramohan.
- १४३१. (B) Anath and Sadhu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anath and Sadhu.
- १४३२. (A) Kulanand and Shivanarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kulanand and Shivanarayan.
- १४३३. (D) Nokhelal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nokhelal.
- १४३४. (B) Madhukant and Dayakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant and Dayakant.
- १४३५. (D) Vidyanand, Udyanand, Kartik, and Jayanandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand, Udyanand, Kartik, and Jayanandan.
- १४३६. (C) Kameshwar and Rameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar and Rameshwar.
- १४३७. (C) Brajmani (also known as Biruk).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajmani (also known as Biruk).
- १४३८. (C) Gajanand and Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gajanand and Sadanand.
- १४३९. (A) Raghuni.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghuni.
- १४४०. (A) Kushai and Dukhan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kushai and Dukhan.

- १४४१. (C) Durganand, Kripanand, Baidyanath, and Indranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durganand, Kripanand, Baidyanath, and Indranand.
- १४४२. (C) Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Bal Kishore, and Kaushal Kishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Bal Kishore, and Kaushal Kishore.
- १४४३. (C) Darrihara Badgam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Darrihara Badgam.
- १४४४. (B) Vishwanath, Baidyanath, and Bateshnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath, Baidyanath, and Bateshnath.
- १४४५. (B) Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durganand, Taranand, Padmanand, Dayanand, and Panchanand.
- १४४६. (B) Rajendra, Ajendra, and Nagendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Ajendra, and Nagendra.
- १४४७. (B) Madhukar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukar.
- १४४८. (C) Kalikant, Kirtyanand, Khelanand, Tejanand, and Rajanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikant, Kirtyanand, Khelanand, Tejanand, and Rajanand.
- १४४९. (A) Padmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand.
- १४५०. (D) Avadhnarayan and Satyanarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhnarayan and Satyanarayan.
- १४५१. (B) Sanjay and Santosh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjay and Santosh.
- १४५२. (B) Vabhis, Kunal, and Vishal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vabhis, Kunal, and Vishal.
- १४५३. (A) Avadhesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhesh.
- १४५४. (C) Vijay, Raman, and Santosh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijay, Raman, and Santosh.
- १४५५. (C) Vinodanand and Giranand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinodanand and Giranand
- १४५६. (A) Udyanand, Jayanarayan, Chaturanand, Gopinath, Dharmanand, and Vidyanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Udyanand, Jayanarayan, Chaturanand, Gopinath, Dharmanand, and Vidyanand.
- १४५७. (B) Kanhai, Suphal, Damodar, and Shukdev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhai, Suphal, Damodar, and Shukdev.
- १४५८. (A) Aniruddha, Sarayug, and Arjun.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aniruddha, Sarayug, and Arjun.
- १४५९. (D) Bhikharik** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhikharik
- १४६०. (A) Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan, Rajkumar, and Kamakhya.
- १४६१. (B) Rajakant, Mayakant, Mahakant, and Shambhukant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajakant, Mayakant, Mahakant, and Shambhukant.

- १४६२. (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- १४६३. (B) Rajendra, Devendra, Upendra, and Bhogendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra, Devendra, Upendra, and Bhogendra.
- १४६४. (D) Madan and Sahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madan and Sahadev.
- १४६५. (A) Digambar and Nilambar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Digambar and Nilambar.
- १४६६. (C) Dr Mahanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Mahanand
- १४६७. (B) Basukinath and Vinod.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Basukinath and Vinod.
- १४६८. (B) Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeswar, Rajeshwar, and Shivrinarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishweshwar, Ratneshwar, Bhangeswar, Rajeshwar, and Shivrinarayan.
- १४६९. (D) Aparna Bhattiada** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aparna Bhattiada
- १४७०. (D) Gunakar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar
- १४७१. (A) Mahesh, Avadhesh and Mithilesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh, Avadhesh and Mithilesh
- १४७२. (C) Lakshmikanth, Jivanand, Mahanand and Sarvanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikanth, Jivanand, Mahanand and Sarvanand
- १४७३. (A) Jagannath, Dinanath and Shambhunath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagannath, Dinanath and Shambhunath
- १४७४. (C) Kashinath, Sitanath and Raghunath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashinath, Sitanath and Raghunath
- १४७५. (B) Chhotku** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhotku
- १४७६. (D) Gadadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadadhar
- १४७७. (D) Govind** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govind
- १४७८. (B) Adya Padma.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adya Padma.
- १४७९. (A) B.A. and B.L.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.A. and B.L.
- १४८०. (B) Chadan Sarisab.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chadan Sarisab.
- १४८१. (C) Sarvanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sarvanand.
- १४८२. (C) Balkrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balkrishna.
- १४८३. (D) M.A. and Ph.D.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: M.A. and Ph.D.
- १४८४. (B) Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Palibar Phuldaha (Mul: Madanpur).
- १४८५. (B) Shambhunath and Kedarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhunath and Kedarnath.
- १४८६. (C) Shashidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shashidhar.
- १४८७. (D) Sushil and Ajit.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sushil and Ajit.
- १४८८. (C) Krishnavir.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnavir.

- १४८९. (C) Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand.
- १४९०. (A) Durganand and Ramanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durganand and Ramanand.
- १४९१. (D) Jayraj Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayraj Singh.
- १४९२. (D) Kamini.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamini.
- १४९३. (D) Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pankaj Raj Singh and an unnamed brother (implied by plural).
- १४९४. (A) Janaki.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janaki.
- १४९५. (D) Yoganand, Janardan, Rajanand, Vivekanand, and Vinay Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yoganand, Janardan, Rajanand, Vivekanand, and Vinay Kumar.
- १४९६. (A) Ravindra, Virendra, Rajendra, Trilok, and Tirthnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ravindra, Virendra, Rajendra, Trilok, and Tirthnath.
- १४९७. (D) Madhulatta (Village: Oini).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhulatta (Village: Oini).
- १४९८. (B) Gangadhar (Son of Bholanath).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar (Son of Bholanath).
- १४९९. (C) Anant Kishor and Nand Kishor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anant Kishor and Nand Kishor.
- १५००. (B) Taranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Taranand.
- १५०१. (C) Buddhinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Buddhinath.
- १५०२. (D) Mahiraj Singh and Gajraj Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahiraj Singh and Gajraj Singh.
- १५०३. (C) Sheshraj Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sheshraj Singh.
- १५०४. (C) Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Aniruddha (father of Govind Swarup).
- १५०५. (C) Radhakant, Hiranikant, Kumarkant, Vinodkant, and Vimalkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakant, Hiranikant, Kumarkant, Vinodkant, and Vimalkant.
- १५०६. (D) Brajnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajnath.
- १५०७. (D) Brajnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajnath.
- १५०८. (D) Rajendra and Pramod.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra and Pramod.
- १५०९. (B) Triloknath and Rajnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Triloknath and Rajnath.
- १५१०. (A) Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kishorinath, Pradipnath, Santosh, and Sanjaynath.
- १५११. (A) Rohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rohan.
- १५१२. (D) Virtuous (Sadachari) and a social thinker (Samaj Chintak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Virtuous (Sadachari) and a social thinker (Samaj Chintak).
- १५१३. (C) Adarsh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adarsh.

- १५१४. (B) Ganganand, Vinodanand, and Rajanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganganand, Vinodanand, and Rajanand.
- १५१५. (B) Headmaster of a Middle School.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Headmaster of a Middle School.
- १५१६. (A) Diwakar, Shyamal Kishore, Arun Kumar, and Nishakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Diwakar, Shyamal Kishore, Arun Kumar, and Nishakar.
- १५१७. (C) Keshavnath and Gopinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshavnath and Gopinath.
- १५१८. (A) Tirthanand, Nageshwar, and Kameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tirthanand, Nageshwar, and Kameshwar.
- १५१९. (C) Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan, Kripa Narayan, Anant Narayan, and Rajnarayan.
- १५२०. (C) Shivsunder, Nisunder, Harisunder, Kirtisunder, and Preamsunder.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivsunder, Nisunder, Harisunder, Kirtisunder, and Preamsunder.
- १५२१. (C) Kamdev, Kapil Dev, Krishnadev, Upendra, and Arun** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamdev, Kapil Dev, Krishnadev, Upendra, and Arun
- १५२२. (B) Mahadevkole** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadevkole
- १५२३. (B) Chandrakant, Madhukant, Sudhakant, and Suryakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandrakant, Madhukant, Sudhakant, and Suryakant
- १५२४. (D) Kanhaiya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kanhaiya
- १५२५. (B) Brahmanand, Kirtyanand, and Vivekanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmanand, Kirtyanand, and Vivekanand
- १५२६. (D) Krishnadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev
- १५२७. (D) Vidyanand, Krityanand, Sudisht, Rajendra, Yogendra, and Vijendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand, Krityanand, Sudisht, Rajendra, Yogendra, and Vijendra
- १५२८. (C) Harikesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harikesh
- १५२९. (C) Umanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umanath
- १५३०. (B) Shyamlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamlal
- १५३१. (B) Shishthadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shishthadhar
- १५३२. (C) Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umesh, Ramesh, Mahesh, Naresh, and Khagesh Chandra
- १५३३. (C) Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kokil, Dahku, and Phakir
- १५३४. (C) Harinarayan, Ghananand, Vishwanath, and Muktinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harinarayan, Ghananand, Vishwanath, and Muktinath
- १५३५. (C) Uchitlal, Radhakant, and Krishnakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Uchitlal, Radhakant, and Krishnakant
- १५३६. (D) Chiranjiv** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chiranjiv
- १५३७. (B) Bhagwan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwan

- १५३८. (A) Amarnath, Vijaynath, and Ashwini** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amarnath, Vijaynath, and Ashwini
- १५३९. (D) Mano** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mano
- १५४०. (D) Ramchandra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramchandra
- १५४१. (B) Madhav** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav
- १५४२. (D) Purendu and Bablu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purendu and Bablu
- १५४३. (B) Naresh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Naresh
- १५४४. (D) Rameshwar and Laxmikant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rameshwar and Laxmikant
- १५४५. (C) Hadi and Godhai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hadi and Godhai.
- १५४६. (C) Mahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev.
- १५४७. (C) Aditya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aditya.
- १५४८. (A) Mushay.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mushay.
- १५४९. (D) Kamlakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamlakant.
- १५५०. (D) Mahanand and Kripanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahanand and Kripanand.
- १५५१. (A) Divisional Manager of Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Divisional Manager of Bihar State Road Transport Corporation.
- १५५२. (D) Journalist.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Journalist.
- १५५३. (A) Britain.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Britain.
- १५५४. (D) Advocate (Vakil).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Advocate (Vakil).
- १५५५. (B) Sushmit.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sushmit.
- १५५६. (C) Mahesh, Harikesh, and Ganesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh, Harikesh, and Ganesh.
- १५५७. (C) Guru Kumar (Laddoo).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Guru Kumar (Laddoo).
- १५५८. (C) Headmaster (BA BT Pr.A).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Headmaster (BA BT Pr.A).
- १५५९. (A) Odisha and Karnataka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Odisha and Karnataka.
- १५६०. (A) Satyanarayan and Vyas Munidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyanarayan and Vyas Munidhar.
- १५६१. (B) Advocate (Vakil).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Advocate (Vakil).
- १५६२. (D) MA, PhD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA, PhD.

- १५६३. (B) Katihar Rajahata (Virpur Pavinobh).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Katihar Rajahata (Virpur Pavinobh).
- १५६४. (C) Teacher (Adhyapak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Teacher (Adhyapak).
- १५६५. (D) Yoganand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yoganand.
- १५६६. (A) Padmapur** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmapur
- १५६७. (C) B.Com and BL** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.Com and BL
- १५६८. (D) Mathematics** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mathematics
- १५६९. (B) Software Engineer** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Software Engineer
- १५७०. (D) Teacher (Adhyapak)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Teacher (Adhyapak)
- १५७१. (A) MA** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA
- १५७२. (C) Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadh, Ramesh, Hrishikesh, and Jaynarayan
- १५७३. (B) Satyadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev
- १५७४. (D) BSc** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: BSc
- १५७५. (B) Sarvanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sarvanand
- १५७६. (C) Jitendra, Amarendra, and Shailendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jitendra, Amarendra, and Shailendra
- १५७७. (D) MA\ Acharya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA\ Acharya
- १५७८. (C) Dinesh, Rajesh, and Vijendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dinesh, Rajesh, and Vijendra
- १५७९. (A) Chandrakishore, Nandkishore, Phul Kumar, and Kamal Kumar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandrakishore, Nandkishore, Phul Kumar, and Kamal Kumar
- १५८०. (D) Excise Superintendent (Utpad\ Adhikshak)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Excise Superintendent (Utpad\ Adhikshak)
- १५८१. (A) Honours Graduate and Headmaster (Pradhan\ Adhyapak)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Honours Graduate and Headmaster (Pradhan\ Adhyapak)
- १५८२. (A) Rasheshwar, Shri Mohan, Sudhir, Kartik, Ramesh, Manikant, Vijaykant, Udaykant, Vinaykant, Abhaykant, and Ajaykant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rasheshwar, Shri Mohan, Sudhir, Kartik, Ramesh, Manikant, Vijaykant, Udaykant, Vinaykant, Abhaykant, and Ajaykant
- १५८३. (A) Principal (Pracharya)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal (Pracharya)
- १५८४. (B) Manish and Rajnish** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manish and Rajnish
- १५८५. (B) Mathematics (MSc)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mathematics (MSc)
- १५८६. (D) Brahmadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmadev

- १५८७. (B) Graduate in Science (BSc)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Graduate in Science (BSc)
- १५८८. (B) Udyanand and Khiladi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Udyanand and Khiladi
- १५८९. (D) Phuri Jha, Dulardatta Jha, and Yogi Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Phuri Jha, Dulardatta Jha, and Yogi Jha.
- १५९०. (B) Govind Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Govind Jha.
- १५९१. (A) Mahujan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahujan.
- १५९२. (B) Vasudev, son of Durgadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev, son of Durgadatta.
- १५९३. (B) Abhash and Vibhash.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Abhash and Vibhash.
- १५९४. (D) Sandahpur Digho.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sandahpur Digho.
- १५९५. (A) Bholanath and Vishvanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bholanath and Vishvanath.
- १५९६. (C) Giru and Dhiru.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Giru and Dhiru.
- १५९७. (A) Madhukar from Gangor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukar from Gangor.
- १५९८. (D) Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Superintending Engineer (Adhikshan Abhiyanta).
- १५९९. (C) Sarla, daughter of Satyadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sarla, daughter of Satyadev.
- १६००. (C) Baldev, son of Satyadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baldev, son of Satyadev.
- १६०१. (A) Harivansh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harivansh.
- १६०२. (A) Ramnarayan of Badgam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnarayan of Badgam.
- १६०३. (B) Baheradhi Parhat.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baheradhi Parhat.
- १६०४. (C) Sushil Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sushil Kumar.
- १६०५. (D) Yashodhar from Vishnupur.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashodhar from Vishnupur.
- १६०६. (D) Vishvanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishvanath.
- १६०७. (D) Ratnakar (alias Hauka).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratnakar (alias Hauka).
- १६०८. (C) Gandhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gandhi.
- १६०९. (B) Civil Surgeon** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Civil Surgeon
- १६१०. (D) MBBS** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MBBS

- १६११. (A) Avadhesh, Vijayesh, Rajesh and Ashutosh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhesh, Vijayesh, Rajesh and Ashutosh
- १६१२. (B) Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bateshwar, Rajeshwar and Kapileshwar
- १६१३. (C) MSc and PhD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MSc and PhD
- १६१४. (C) MD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MD
- १६१५. (D) Gosain Lakshminath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gosain Lakshminath
- १६१६. (A) Bangon, Saharsa** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bangon, Saharsa
- १६१७. (B) Vaishnav Sampradaya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vaishnav Sampradaya
- १६१८. (C) Lakshminarayan, Balbhar and Barinarayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshminarayan, Balbhar and Barinarayan
- १६१९. (A) Bank Officer** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bank Officer
- १६२०. (C) Shyam, Vanshamani and Nityanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyam, Vanshamani and Nityanand
- १६२१. (C) Shastri and BA** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shastri and BA
- १६२२. (B) Manoj, Shankar, Sundarnath, Rajeshwarnath and Mithileshnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manoj, Shankar, Sundarnath, Rajeshwarnath and Mithileshnath
- १६२३. (D) Pyare and Bhavu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pyare and Bhavu
- १६२४. (D) Nena and Baccha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nena and Baccha
- १६२५. (C) MSc** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MSc
- १६२६. (D) Sushil Kumar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sushil Kumar Jha.
- १६२७. (C) Devaditya, Jayaditya, and Hariharaditya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devaditya, Jayaditya, and Hariharaditya.
- १६२८. (B) Prashant Prasad (also known as Bunty).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prashant Prasad (also known as Bunty).
- १६२९. (D) Engineer (Abhiyanta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Engineer (Abhiyanta).
- १६३०. (B) Ranjan Prasad and Rinku.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ranjan Prasad and Rinku.
- १६३१. (C) Achyutanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Achyutanand.
- १६३२. (D) Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Principal (Pradhan Adhyapak).
- १६३३. (C) Ratinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratinath.
- १६३४. (A) Vasudev Prasad (alias Bachcha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev Prasad (alias Bachcha).

- १६३५. (A) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.
- १६३६. (C) Ashish.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashish.
- १६३७. (C) Bhaskar and Pranit** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhaskar and Pranit
- १६३८. (C) Phool.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Phool.
- १६३९. (B) Chandranand, Padmanand, Taranand, and Krishnanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandranand, Padmanand, Taranand, and Krishnanand.
- १६४०. (B) Sanjay, Ramdev, and Indradev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjay, Ramdev, and Indradev.
- १६४१. (B) Phulwadia.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Phulwadia.
- १६४२. (C) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- १६४३. (A) Gaurikant, Gangadhar, and Vishwanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaurikant, Gangadhar, and Vishwanath.
- १६४४. (D) Madhav, Amarnath, and Uditnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav, Amarnath, and Uditnath.
- १६४५. (D) Khelanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khelanand.
- १६४६. (C) Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bank Officer (Bank Padadhikari).
- १६४७. (B) Sudhe.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sudhe.
- १६४८. (B) The 19th century.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 19th century.
- १६४९. (D) Tamikar and Vibhakar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tamikar and Vibhakar.
- १६५०. (A) Harpati (also known as Shobhika).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harpati (also known as Shobhika).
- १६५१. (A) Hati Pali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hati Pali.
- १६५२. (A) Jane, Jage, Shivnath, Kulapati, and Harpati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jane, Jage, Shivnath, Kulapati, and Harpati.
- १६५३. (A) Vamshi and Gopal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vamshi and Gopal.
- १६५४. (D) Ghanshyam, Bhagirath, and Bharath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ghanshyam, Bhagirath, and Bharath.
- १६५५. (D) Rameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rameshwar.
- १६५६. (B) Pritinath, Chetnath, Rajnath, and Poshan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pritinath, Chetnath, Rajnath, and Poshan.
- १६५७. (D) Yashnath, Radhanath, and Golakhnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashnath, Radhanath, and Golakhnath.
- १६५८. (B) Indranath and Dinanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indranath and Dinanath.

- १६५९. (A) Dayanath, Prabhunath, and Shrinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayanath, Prabhunath, and Shrinath.
- १६६०. (C) Sudarshan and Suraj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sudarshan and Suraj.
- १६६१. (D) Kalikanth and Kashikanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikanth and Kashikanth.
- १६६२. (C) Vidyakanth, Shambhu, Mayakanth, Gayakanth, and Udaykanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyakanth, Shambhu, Mayakanth, Gayakanth, and Udaykanth.
- १६६३. (B) Lakshmikanth, Nirmal, and Vashishtha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikanth, Nirmal, and Vashishtha.
- १६६४. (C) Batesh, Rameshwar, and Madan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Batesh, Rameshwar, and Madan.
- १६६५. (D) Pali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pali.
- १६६६. (D) Brahmeshwar and Maheshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmeshwar and Maheshwar.
- १६६७. (C) Nadu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nadu.
- १६६८. (C) Gangadhar and Ganapati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar and Ganapati.
- १६६९. (B) Mahamahopadhyay Haladhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyay Haladhar.
- १६७०. (C) Gondu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gondu.
- १६७१. (C) Umanath, Rupnath, Chikoo, Jivanath, Shrikrishna, and Shrirama.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umanath, Rupnath, Chikoo, Jivanath, Shrikrishna, and Shrirama.
- १६७२. (B) Brajlal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajlal.
- १६७३. (D) Dharanidhar and Nripnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharanidhar and Nripnath.
- १६७४. (A) Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinod Kumar, Pramod, and Manoj.
- १६७५. (A) Sakhua, Rahua, Mangrauni, Dath, Sariya, and Motipur Chakla.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakhua, Rahua, Mangrauni, Dath, Sariya, and Motipur Chakla.
- १६७६. (A) Brajmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajmohan.
- १६७७. (D) Shri Mohan and Ram Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Mohan and Ram Mohan.
- १६७८. (B) Kripanand and Chandranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kripanand and Chandranand.
- १६७९. (A) Nikant, Devkanth, Mayakanth, and Dayakanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nikant, Devkanth, Mayakanth, and Dayakanth.
- १६८०. (A) Shukdev and Satyadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shukdev and Satyadev.

- १६८१. (D) Bharath and Muralidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bharath and Muralidhar.
- १६८२. (C) Chandramohan, Dilip, Jagannath, Kailashnath, and Barinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandramohan, Dilip, Jagannath, Kailashnath, and Barinath.
- १६८३. (A) Haridev, Brahmadev, and Bhola.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridev, Brahmadev, and Bhola.
- १६८४. (C) Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sundarlal, Baldev, and Jayadev.
- १६८५. (C) Kripanand, Bhagwan, Vidyanand, Ruranand, and Brahmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kripanand, Bhagwan, Vidyanand, Ruranand, and Brahmanand.
- १६८६. (C) Nityanand and Sitaram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nityanand and Sitaram.
- १६८७. (C) Shambhunath, Ramanand, and Trilok.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhunath, Ramanand, and Trilok.
- १६८८. (C) Balbodh and Mahadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbodh and Mahadev.
- १६८९. (A) Krishnakanth and Shrikanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnakanth and Shrikanth.
- १६९०. (A) Devnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devnarayan.
- १६९१. (B) Sunil, Anil, Sushil, Sudhir, and Alok.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sunil, Anil, Sushil, Sudhir, and Alok.
- १६९२. (C) Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra.
- १६९३. (B) Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra.
- १६९४. (B) Gangadhar and Shridhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar and Shridhar.
- १६९५. (C) Shridhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shridhar.
- १६९६. (A) Vijay and Ajay.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijay and Ajay.
- १६९७. (C) Puran, Banmali, and Rambodh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Puran, Banmali, and Rambodh.
- १६९८. (B) Shankar and Prakash.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar and Prakash.
- १६९९. (A) Ashok and Kartik.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashok and Kartik.
- १७००. (D) Gaurikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gaurikant.
- १७०१. (D) Satyadev, Haridev, and Krishnadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev, Haridev, and Krishnadev.
- १७०२. (A) Radheshyam and Santosh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radheshyam and Santosh.
- १७०३. (D) Baidyanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath.

- १७०४. (A) Haradatt, Sudhe, and Shiruka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haradatt, Sudhe, and Shiruka.
- १७०५. (D) Shyamal Kishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamal Kishore.
- १७०६. (D) Harimohan and Krishnamohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harimohan and Krishnamohan.
- १७०७. (C) Shambhunath, Premkumar, Amod Kumar, Subodh Kumar, and Kumod Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhunath, Premkumar, Amod Kumar, Subodh Kumar, and Kumod Kumar.
- १७०८. (B) Nunulal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nunulal.
- १७०९. (C) Vidyanand, Udyanand, Sachchidanand, Vimalanand, and Parmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand, Udyanand, Sachchidanand, Vimalanand, and Parmanand.
- १७१०. (B) Shaligram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shaligram.
- १७११. (C) Bachchhaka** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachchhaka
- १७१२. (D) Jhapat** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jhapat
- १७१३. (C) Ughand Jalay** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ughand Jalay
- १७१४. (A) Digaun Jijiyal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Digaun Jijiyal
- १७१५. (D) Nandypur Bisphi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandypur Bisphi
- १७१६. (D) Khadik Khoul** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadik Khoul
- १७१७. (A) Bhatabadi Mangrauni Pali** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhatabadi Mangrauni Pali
- १७१८. (B) Anuplal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anuplal
- १७१९. (A) Devnarayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devnarayan
- १७२०. (D) Srijan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Srijan
- १७२१. (A) Tamirmani and Chakradhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tamirmani and Chakradhar
- १७२२. (D) Devikant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devikant
- १७२३. (A) Doman** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Doman
- १७२४. (B) Shankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar
- १७२५. (D) Madaru** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madaru
- १७२६. (D) Jagannath, Ramanand, and Devanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagannath, Ramanand, and Devanand
- १७२७. (B) Bodhai** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bodhai
- १७२८. (A) Bangat** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bangat
- १७२९. (B) Shivanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivanand
- १७३०. (C) Sadanand (senior)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand (senior)
- १७३१. (D) Bannu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bannu

१७३२. (A) **Leelanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Leelanand

१७३३. (A) **Bachkan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bachkan

१७३४. (B) **Krishnadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev

१७३५. (B) **Trinayan Bhatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Trinayan Bhatt

१७३६. (D) **Vijay Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijay Singh

१७३७. (B) **Narasimha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narasimha

१७३८. (A) **Narayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narayan

१७३९. (C) **Jagannath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagannath

१७४०. (B) **Narahari** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narahari

१७४१. (B) **Khagesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khagesh

१७४२. (D) **Padmanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand

१७४३. (C) **Dayanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayanand

१७४४. (B) **Harshadatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harshadatt

१७४५. (A) **Shilakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shilakant

१७४६. (A) **Madneshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madneshwar

१७४७. (B) **Jaykant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaykant

१७४८. (B) **Krishnakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnakant

१७४९. (B) **Madhukant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant

१७५०. (D) **Laxman** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Laxman

१७५१. (A) **Dev-anand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dev-anand

१७५२. (C) **Sitaram** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sitaram

१७५३. (C) **Sadanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand

१७५४. (A) **Khelanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khelanand

१७५५. (D) **Suryanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suryanand

१७५६. (A) **Domon** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Domon

१७५७. (B) **Kheenkhu** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kheenkhu

१७५८. (D) **Satyadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev

१७५९. (A) **Ruranand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruranand

१७६०. (B) **Balo** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balo

१७६१. (B) **Atchutmilal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Atchutmilal

१७६२. (C) **Ramnagar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnagar

१७६३. (B) **Gajanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gajanand

१७६४. (D) **Sarvanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sarvanand

१७६५. (B) **BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: BA, VIPRES, and description as a 'Karmat' (hardworking) and 'Sadachari' (righteous) person

- ୧୭୬୬. (C) Balkrishna, Jayakrishna, Rajkrishna, and Shrikrishna** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balkrishna, Jayakrishna, Rajkrishna, and Shrikrishna
- ୧୭୬୭. (D) Chandranand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandranand
- ୧୭୬୮. (D) Lakshmikant, Shobhakant, and Jayakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant, Shobhakant, and Jayakant
- ୧୭୬୯. (A) Mandar Rajoura Birin** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mandar Rajoura Birin
- ୧୭୭୦. (D) Rutilal and Santlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rutilal and Santlal
- ୧୭୭୧. (B) Murlidhar and Radheshyam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Murlidhar and Radheshyam
- ୧୭୭୨. (D) Baidyanath and Jyotishi Bateshnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath and Jyotishi Bateshnath
- ୧୭୭୩. (D) Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keshavnath, Shambhunath, Murlidhar, and Dayashankar
- ୧୭୭୪. (D) Chandrabhushan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandrabhushan
- ୧୭୭୫. (C) Brahmanand (alias Babuanji), Vidyanand, and Krishnanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brahmanand (alias Babuanji), Vidyanand, and Krishnanand
- ୧୭୭୬. (B) Ganganand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganganand
- ୧୭୭୭. (C) Sahityacharya Adhyapak** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahityacharya Adhyapak
- ୧୭୭୮. (B) Yashodanand, Gitgovind, Sachidanand, and Udaykant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashodanand, Gitgovind, Sachidanand, and Udaykant
- ୧୭୭୯. (B) Chakradhar and Vidyadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chakradhar and Vidyadhar
- ୧୭୮୦. (B) Sharadanand, Panchanand, and Shyaamanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sharadanand, Panchanand, and Shyaamanand
- ୧୭୮୧. (B) Kalikadatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadatt
- ୧୭୮୨. (C) Bhagwan, Jnan, Lalan, Ranjan, and Mohan (alias Avadesh)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhagwan, Jnan, Lalan, Ranjan, and Mohan (alias Avadesh)
- ୧୭୮୩. (B) Lalan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalan
- ୧୭୮୪. (A) Padmanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand
- ୧୭୮୫. (B) Gangadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadatta.
- ୧୭୮୬. (C) He is a retired Indian Air Force officer, an advocate (B.A., B.L.), and a decorated social thinker.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is a retired Indian Air Force officer, an advocate (B.A., B.L.), and a decorated social thinker.
- ୧୭୮୭. (B) Ashok Kumar, Arvind Kumar, and Ajay Kumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ashok Kumar, Arvind Kumar, and Ajay Kumar.

- १७८८. (D) Bihar Administrative Service (B.P.S.) officer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bihar Administrative Service (B.P.S.) officer.
- १७८९. (D) Advocate Janardan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Advocate Janardan.
- १७९०. (A) Sakradihi Titail Ramnagar branch (Maithil Tole).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakradihi Titail Ramnagar branch (Maithil Tole).
- १७९१. (B) Advocate Yogananada.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Advocate Yogananada.
- १७९२. (D) Adbudulal and Mohilal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adbudulal and Mohilal.
- १७९३. (D) Baidyanath and Dayanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath and Dayanath.
- १७९४. (A) Baidyanath, Digambar, Bhuvneshwar, and Padmanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath, Digambar, Bhuvneshwar, and Padmanand.
- १७९५. (B) Jageshwar, Nageshwar, and Kusheshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jageshwar, Nageshwar, and Kusheshwar.
- १७९६. (A) Anand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anand.
- १७९७. (D) Ramanath and Devanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanath and Devanath.
- १७९८. (D) Ganesh, Suresh, Naresh, and Umesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh, Suresh, Naresh, and Umesh.
- १७९९. (C) Yadu, Pitambar, Gudai, and Hari.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadu, Pitambar, Gudai, and Hari.
- १८००. (B) Madhu and Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhu and Madhav.
- १८०१. (C) Bala and Devik.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bala and Devik.
- १८०२. (D) Balbhar and Kamadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhar and Kamadev.
- १८०३. (A) Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadadhar, Baiju, and a third unnamed (implied by plural).
- १८०४. (A) Bandhuram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bandhuram.
- १८०५. (D) Manikrishna, Ganga, and Vishnu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manikrishna, Ganga, and Vishnu.
- १८०६. (C) Ram and Shankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ram and Shankar.
- १८०७. (A) Sadashiv.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadashiv.
- १८०८. (B) B.P.S.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: B.P.S.
- १८०९. (A) Advocate Haridev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Advocate Haridev.

- १८१०. (A) Sadanand from the Khandwala clan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand from the Khandwala clan.
- १८११. (D) Lalit.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalit.
- १८१२. (C) Bahoran, Yadunandan, Jayanand and Harinandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bahoran, Yadunandan, Jayanand and Harinandan.
- १८१३. (B) Manranjan and Kouskidatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manranjan and Kouskidatta.
- १८१४. (A) Nikhuti (specifically Ramdutta).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nikhuti (specifically Ramdutta).
- १८१५. (D) Vinod from the Digho clan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinod from the Digho clan.
- १८१६. (A) Shyamlal, Ramlal and Ganeshadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamlal, Ramlal and Ganeshadatta.
- १८१७. (A) Bhairavdutta, Shivadatta, Rudrapati, Jhadkhandi and Bankhandi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhairavdutta, Shivadatta, Rudrapati, Jhadkhandi and Bankhandi.
- १८१८. (B) Hani and Ranglal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hani and Ranglal.
- १८१९. (B) Sahebram, Brahmadutta, Hiraram and Bhaiyaram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sahebram, Brahmadutta, Hiraram and Bhaiyaram.
- १८२०. (D) Parashuram from the Sakaradhi clan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parashuram from the Sakaradhi clan.
- १८२१. (B) Prasad and Kali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prasad and Kali.
- १८२२. (A) Tufani from the Ghorotha clan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tufani from the Ghorotha clan.
- १८२३. (C) Tikaram, Atmaram, Kokil, Dattaram, Shivadutta and Premnarayana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tikaram, Atmaram, Kokil, Dattaram, Shivadutta and Premnarayana.
- १८२४. (D) Sitrinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sitrinath.
- १८२५. (A) Ramsundar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramsundar.
- १८२६. (B) MangalÅ« from the Pavanchob clan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MangalÅ« from the Pavanchob clan.
- १८२७. (C) Anirudh, Kashinath, Devnath, Premnath and Srinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anirudh, Kashinath, Devnath, Premnath and Srinath.
- १८२८. (D) Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amarnath, Rajnath, Vinod, Hareram and Parashuram.
- १८२९. (D) Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jatadhar, Gangadhar and Muralidhar.
- १८३०. (D) Yugeshwar, Rameshwar and Kameshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yugeshwar, Rameshwar and Kameshwar.
- १८३१. (D) Ramdev and Krishnadev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramdev and Krishnadev.

- १८३२. (A) Vijay Shankar, Ajay Shankar, Sudhir Shankar, Vikash Shankar and Abhay Shankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijay Shankar, Ajay Shankar, Sudhir Shankar, Vikash Shankar and Abhay Shankar.
- १८३३. (C) Chaturanand, Mathuranand, Devanand and Dinanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chaturanand, Mathuranand, Devanand and Dinanath.
- १८३४. (C) Avadhkishor, Jaykishor, Harikishor, Shrikishor and Rajkishor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Avadhkishor, Jaykishor, Harikishor, Shrikishor and Rajkishor.
- १८३५. (C) Shashimohan, Rajmohan and Lalmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shashimohan, Rajmohan and Lalmohan.
- १८३६. (A) Damodar, Sridhar, Murlidhar, and Chakradhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Damodar, Sridhar, Murlidhar, and Chakradhar.
- १८३७. (D) Economic Advisor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Economic Advisor.
- १८३८. (B) Shankarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankarnath.
- १८३९. (B) Sipahi Tola, Purnea.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sipahi Tola, Purnea.
- १८४०. (C) Vijendra and Ramendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijendra and Ramendra.
- १८४१. (C) Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baldev, Sahadev, Shukdev, and Kapil Dev.
- १८४२. (B) Kaviraj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kaviraj.
- १८४३. (B) Radhakanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakanth.
- १८४४. (B) Sirsiya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sirsiya.
- १८४५. (C) Rajendra and Dwijendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra and Dwijendra.
- १८४६. (B) Hardi Sakaradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hardi Sakaradhi.
- १८४७. (B) Vidyanand Jha 'Mohan Ji'.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand Jha 'Mohan Ji'.
- १८४८. (C) Radhakanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakanth.
- १८४९. (D) Satyand and Krishnanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyand and Krishnanand.
- १८५०. (A) Vijayanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijayanath.
- १८५१. (D) Murlidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Murlidhar.
- १८५२. (B) Uma.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Uma.
- १८५३. (B) Indranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indranand.
- १८५४. (A) Saharsa.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saharsa.
- १८५५. (B) Kapileshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kapileshwar.

- १८५६. (D) An advocate or lawyer.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: An advocate or lawyer.
- १८५७. (A) Yoganand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yoganand.
- १८५८. (C) Indranand (of the Hardi Sakaradhi branch).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indranand (of the Hardi Sakaradhi branch).
- १८५९. (C) Dhamdaha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhamdaha.
- १८६०. (A) Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra.
- १८६१. (D) Banmali.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banmali.
- १८६२. (A) Vidyottama.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyottama.
- १८६३. (A) Vyakaranacharya and MA** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vyakaranacharya and MA
- १८६४. (C) Teacher (Adhyapak)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Teacher (Adhyapak)
- १८६५. (D) Dashrath and Manorath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dashrath and Manorath
- १८६६. (A) Sadhukara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadhukara
- १८६७. (B) Yogishwar and Bhogishwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogishwar and Bhogishwar
- १८६८. (B) Harpati and Narpati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harpati and Narpati
- १८६९. (A) Balbhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balbhar
- १८७०. (B) Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anirudh, Mayakant, Madhukant, and Vishnukant
- १८७१. (A) Rajendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra
- १८७२. (B) Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baldev, Satyadev, and Haridev
- १८७३. (A) Kedarnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedarnath
- १८७४. (B) Devkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devkant
- १८७५. (A) Shashikant, Satikant, and Lalitkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shashikant, Satikant, and Lalitkant
- १८७६. (D) Chulhai and Jhulanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chulhai and Jhulanand
- १८७७. (C) Vishnukant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnukant
- १८७८. (D) Ruranand, Krishnanand, Udyananand, Taranand, and Rajkumar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruranand, Krishnanand, Udyananand, Taranand, and Rajkumar
- १८७९. (C) Shambhunath, Rajendra, Mahendra, Nagendra, Devendra, and Sanjay** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhunath, Rajendra, Mahendra, Nagendra, Devendra, and Sanjay
- १८८०. (B) Satyadev, Shukadev, Baldev, and Bhujdev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev, Shukadev, Baldev, and Bhujdev

- १८८१. (B) Lalan, Mathuranand, and Chaturanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lalan, Mathuranand, and Chaturanand
- १८८२. (D) Ruranand and Indranand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ruranand and Indranand
- १८८३. (C) Kundan and Nandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kundan and Nandan
- १८८४. (B) Ramanand, Gajanand, Sadanand, and Kityanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramanand, Gajanand, Sadanand, and Kityanand
- १८८५. (D) Vidyanand, Prakash, and Vikash** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyanand, Prakash, and Vikash
- १८८६. (D) Shankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankar
- १८८७. (D) Dinesh, Shambhunath, and Bhagwan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dinesh, Shambhunath, and Bhagwan
- १८८८. (C) Kishori and Suman** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kishori and Suman
- १८८९. (C) Rajkumar, Naresh, and Phool** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajkumar, Naresh, and Phool
- १८९०. (C) Hadi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hadi
- १८९१. (B) Nokhelal and Chumman Lal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nokhelal and Chumman Lal
- १८९२. (D) Kapileshwar and Madaneshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kapileshwar and Madaneshwar
- १८९३. (B) Shambhu, Shekhar, and Shankarnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shambhu, Shekhar, and Shankarnath
- १८९४. (B) Vasukinath and Sadanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasukinath and Sadanand
- १८९५. (A) Rajendra and Amarendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra and Amarendra
- १८९६. (A) Shivshankar and Jayshankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivshankar and Jayshankar
- १८९७. (D) Gopal and Purushottam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal and Purushottam
- १८९८. (A) Mukund, Bodhu, Chandrapati, and Mahinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund, Bodhu, Chandrapati, and Mahinath
- १८९९. (D) Biran and Shobharam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Biran and Shobharam
- १९००. (A) Mansaram, Shyam, Tarachand, Gorachand, and Kali Prasad** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mansaram, Shyam, Tarachand, Gorachand, and Kali Prasad
- १९०१. (C) Kamlakant and Bhavanika** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamlakant and Bhavanika

- ११०२. (B) Kali Prasad, Baladutt, Nandkumar, Ramshankar, and Jayshankar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kali Prasad, Baladutt, Nandkumar, Ramshankar, and Jayshankar
- ११०३. (B) Navnichandra and Parashnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Navnichandra and Parashnath
- ११०४. (C) Chandan and Kaushal Kishore** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandan and Kaushal Kishore
- ११०५. (B) Santosh, Anil, and Arun Kumar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Santosh, Anil, and Arun Kumar
- ११०६. (B) Chintamani and Ram** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chintamani and Ram
- ११०७. (C) Shobhakant and Umakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhakant and Umakant
- ११०८. (B) Pawan and Dhiraj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pawan and Dhiraj.
- ११०९. (D) Haridev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Vishnudev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridev, Shukdev, Mahadev, and Vishnudev.
- १११०. (C) Haridev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haridev.
- ११११. (D) Girijanand, Padmanand, and Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Girijanand, Padmanand, and Sadanand.
- १११२. (C) Vishnudev (Kumar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnudev (Kumar).
- १११३. (D) Jagmohan, Aniruddh, and Manmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagmohan, Aniruddh, and Manmohan.
- १११४. (B) Shilanath, Gangadhar, and Maheshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shilanath, Gangadhar, and Maheshwar.
- १११५. (C) Nikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nikant.
- १११६. (D) Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra.
- १११७. (A) Trilok, Anoj, Suman, and Jaymant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Trilok, Anoj, Suman, and Jaymant.
- १११८. (B) Sadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadanand.
- १११९. (A) Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath.
- ११२०. (D) Nath, Gopal, Shripati, Shrikanth, and Nilkanth.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nath, Gopal, Shripati, Shrikanth, and Nilkanth.
- ११२१. (A) Gopal, Jairaj, Kailu, and Babuji.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal, Jairaj, Kailu, and Babuji.
- ११२२. (C) Jatadhar, Shridhar, Devan, and Haldhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jatadhar, Shridhar, Devan, and Haldhar.
- ११२३. (B) Bhupnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhupnarayan.
- ११२४. (C) Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopi, Ganesh, Dinesh, and Khagesh.

- १९३५. (D) Babelal, Yadunath, Vishwanath, and Dashrath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Babelal, Yadunath, Vishwanath, and Dashrath.
- १९३६. (A) Ramnarayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnarayan.
- १९३७. (D) Hridaymani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hridaymani.
- १९३८. (D) Jagmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagmohan.
- १९३९. (B) Jagmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagmohan.
- १९३०. (C) Gangadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar.
- १९३१. (B) Resident of** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Resident of
- १९३२. (C) Madhukant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant
- १९३३. (A) Dabhada** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dabhada
- १९३४. (D) Oda Ekahra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Oda Ekahra
- १९३५. (B) Khuail Simariad** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khuail Simariad
- १९३६. (B) Yugal Kishore, Shyam Kishore, and Chandra Kishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yugal Kishore, Shyam Kishore, and Chandra Kishore.
- १९३७. (B) Kataribadi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kataribadi
- १९३८. (D) Satyadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Satyadev
- १९३९. (C) Nandmohan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandmohan
- १९४०. (C) Beladi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Beladi
- १९४१. (B) Kalikant and Shrikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikant and Shrikant.
- १९४२. (D) Lokhada** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lokhada
- १९४३. (C) Ramkishore** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramkishore
- १९४४. (C) Rajeshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajeshwar
- १९४५. (D) Ramai** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramai
- १९४६. (D) Jaykant, Shobhakant, Shambhukant, Kalikant, Arunkant, and Ashok Kant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaykant, Shobhakant, Shambhukant, Kalikant, Arunkant, and Ashok Kant.
- १९४७. (A) Purandar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Purandar Jha.
- १९४८. (A) Dilip.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dilip.
- १९४९. (C) Dayanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dayanand.
- १९५०. (B) Madanmohan, Brajmohan, and Lilmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madanmohan, Brajmohan, and Lilmohan.
- १९५१. (A) Madanmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madanmohan.
- १९५२. (D) Buddhinath and Kashinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Buddhinath and Kashinath.
- १९५३. (B) Krishnadev, Vishnudev, and Shankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnadev, Vishnudev, and Shankar.
- १९५४. (D) Shobhitlal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhitlal.

- ११५५. (A) Baidyanath, Basukinath, and Prayagnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath, Basukinath, and Prayagnath.
- ११५६. (A) Sanjeev and Rajeev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanjeev and Rajeev.
- ११५७. (A) Chulhai.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chulhai.
- ११५८. (B) Kapil and Aneel.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kapil and Aneel.
- ११५९. (C) Indranand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Indranand.
- ११६०. (C) Vishwanath, Bateshnath, Karelal, and Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishwanath, Bateshnath, Karelal, and Yadunath.
- ११६१. (D) Hareram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hareram.
- ११६२. (D) Rajanand and Mayanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajanand and Mayanand.
- ११६३. (C) Kriparam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kriparam.
- ११६४. (C) Jaykrishna, Balkrishna, and Ramkrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaykrishna, Balkrishna, and Ramkrishna.
- ११६५. (D) Mithilesh, Rajesh, Rupesh, and Awadhesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithilesh, Rajesh, Rupesh, and Awadhesh.
- ११६६. (B) Dheeraj and Neeraj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dheeraj and Neeraj.
- ११६७. (A) Kamdev, Jaldev, Chandradev, and Rurudev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamdev, Jaldev, Chandradev, and Rurudev.
- ११६८. (D) Dharmanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmanath.
- ११६९. (D) Janardan, Jagdish, and Kripanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Janardan, Jagdish, and Kripanand.
- ११७०. (A) Vijay, Sanjay, and Rajkumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijay, Sanjay, and Rajkumar.
- ११७१. (C) Padmanand, Chandranand, Dharani, and Sitaram.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand, Chandranand, Dharani, and Sitaram.
- ११७२. (C) Ramkrishna, Gaurikant, and Kalikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramkrishna, Gaurikant, and Kalikant.
- ११७३. (D) Bansidhar and Rajkumar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bansidhar and Rajkumar.
- ११७४. (B) Shobhakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhakant
- ११७५. (A) Pothia** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pothia
- ११७६. (C) Sundarkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sundarkant
- ११७७. (D) Subhash Kumar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Subhash Kumar
- ११७८. (A) Piyush** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Piyush
- ११७९. (A) Shalandhar, Shankar, and Yugesha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shalandhar, Shankar, and Yugesha

१९८०. (A) **Ajit** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ajit
१९८१. (D) **Shobhakant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shobhakant
१९८२. (A) **Gopala** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopala
१९८३. (A) **Ramprasad** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramprasad
१९८४. (B) **Suman and Kapil** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suman and Kapil
१९८५. (C) **Ganesh; Suresh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh; Suresh
१९८६. (C) **Ghanshyam** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ghanshyam
१९८७. (B) **Narapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Narapati
१९८८. (D) **Gangadutt and Bhikshuk** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadutt and Bhikshuk
१९८९. (D) **Kalikadutt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadutt
१९९०. (B) **Barihna** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Barihna
१९९१. (C) **Kalikadutt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikadutt
१९९२. (B) **Dukhi; Bhikhi** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dukhi; Bhikhi
१९९३. (A) **Yashodhar and Gangadhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashodhar and Gangadhar
१९९४. (A) **Punyadhara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Punyadhara
१९९५. (A) **Padmanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanand
१९९६. (C) **Shrikrishna** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrikrishna
१९९७. (B) **Jagadanand and Janardan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagadanand and Janardan
१९९८. (B) **Madhukant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant
१९९९. (D) **It indicates a link to the maternal grandfather's lineage (literally 'daughter's son').** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It indicates a link to the maternal grandfather's lineage (literally 'daughter's son').
२०००. (B) **Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bholanath, Dayanath, and Rajnath
२००१. (A) **Radhanath and Dayanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath and Dayanath.
२००२. (C) **Homenath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Homenath.
२००३. (B) **Rajmohan, Rammohan, and Manmohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajmohan, Rammohan, and Manmohan.
२००४. (D) **Kalikant (Gopal), Krishnakant, Chandrakant, Shrikant, and Madhullatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kalikant (Gopal), Krishnakant, Chandrakant, Shrikant, and Madhullatta.
२००५. (C) **Madhukant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant.
२००६. (B) **Manoj and Saroj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manoj and Saroj.

- २००७. (C) Shyamakant and Radhakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamakant and Radhakant.
- २००८. (D) Amarkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amarkant.
- २००९. (C) Modanand, Kiratyanand, and Jagadanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modanand, Kiratyanand, and Jagadanand.
- २०१०. (A) Awadhesh and Shambhunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Awadhesh and Shambhunath.
- २०११. (A) Mahanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahanand.
- २०१२. (A) Mahavir and Yaduvir.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahavir and Yaduvir.
- २०१३. (C) Chandranath, Indunath, and Kashinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandranath, Indunath, and Kashinath.
- २०१४. (B) Long-term Mukhya (Village Head).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Long-term Mukhya (Village Head).
- २०१५. (D) Kumarnath, Sushil (BA), Sunil (Pr. Omkarnath), Shubhankar (MA), and Umaday.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kumarnath, Sushil (BA), Sunil (Pr. Omkarnath), Shubhankar (MA), and Umaday.
- २०१६. (A) Paritosh Priyadarshi and Abhishek Priyadarshi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Paritosh Priyadarshi and Abhishek Priyadarshi.
- २०१७. (D) Rajiv.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajiv.
- २०१८. (B) Madhukant, Nikant, and Surendrakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant, Nikant, and Surendrakant.
- २०१९. (D) 1912 to 1990 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1912 to 1990 AD.
- २०२०. (C) Karunesh, Padmesh, Hrishikesh, and Naresh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karunesh, Padmesh, Hrishikesh, and Naresh.
- २०२१. (A) Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mithilesh, Brajesh, and Rajesh.
- २०२२. (A) History (MA).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: History (MA).
- २०२३. (D) Professor Shri Manivendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Professor Shri Manivendra.
- २०२४. (D) MA, BEd, and BL.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA, BEd, and BL.
- २०२५. (D) Raghavendra and Madhvendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghavendra and Madhvendra.
- २०२६. (D) Shivendu, a Bank Probationary Officer (PO).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivendu, a Bank Probationary Officer (PO).
- २०२७. (A) Awadhesh, Mithilesh, Nagesh, Nilesh, and Pranesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Awadhesh, Mithilesh, Nagesh, Nilesh, and Pranesh.

- २०२८. (D) Vakil (Lawyer) with BA and BL degrees.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vakil (Lawyer) with BA and BL degrees.
- २०२९. (B) Amarnath, Vishwanath, Indranath, and Kedarnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amarnath, Vishwanath, Indranath, and Kedarnath.
- २०३०. (A) MA, PhD, and Principal (Pradhanadhyapak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MA, PhD, and Principal (Pradhanadhyapak).
- २०३१. (B) Prakash Chandra, Bhal Chandra, Akhilesh Chandra, and Mukesh Chandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prakash Chandra, Bhal Chandra, Akhilesh Chandra, and Mukesh Chandra.
- २०३२. (A) Ramdular.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramdular.
- २०३३. (D) Saryug and Rajendra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Saryug and Rajendra.
- २०३४. (D) Vishnu Dev and Tuntun.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vishnu Dev and Tuntun.
- २०३५. (C) Jeevanand.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jeevanand.
- २०३६. (D) Adhyapak (Teacher).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adhyapak (Teacher).
- २०३७. (A) Yashodhar, Gangadhar, and Chidhar (along with Chandradhar and Manodhar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yashodhar, Gangadhar, and Chidhar (along with Chandradhar and Manodhar).
- २०३८. (B) Pitambar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pitambar.
- २०३९. (A) Bhimshankar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhimshankar.
- २०४०. (D) Madhukant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant.
- २०४१. (C) Akhilesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Akhilesh.
- २०४२. (B) Manoj.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manoj.
- २०४३. (A) Devkant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devkant.
- २०४४. (B) Gauridatt and Shivadatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gauridatt and Shivadatt.
- २०४५. (D) Sunil.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sunil.
- २०४६. (B) Adhyapak (Teacher).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adhyapak (Teacher).
- २०४७. (D) Kedar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kedar.
- २०४८. (B) Aniruddha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Aniruddha.
- २०४९. (D) BA Philosophy and Teacher (Adhyapak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: BA Philosophy and Teacher (Adhyapak).
- २०५०. (C) Balkrishna and Jaykrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Balkrishna and Jaykrishna.
- २०५१. (C) Madhukant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukant.
- २०५२. (A) Krishnakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Krishnakant.

- २०५३. (C) Madhukarpatti Darhara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhukarpatti Darhara
- २०५४. (C) Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhojyadev, Vachaspati, and Brihaspati
- २०५५. (C) Nityanand and Sadanand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nityanand and Sadanand
- २०५६. (C) Mangaladatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mangaladatt
- २०५७. (C) Radhanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhanath
- २०५८. (C) Nageshwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nageshwar
- २०५९. (A) Ganesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganesh
- २०६०. (B) Rajendra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajendra
- २०६१. (A) Chandrakishor** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chandrakishor
- २०६२. (A) Vijay Kumar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijay Kumar
- २०६३. (A) Shivnath, Ganesh, and Mahesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivnath, Ganesh, and Mahesh
- २०६४. (C) Simshihad Khamgada** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Simshihad Khamgada
- २०६५. (A) Brajlal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Brajlal
- २०६६. (C) Giridhari and Chanan (Grandson)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Giridhari and Chanan (Grandson)
- २०६७. (D) Anuplal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anuplal
- २०६८. (D) Devan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devan
- २०६९. (A) Shilanath and Lilanath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shilanath and Lilanath
- २०७०. (D) Anand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anand
- २०७१. (A) Manohari** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manohari
- २०७२. (B) Mukund** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukund
- २०७३. (D) Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunath, Kalpanath, and Bateshnath
- २०७४. (C) 1360 AD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1360 AD
- २०७५. (B) Maharani Lakhima** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharani Lakhima
- २०७६. (A) Navya-Nyaya Shastra** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Navya-Nyaya Shastra
- २०७७. (A) Mangrauni (Mangalvani)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mangrauni (Mangalvani)
- २०७८. (C) Kameshwar Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar Singh
- २०७९. (B) Dev Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dev Singh

- २०८०. (A) Deputy Secretary (Up-Sachiv)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Deputy Secretary (Up-Sachiv)
- २०८१. (C) Superintendent** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Superintendent
- २०८२. (B) Haripur** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Haripur
- २०८३. (A) Harishwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harishwar
- २०८४. (D) Yogendra Narayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogendra Narayan
- २०८५. (B) MM Butesh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MM Butesh
- २०८६. (B) Umapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umapati
- २०८७. (A) Umapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umapati
- २०८८. (A) Bhogishwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhogishwar
- २०८९. (B) Veer Singh and Kirti Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Veer Singh and Kirti Singh
- २०९०. (D) Bhav Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhav Singh
- २०९१. (C) Pariyamb** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pariyamb
- २०९२. (B) Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadupadhyaya Bhanuk
- २०९३. (B) Adhiklal and Kamallal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Adhiklal and Kamallal
- २०९४. (D) Maharajadhiraja** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharajadhiraja
- २०९५. (C) Kameshwar Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kameshwar Singh
- २०९६. (D) Bhogishwar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhogishwar
- २०९७. (C) Ganggora** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ganggora
- २०९८. (C) MM Madhukar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: MM Madhukar
- २०९९. (C) Ramnarayan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnarayan
- २१००. (B) Dharmaparan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dharmaparan Samajsevi (Pious Social Worker)
- २१०१. (B) Duvashya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Duvashya.
- २१०२. (A) Mahishi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahishi.
- २१०३. (A) Hadirahi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hadirahi.
- २१०४. (C) Pada.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pada.
- २१०५. (A) Dr Rajendra Prasad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Rajendra Prasad.
- २१०६. (D) Badehara Kothi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badehara Kothi.
- २१०७. (A) Bank Manager.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bank Manager.
- २१०८. (A) Mahamaho Ratnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamaho Ratnath.

२१०९. (C) **Bhadra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadra.
२११०. (B) **Nakat.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nakat.
२१११. (D) **Shrikant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrikant.
२११२. (C) **Yadunandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadunandan.
२११३. (C) **Gulab.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gulab.
२११४. (D) **He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He is a Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC) and a historian of Mithila's history.
२११५. (A) **Dr Prof. Ganpat.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Prof. Ganpat.
२११६. (A) **Tara Kant Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tara Kant Jha.
२११७. (D) **The movement for a separate Mithila State.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The movement for a separate Mithila State.
२११८. (A) **Mahadev Jha (son of Anant Jha).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadev Jha (son of Anant Jha).
२११९. (D) **Gangadhar, Rishikesh, and Krishni.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadhar, Rishikesh, and Krishni.
२१२०. (A) **Harikar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harikar.
२१२१. (C) **The descendants of Mishra Shivi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The descendants of Mishra Shivi.
२१२२. (D) **Shri Raman and Raghunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shri Raman and Raghunath.
२१२३. (B) **Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghuram, Gunakar, Ghanshyam, Dattaram, Purandar, and Lala.
२१२४. (D) **Chhitai (son of Madhav).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chhitai (son of Madhav).
२१२५. (B) **Mantu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mantu.
२१२६. (D) **Matikant and Mayakant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Matikant and Mayakant.
२१२७. (A) **Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.
२१२८. (D) **Raghunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath.
२१२९. (C) **Bhuvaneshwar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhuvaneshwar.
२१३०. (A) **Kashinath and Bholanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashinath and Bholanath.
२१३१. (A) **Anand and Ishwarchandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anand and Ishwarchandra.
२१३२. (B) **Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harikrishna, Chintamani, and Karu.
२१३३. (B) **Puja Vats.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Puja Vats.

- २१३४. (A) Mishra Raghav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mishra Raghav.
- २१३५. (D) Padhadhar alias Nakatu, Karu, Shivu, Jeevi, and Bhavi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padhadhar alias Nakatu, Karu, Shivu, Jeevi, and Bhavi.
- २१३६. (D) Baidyanath, Dinanath, and Devkinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath, Dinanath, and Devkinath.
- २१३७. (D) Mahadhivakta (Advocate General).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahadhivakta (Advocate General).
- २१३८. (B) Tara Kant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tara Kant.
- २१३९. (C) Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhadreshwar, Damodar, Baikunth, Nilkanth, Shrikant, and Dhyankant.
- २१४०. (D) Shivadev and Lakshmidev.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivadev and Lakshmidev.
- २१४१. (B) Gopal and Gadadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal and Gadadhar.
- २१४२. (A) Jeevanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jeevanath.
- २१४३. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Vachaspati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Vachaspati.
- २१४४. (D) Maithili.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maithili.
- २१४५. (A) Dr Ganpati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dr Ganpati.
- २१४६. (A) Shridev Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shridev Jha.
- २१४७. (B) Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC).
- २१४८. (B) Mantu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mantu.
- २१४९. (B) Master of Arts (MA).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Master of Arts (MA).
- २१५०. (C) Maldah.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maldah.
- २१५१. (C) Sanskrit.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sanskrit.
- २१५२. (C) Gayadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gayadatta.
- २१५३. (A) Padmanabh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmanabh.
- २१५४. (C) Raghunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath.
- २१५५. (D) Juvadirath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Juvadirath.
- २१५६. (D) Master of Business Administration (MBA).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Master of Business Administration (MBA).
- २१५७. (B) Jaldhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jaldhar.
- २१५८. (D) Law (Advocate).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Law (Advocate).
- २१५९. (D) Three (Vinod, Santosh, and Sadanand).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Three (Vinod, Santosh, and Sadanand).
- २१६०. (D) Anupama and Jayapama.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Anupama and Jayapama.

- २१६१. (A) Rajender Mohan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajender Mohan.
- २१६२. (B) Ninu, Khirodhar, and Ganga Prasad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ninu, Khirodhar, and Ganga Prasad.
- २१६३. (C) Chand Prasad, Krishna Prasad, and Hari Prasad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chand Prasad, Krishna Prasad, and Hari Prasad.
- २१६४. (D) Durgay Prasad, Bhavani Prasad, and Tarani Prasad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgay Prasad, Bhavani Prasad, and Tarani Prasad.
- २१६५. (D) Matar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Matar.
- २१६६. (A) Diwakar and Madhukar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Diwakar and Madhukar.
- २१६७. (B) Prithvidhar and Rajdhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prithvidhar and Rajdhar.
- २१६८. (B) Sabhapati, Gangadhar, and Sripati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sabhapati, Gangadhar, and Sripati.
- २१६९. (B) Vasudev, Damu, Mani, Maharath, and Yadunandan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudev, Damu, Mani, Maharath, and Yadunandan.
- २१७०. (D) Hado, Salkhan, and Goshaindash.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hado, Salkhan, and Goshaindash.
- २१७१. (B) Baidyanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath.
- २१७२. (A) Raju and Raghunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raju and Raghunath.
- २१७३. (D) Nandlal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nandlal.
- २१७४. (D) Yajneswar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yajneswar.
- २१७५. (A) Batuknath, Maheshnath, Damodar, Shashishekhar, Deviprasad, and Taraknath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Batuknath, Maheshnath, Damodar, Shashishekhar, Deviprasad, and Taraknath.
- २१७६. (D) Ramnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramnath.
- २१७७. (B) Suryakar, Bhanukar, and Aditya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Suryakar, Bhanukar, and Aditya.
- २१७८. (D) Padmadhar, Pankhu, and Jivadhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmadhar, Pankhu, and Jivadhar.
- २१७९. (D) Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ram, Harinath, Srinath, Sashinath, Govindnath, and Padmanabh.
- २१८०. (D) Devkrishna, Purushi, Devanand, Paramanand, Veni, Kanh, Vamshi, and Vadana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Devkrishna, Purushi, Devanand, Paramanand, Veni, Kanh, Vamshi, and Vadana.
- २१८१. (B) Prasadi, Chunniram, Harilal, and Kali Prasad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Prasadi, Chunniram, Harilal, and Kali Prasad.
- २१८२. (A) Durgay Prasad.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Durgay Prasad.

- २१८३. (D) Dhananjay.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dhananjay.
- २१८४. (C) Dighve.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Dighve.
- २१८५. (D) Vagi Tola.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vagi Tola.
- २१८६. (D) Baidju.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidju.
- २१८७. (C) Harijeev, Ramjeev, Lakhan, and Khadgi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harijeev, Ramjeev, Lakhan, and Khadgi.
- २१८८. (A) Nafarichand, Padmalochan, Vishwanath, Mangali, and Chanda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nafarichand, Padmalochan, Vishwanath, Mangali, and Chanda.
- २१८९. (D) Sansar, Golakh, Dinbandhu, and Chandra.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sansar, Golakh, Dinbandhu, and Chandra.
- २१९०. (D) Gadhapandoli.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadhapandoli.
- २१९१. (B) Chammakarini.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chammakarini.
- २१९२. (B) Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajakeshwar Suta (Daughter of Rajakeshwar).
- २१९३. (A) The washerman community.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The washerman community.
- २१९४. (B) Darihara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Darihara.
- २१९५. (C) Darihara Karmaha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Darihara Karmaha.
- २१९६. (D) Mandar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mandar.
- २१९७. (D) Shrikar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shrikar.
- २१९८. (A) Yadav (Jaisingh).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadav (Jaisingh).
- २१९९. (C) Khandwala.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khandwala.
- २२००. (B) Sodarpur Chakliya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodarpur Chakliya.
- २२०१. (A) Sodarpur Karmaha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodarpur Karmaha.
- २२०२. (B) Charmakarini.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Charmakarini.
- २२०३. (A) Hanidani Ruramati.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hanidani Ruramati.
- २२०४. (A) Khauval Vaheradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khauval Vaheradhi.
- २२०५. (A) Sodarpur Ghusaut.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodarpur Ghusaut.
- २२०६. (A) Rajak Parampara (washerwoman tradition).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajak Parampara (washerwoman tradition).
- २२०७. (A) Sodarpur Hariam.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sodarpur Hariam.

- २२०८. (A) Gadadhar and Visho.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadadhar and Visho.
- २२०९. (D) Yadav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadav.
- २२१०. (D) Yadav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yadav.
- २२११. (A) Ratir Siddhu.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratir Siddhu.
- २२१२. (A) A widow ('Vartini Vidhwa').** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A widow ('Vartini Vidhwa').
- २२१३. (C) Do.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Do.
- २२१४. (C) Washerman (Rajak).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Washerman (Rajak).
- २२१५. (A) Sohago.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sohago.
- २२१६. (D) Madhav.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhav.
- २२१७. (D) Hadir-i (or similar phonetic name in the text).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Hadir-i (or similar phonetic name in the text).
- २२१८. (A) The blemish mark associated with the daughter named Sohago.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The blemish mark associated with the daughter named Sohago.
- २२१९. (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.
- २२२०. (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh of Darbhanga.
- २२२१. (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty.
- २२२२. (C) Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), and Vijaydatt (Kshatriyas).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), and Vijaydatt (Kshatriyas).
- २२२३. (B) The Tattvachintamani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Tattvachintamani.
- २२२४. (D) Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).
- २२२५. (D) Vardhamana Upadhyaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vardhamana Upadhyaya.
- २२२६. (A) 2000 AD (Chaitra month).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2000 AD (Chaitra month).
- २२२७. (C) The Navya-Nyaya school.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Navya-Nyaya school.
- २२२८. (D) Raghunath Shiromani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath Shiromani.
- २२२९. (C) Distinguished University Professor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Distinguished University Professor.

- २२३०. (C) To maintain their monopoly on Navya-Nyaya education within Mithila.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: To maintain their monopoly on Navya-Nyaya education within Mithila.
- २२३१. (B) They were the ruling dynasty that institutionalised the 'Panji- Prabandha' system.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: They were the ruling dynasty that institutionalised the 'Panji- Prabandha' system.
- २२३२. (B) Nepal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nepal.
- २२३३. (D) 1019 Shaka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1019 Shaka.
- २२३४. (D) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.
- २२३५. (D) The 'honour killing' (reputation destruction) of Gangesha Upadhyaya and his family's history.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The 'honour killing' (reputation destruction) of Gangesha Upadhyaya and his family's history.
- २२३६. (A) Mahamahopadhyaya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya.
- २२३७. (C) Harasimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harasimhadeva.
- २२३८. (C) Table 16, 17, and 18.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Table 16, 17, and 18.
- २२३९. (C) Medieval Mithila.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Medieval Mithila.
- २२४०. (C) Distinguished University Professor.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Distinguished University Professor.
- २२४१. (B) Videha Pothi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Videha Pothi.
- २२४२. (B) 1019** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1019
- २२४३. (B) Honour.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Honour.
- २२४४. (A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- २२४५. (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- २२४६. (B) 450 AD to 2009 AD.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 450 AD to 2009 AD.
- २२४७. (A) Udayan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Udayan.
- २२४८. (B) Lala of Belunch.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lala of Belunch.
- २२४९. (B) Banaili, Purnea.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banaili, Purnea.
- २२५०. (B) Gopal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal.
- २२५१. (C) Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pa. Dharanidhar (or Pa. Krishnadev).
- २२५२. (C) Harpath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harpath.
- २२५३. (A) Viprapalli (or Dhagajari).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Viprapalli (or Dhagajari).

- २२५४. (C) Machil.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Machil.
- २२५५. (A) Kamlakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadish.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamlakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadish.
- २२५६. (B) Tatisaut.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Tatisaut.
- २२५७. (A) Meghnath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Meghnath.
- २२५८. (D) Ramankant.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramankant.
- २२५९. (A) Jagaddhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagaddhar.
- २२६०. (C) Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadatt (or Modi/Mathuranath).
- २२६१. (A) Pa. Dharanidhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pa. Dharanidhar.
- २२६२. (C) Pa. Chaan (or Nidhika).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pa. Chaan (or Nidhika).
- २२६३. (B) Bodhanand (alias Navadhan).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bodhanand (alias Navadhan).
- २२६४. (A) Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahochhotku (or Yadunandan).
- २२६५. (A) Gangadatt (or Baburayaka/Ekn/Narayandatt).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangadatt (or Baburayaka/Ekn/Narayandatt).
- २२६६. (D) Parashmani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Parashmani.
- २२६७. (D) Bhaiyaka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhaiyaka.
- २२६८. (C) Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha (1150-1225).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahamahopadhyaya Halayudha (1150-1225).
- २२६९. (C) Sakaradhi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sakaradhi.
- २२७०. (D) Raju and Haladhara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raju and Haladhara.
- २२७१. (A) Gadh Hanakhuta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gadh Hanakhuta.
- २२७२. (D) Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghudeva, Babu, Shivadeva, and Harideva.
- २२७३. (D) Munilal, Uchit-lal, Chummit-lal, and Adhik-lal.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Munilal, Uchit-lal, Chummit-lal, and Adhik-lal.
- २२७४. (B) Mishra Jagatmani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mishra Jagatmani.
- २२७५. (A) Sadananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sadananda.
- २२७६. (D) Bulinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bulinath.
- २२७७. (C) Mishra Kirtinath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mishra Kirtinath.
- २२७८. (D) Shivadatta and Yogadatta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivadatta and Yogadatta.

- २२७९. (B) Radhakanta and Jayakanta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakanta and Jayakanta.
- २२८०. (C) Shivakanta, Vasudeva, Kamadeva, and Premakanta.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shivakanta, Vasudeva, Kamadeva, and Premakanta.
- २२८१. (D) Manaranjan.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Manaranjan.
- २२८२. (B) Yogadhara, Haladhara, Kholdhara, and Jaladhara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Yogadhara, Haladhara, Kholdhara, and Jaladhara.
- २२८३. (D) Umanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Umanath.
- २२८४. (C) Gajadhara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gajadhara.
- २२८५. (B) Ramakanta, Radhakanta, Raghunath, and Yadunath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ramakanta, Radhakanta, Raghunath, and Yadunath.
- २२८६. (D) Rurananda, Gajananda, and Jhulananda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rurananda, Gajananda, and Jhulananda.
- २२८७. (B) Batesh, Suresh, Naresh, Yugesh, and Avadhesh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Batesh, Suresh, Naresh, Yugesh, and Avadhesh.
- २२८८. (A) Ankhayaka.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ankhayaka.
- २२८९. (A) Baukuka and Baladeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baukuka and Baladeva.
- २२९०. (C) Jagdish, Balabhar, Jayabhar, and Devanarayana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagdish, Balabhar, Jayabhar, and Devanarayana.
- २२९१. (A) Banamali, Purandara, Sundara, Vanshi, and Balabhar.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banamali, Purandara, Sundara, Vanshi, and Balabhar.
- २२९२. (D) Harikishore and Kamalkishore.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harikishore and Kamalkishore.
- २२९३. (D) Radhakanta, Shrikanta, Lakshmikanta, Umakanta, and Shankara.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Radhakanta, Shrikanta, Lakshmikanta, Umakanta, and Shankara.
- २२९४. (C) Baidyanath and Jhadula.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath and Jhadula.
- २२९५. (C) Jayadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jayadeva.
- २२९६. (A) Mishra Bhaiya.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mishra Bhaiya.
- २२९७. (B) Nilakantha (alias Bhagavat) and Punyananda (alias Kunkuna).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nilakantha (alias Bhagavat) and Punyananda (alias Kunkuna).
- २२९८. (D) Modnarayana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Modnarayana.
- २२९९. (B) Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mukunda, Madhava, and Govinda.
- २३००. (C) Padmananda, Sachchidananda, Jivananda, and Balakrishna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Padmananda, Sachchidananda, Jivananda, and Balakrishna.
- २३०१. (B) Ghanshyama.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ghanshyama.
- २३०२. (B) Pyarelal, Shrutinath, and Padmanath.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pyarelal, Shrutinath, and Padmanath.

- २३०३. (A) Gada-dhara, Govinda, Harakhu, Vasudeva, Dehara, and Arjuna.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gada-dhara, Govinda, Harakhu, Vasudeva, Dehara, and Arjuna.
- २३०४. (D) Ratideva, Udayakara, Mandana, Vidyananda, Raghupati, Vidhupati, Chandrapati, and Chintamani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ratideva, Udayakara, Mandana, Vidyananda, Raghupati, Vidhupati, Chandrapati, and Chintamani.
- २३०५. (A) Kashinath, Jhagadu, Sabhapati, Pranapati, Nidhipati, Dhanapati, and Tulasi.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kashinath, Jhagadu, Sabhapati, Pranapati, Nidhipati, Dhanapati, and Tulasi.
- २३०६. (B) Shankara, Mahadeva, Bhase, and Dashe.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankara, Mahadeva, Bhase, and Dashe.
- २३०७. (C) Amritnath, Bulinath, Shashinath, Shilinath, Nidhi, and Madhuri.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Amritnath, Bulinath, Shashinath, Shilinath, Nidhi, and Madhuri.
- २३०८. (B) Jivanath, Someshwara, Chakora, Chandana, Gangadatta, and Nayansukha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jivanath, Someshwara, Chakora, Chandana, Gangadatta, and Nayansukha.
- २३०९. (C) Lochana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lochana.
- २३१०. (A) Rasadh-Araria** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rasadh-Araria
- २३११. (A) 2000 AD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 2000 AD
- २३१२. (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harasimhadeva
- २३१३. (B) Karnat dynasty** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Karnat dynasty
- २३१४. (D) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1248 Shaka (1326 AD)
- २३१५. (C) Gunakar Jha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha
- २३१६. (C) Shankardatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatt
- २३१७. (B) 1019** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1019
- २३१८. (D) Gangesha Upadhyaya** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gangesha Upadhyaya
- २३१९. (C) Vardhamana** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vardhamana
- २३२०. (D) Jagadguru** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jagadguru
- २३२१. (B) Honour killing** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Honour killing
- २३२२. (B) It was a result of Mithila teachers refusing to allow the copying of 'Tattvachintamani', which led students to memorise it and relocate.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was a result of Mithila teachers refusing to allow the copying of 'Tattvachintamani', which led students to memorise it and relocate.
- २३२३. (C) Vasudeva Sarvabhauma** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vasudeva Sarvabhauma
- २३२४. (C) Raghunath Shiromani** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath Shiromani
- २३२५. (B) Vidyapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyapati
- २३२६. (C) Sohago** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sohago

- २३२७. (C) Maharaja Madhav Singh** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Madhav Singh
- २३२८. (B) Varna-Ratnakara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna-Ratnakara
- २३२९. (B) Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nature's revenge against the 'honour killing' and concealment of Gangesha Upadhyaya's family history.
- २३३०. (B) Distinguished University Professor** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Distinguished University Professor
- २३३१. (B) Casteist** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Casteist
- २३३२. (D) Panjikars** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panjikars
- २३३३. (A) 21st century (and 20th)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 21st century (and 20th)
- २३३४. (A) 1307 AD** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1307 AD
- २३३५. (D) Nepal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nepal
- २३३६. (D) The earlier Vidyapati (pre-Jyotirishwar period)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The earlier Vidyapati (pre-Jyotirishwar period)
- २३३७. (D) Lal Sut** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lal Sut
- २३३८. (A) Gopal** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopal
- २३३९. (B) Vinu (alias Take Narayan)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vinu (alias Take Narayan)
- २३४०. (D) Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodananda, and Lalit Kumara** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodananda, and Lalit Kumara
- २३४१. (B) Kamalakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadisha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Kamalakant, Bhairavkant, Shobhakant, and Jagadisha
- २३४२. (A) Premkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Premkant
- २३४३. (D) Murali, Manohar, Kailash, Prakash, and Suvasha** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Murali, Manohar, Kailash, Prakash, and Suvasha
- २३४४. (C) Madhurapati and Narapati** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madhurapati and Narapati
- २३४५. (D) Vachha Shivanandan** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vachha Shivanandan
- २३४६. (A) Chitradhar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Chitradhar
- २३४७. (B) Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath
- २३४८. (B) Ladoo** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Ladoo
- २३४९. (C) Madankant, Sadankant, Modkant, Pramodkant, Vijayindrakant, Kumudkant, Bhagwatikant, and Bharatikant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Madankant, Sadankant, Modkant, Pramodkant, Vijayindrakant, Kumudkant, Bhagwatikant, and Bharatikant
- २३५०. (B) Nishikant and Navinkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nishikant and Navinkant

- २३५१. (A) Pradipkant and Samirkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Pradipkant and Samirkant
- २३५२. (B) Rajeshkant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rajeshkant
- २३५३. (B) Keval, Radhey, and Madhava** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Keval, Radhey, and Madhava
- २३५४. (D) Banaili and Purnea** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Banaili and Purnea
- २३५५. (C) Panji Dharanidhar and Panji Krishnadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Dharanidhar and Panji Krishnadev
- २३५६. (C) Panji Chann (alias Chan)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Chann (alias Chan)
- २३५७. (C) Rahua Vadhvas** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Rahua Vadhvas
- २३५८. (A) Panji Balibhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhanti, and Chhabina** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Panji Balibhadra, Bhaiyan, Jhanti, and Chhabina
- २३५९. (D) Shyamnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shyamnath
- २३६०. (D) Badrinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Badrinath
- २३६१. (A) Gopalji (alias Krishnachandra), Yadavji, Vishwambhar, and Kedarnath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gopalji (alias Krishnachandra), Yadavji, Vishwambhar, and Kedarnath
- २३६२. (D) Nand** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nand
- २३६३. (D) Lakshmikant** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Lakshmikant
- २३६४. (C) Khadganath, Dayanath, Triveni Nath, and Badrinath** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Khadganath, Dayanath, Triveni Nath, and Badrinath
- २३६५. (B) Harshadatt** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Harshadatt
- २३६६. (C) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- २३६७. (C) Gunakar Jha.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.
- २३६८. (B) Shankardatt.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatt.
- २३६९. (A) 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1248 Shaka (1326 AD).
- २३७०. (A) Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nutan Vachaspati (successor of Vriddha Vachaspati).
- २३७१. (B) Vardhamana.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vardhamana.
- २३७२. (D) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'.
- २३७३. (A) Nanyadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Nanyadeva.
- २३७४. (A) Maharaja Harasimhadeva.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harasimhadeva.
- २३७५. (A) Raghunath Shiromani.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raghunath Shiromani.

२३७६. (B) **Sohago**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Sohago.
२३७७. (B) **Vardhamana**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vardhamana.
२३७८. (A) **Bhavnath**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Bhavnath.
२३७९. (C) **A traditional genealogist who maintains and updates the lineage scrolls**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: A traditional genealogist who maintains and updates the lineage scrolls.
२३८०. (C) **Varna-Ratnakara**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna-Ratnakara.
२३८१. (C) **Vijaydatt**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vijaydatt.
२३८२. (C) **1294 AD**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1294 AD.
२३८३. (C) **1307 AD**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1307 AD.
२३८४. (C) **Visho**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Visho.
२३८५. (A) **Vidyapati**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Vidyapati.
२३८६. (A) **1097 AD**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 1097 AD.
२३८७. (C) **The traditional Panjikars of Mithila**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The traditional Panjikars of Mithila.
२३८८. (B) **Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Videha Pothi (www.videha.co.in).
२३८९. (B) **Gunakar Jha**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Gunakar Jha.
२३९०. (C) **The contemporary rulers (à¤à¤¾à¤, à¤à¤ à¤à¤à¤ à¤ à¤à¤fà¤à¤)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The contemporary rulers (à¤à¤¾à¤, à¤à¤ à¤à¤à¤ à¤ à¤à¤fà¤à¤).
२३९१. (B) **Unavailable (due to a conspiracy of suppression)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Unavailable (due to a conspiracy of suppression).
२३९२. (D) **Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Jewel of Reflection on the Truth about Epistemology.
२३९३. (B) **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).
२३९४. (D) **Maharaja Harisimhadev** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maharaja Harisimhadev
२३९५. (C) **35 (originally 34, with the addition of the Khadaure branch of the Phandah Mul)**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: 35 (originally 34, with the addition of the Khadaure branch of the Phandah Mul).
२३९६. (C) **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.
२३९७. (C) **Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajan Patra)** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Siddhant Patra (or Ashvajan Patra)
२३९८. (B) **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').
२३९९. (D) **It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf manuscripts in intense heat to prevent decay**. — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It is the time recommended to dry the palm-leaf manuscripts in intense heat to prevent decay.

- २४००. (C) Water (Jal), oil (Tail), and loose binding (Shthila Bandhan).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Water (Jal), oil (Tail), and loose binding (Shthila Bandhan).
- २४०१. (B) He turned genealogical record-keeping into a state-regulated institution with appointed experts.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: He turned genealogical record-keeping into a state-regulated institution with appointed experts.
- २४०२. (B) Varna Ratnakar** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Varna Ratnakar
- २४०३. (D) Because even learned scholars (like Pt. Harinath Upadhyaya) were mistakenly marrying within prohibited degrees due to lost records.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Because even learned scholars (like Pt. Harinath Upadhyaya) were mistakenly marrying within prohibited degrees due to lost records.
- २४०४. (B) The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Madhyandina Shakha of the Yajurveda.
- २४०५. (A) Shankardatta (Kayastha) and Vijaydatta (Kshatriya).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Shankardatta (Kayastha) and Vijaydatta (Kshatriya).
- २४०६. (A) It was when Maharaja Harisimhadev formally organised the existing records into a state-supervised system.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: It was when Maharaja Harisimhadev formally organised the existing records into a state-supervised system.
- २४०७. (B) Mahesh Thakur (founder of the Darbhanga Raj).** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Mahesh Thakur (founder of the Darbhanga Raj).
- २४०८. (D) Eighteen generations.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Eighteen generations.
- २४०९. (A) Maternal and paternal relations.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Maternal and paternal relations.
- २४१०. (B) The Karnat Dynasty.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: The Karnat Dynasty.
- २४११. (C) Raja Kamlanand Singh.** — For the historical or institutional detail asked here, the relevant entry points to: Raja Kamlanand Singh.
- २४१२. (B) A grandson through one's daughter.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A grandson through one's daughter.
- २४१३. (B) It refers to avoiding tight or heavy binding that could damage the palm-leaf or paper pages.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to avoiding tight or heavy binding that could damage the palm-leaf or paper pages.
- २४१४. (D) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 specific ancestral lines.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The detailed introduction and verification of 32 specific ancestral lines.
- २४१५. (D) Vajasaneyi** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi
- २४१६. (C) Pancha Gauda** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha Gauda
- २४१७. (D) Vajasaneyi.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.
- २४१८. (D) Chandoga.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga.
- २४१९. (D) Chhandogya.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandogya.
- २४२०. (D) Chhaidht.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhaidht.
- २४२१. (D) Chandoga** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga

- ୨୪୨୨. (D) The first/top category of ancestral roots.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The first/top category of ancestral roots.
- ୨୪୨୩. (A) Yajurveda.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Yajurveda.
- ୨୪୨୪. (C) Purity of birth (Janma-shuddhita).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Purity of birth (Janma-shuddhita).
- ୨୪୨୫. (B) Chandoga.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga.
- ୨୪୨୬. (B) Attribute: They are the followers of the Samaveda and are also called Chandogas.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Attribute: They are the followers of the Samaveda and are also called Chandogas.
- ୨୪୨୭. (A) Attribute: They are the followers of the Yajurveda and are also called Vajasaneyis.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Attribute: They are the followers of the Yajurveda and are also called Vajasaneyis.
- ୨୪୨୮. (D) Chhandogyas.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandogyas.
- ୨୪୨୯. (D) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).
- ୨୪୩୦. (B) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.
- ୨୪୩୧. (A) Definition: The five northern Brahmin groups, including Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Definition: The five northern Brahmin groups, including Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- ୨୪୩୨. (A) Jaybar** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Jaybar
- ୨୪୩୩. (A) Vajasaneyi** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi
- ୨୪୩୪. (C) Chhatva** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhatva
- ୨୪୩୫. (B) Digital imaging or copying of the Tirhuta script into modern Devanagari/digital formats.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Digital imaging or copying of the Tirhuta script into modern Devanagari/digital formats.
- ୨୪୩୬. (B) Those who were not formally registered in the Panji records.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Those who were not formally registered in the Panji records.
- ୨୪୩୭. (C) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.
- ୨୪୩୮. (B) Chhandoga.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandoga.
- ୨୪୩୯. (B) A lineage or family group sharing common heritage.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A lineage or family group sharing common heritage.
- ୨୪୪୦. (B) A Main MĀṁl is the ancestral source village, while MĀṁl Gram can refer to the village of residence during the formal establishment of the Panji.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A Main MĀṁl is the ancestral source village, while MĀṁl Gram can refer to the village of residence during the formal establishment of the Panji.
- ୨୪୪୧. (D) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

- २४४२. (C) They are known as the Pancha Dravida.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: They are known as the Pancha Dravida.
- २४४३. (B) Jaybar** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Jaybar
- २४४४. (C) Chhandoga** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandoga
- २४४५. (D) Genome Mapping** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Genome Mapping
- २४४६. (A) They are known as 'Chandogya'.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: They are known as 'Chandogya'.
- २४४७. (A) A person who is a prohibited blood relative according to the Shastric generational rules.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A person who is a prohibited blood relative according to the Shastric generational rules.
- २४४८. (A) First** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: First
- २४४९. (A) Records of the Western (Pachhwari) group of Brahmins.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Records of the Western (Pachhwari) group of Brahmins.
- २४५०. (B) Pancha-Gaud Maithil.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha-Gaud Maithil.
- २४५१. (D) 32 ancestral lines.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: 32 ancestral lines.
- २४५२. (A) Pancha Gauda.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha Gauda.
- २४५३. (A) Chhandoga.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandoga.
- २४५४. (D) Jaybar.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Jaybar.
- २४५५. (B) Chandoga.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga.
- २४५६. (B) Five from the mother's side and seven from the father's side.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Five from the mother's side and seven from the father's side.
- २४५७. (B) Pancha-Gauda.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha-Gauda.
- २४५८. (D) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.
- २४५९. (B) Definition: A collective written record of lineage used by Brahmins and Kshatriyas to maintain family history and purity.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Definition: A collective written record of lineage used by Brahmins and Kshatriyas to maintain family history and purity.
- २४६०. (C) Udreh Panji registration.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Udreh Panji registration.
- २४६१. (A) Chandogya** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandogya
- २४६२. (B) Five; Seven.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Five; Seven.
- २४६३. (D) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.
- २४६४. (A) The Panji Prabandh (Maithil genealogical records).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The Panji Prabandh (Maithil genealogical records).
- २४६५. (D) Chhandoga.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandoga.
- २४६६. (D) Five; Seven.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Five; Seven.

२४६७. (B) **Chandoga**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga.
२४६८. (D) **Pancha-Gauda**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha-Gauda.
२४६९. (C) **Pancha-Dravida**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha-Dravida.
२४७०. (A) **Chhandogya**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandogya.
२४७१. (C) **Vajasaneyi**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.
२४७२. (C) **Water and oil**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Water and oil.
२४७३. (C) **Chhandog**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandog.
२४७४. (C) **Vajasaneyi**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.
२४७५. (A) **Vajasaneyi**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.
२४७६. (C) **Genome**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Genome.
२४७७. (C) **Kauthuma (or Chhandoga)**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Kauthuma (or Chhandoga).
२४७८. (A) **Chandoga**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga.
२४७९. (C) **5 generations from the mother's side and 7 from the father's side**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: 5 generations from the mother's side and 7 from the father's side.
२४८०. (C) **Chandogya**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandogya.
२४८१. (A) **Vajasaneyi**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.
२४८२. (D) **Genome mapping or chromosome determination**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Genome mapping or chromosome determination.
२४८३. (A) **Vajasaneyi**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.
२४८४. (D) **Chhandogya**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandogya.
२४८५. (D) **A chronicle or register of names and lineages**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A chronicle or register of names and lineages.
२४८६. (A) **Vajasaneyi**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.
२४८७. (A) **Five maternal and seven paternal**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Five maternal and seven paternal.
२४८८. (A) **Chhandoga**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandoga.
२४८९. (C) **Five generations from the mother and seven from the father**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.
२४९०. (D) **Genome mapping or DNA sequencing**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Genome mapping or DNA sequencing.
२४९१. (A) **Supplementary or auxiliary notes found in the genealogical records**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Supplementary or auxiliary notes found in the genealogical records.
२४९२. (A) **Jayabar**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Jayabar.
२४९३. (A) **Shakha Panji**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shakha Panji.
२४९४. (A) **Shukla Yajurveda**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shukla Yajurveda.
२४९५. (D) **The sixteen specific genealogical checkpoints (6 generations deep) used to verify that a couple are not related within prohibited degrees**. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The sixteen specific

genealogical checkpoints (6 generations deep) used to verify that a couple are not related within prohibited degrees.

੨੪੯੬. (D) Vindhya — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vindhya

੨੪੯੭. (C) A break in the record or an inter-caste/unrecorded ancestral connection. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A break in the record or an inter-caste/unrecorded ancestral connection.

੨੪੯੮. (A) Udirth-patra. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Udirth-patra.

੨੪੯੯. (C) Lineages established within the last 500 years. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Lineages established within the last 500 years.

੨੫੦੦. (B) Jaiwar. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Jaiwar.