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. What Vedic branch is followed by the Maithil Brahmins known as 'Chandogya'?

(A) The Kauthuma shakha of the Samaveda.

(B) A person appointed to travel and collect genealogical information from families.

(C) Five; Seven.

(D) Jaybar.

२. Concept: Asvajana Patra

(A) Machmatnandan.

(B) Son

(C) Daughter.

(D) Definition: A declaration that the two parties are not 'Svajana' (blood relatives) and are eligible to marry.

३. Followers of the Kauthuma branch of Samaveda in Mithila are known as _____.

(A) Bhagwandatta

(B) Daughter.

(C) Chhandog.

(D) It refers to the maternal lineage or the mother's side of the family.

४. The historical document 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta mentions 'Samuha Lekhya', which refers to _____.

(A) Shyamnath.

(B) Udrehr Panji registration.

(C) Son

(D) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

५. What does the term 'Panch-Gaur' refer to in the context of Indian Brahmins?

(A) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.

(B) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.

(C) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(D) Chandoga.

६. The record of 'Kulas' (families) that includes their specific qualities and flaws is called _____.

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) A lineage or family group sharing common heritage.

(C) Samuha Lekhya.

(D) Son

७. The five regional divisions of Northern Indian Brahmins are collectively known as _____.

(A) It is a systematic method of managing and documenting genealogical records for specific communities.

(B) Panch-Gaur.

(C) Chhandoga.

(D) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

८. What are the five regional divisions of Southern Indian Brahmins called?

(A) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.

(B) Son.

(C) Panch-Dravida.

(D) A genealogical record or 'leaf' detailing family trees, typically around 500 years old in its current form.

९. Followers of the Kauthuma branch of Samaveda in Mithila are called _____.

(A) Son

(B) Chhandogya.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Nutankrishna (also known as Nena)

१०. The term used for a girl from an unknown lineage or one whose mother's family is unrecorded is _____.

(A) Agnyata (Unknown)

(B) Followers of the Samaveda.

(C) Daughter

(D) Pautra

११. The term used for the written genealogical registers that track lineage quality and flaws is _____.

(A) It refers to a 'son' in a lineage.

(B) Samuh Lekhya

(C) Chhandoga.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

१२. What is the literal meaning of 'Panji Prabandh'?

(A) The management or arrangement of genealogical registers.

(B) Genome.

(C) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.

(D) Son.

१३. Samavedic Maithil Brahmins following the Kauthuma branch are known as _____.

(A) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

(B) A resident of a specific village or location.

(C) Chhandogya.

(D) Son

१४. What is the prohibited degree of kinship known as in the Panji terminology?

(A) Son.

(B) It identifies the individual as the son of the preceding person mentioned.

(C) Dayan.

(D) Swajanita.

१५. The 'Tantra-Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta refers to records of family virtues and flaws as _____.

(A) Daughter.

(B) Samuha-lekhya.

(C) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).

(D) Followers of the Samaveda.

१६. The five northern Brahmin groups are collectively known as _____.

(A) Pancha Gauda.

(B) Chandoga

(C) Chandoga.

(D) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

१७. The five southern Brahmin groups are collectively known as _____.

(A) Pancha Dravida.

(B) Attribute: They are the followers of the Yajurveda and are also called Vajasaneyis.

(C) Son.

(D) Babunath and Jhotan (also known as Parakhi).

१८. The Panji records were designed to be kept 'Jalat Raksha, Tailat Raksha', meaning protection from _____ and _____.

(A) 32

(B) Water; oil.

(C) Rameshwar

(D) It is a systematic method of managing and documenting genealogical records for specific communities.

१९. Brahmins following the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda in Mithila are known as _____.

(A) Chandoga (or Chhandogya).

(B) Rameshwar

(C) Chhandoga.

(D) Jaybar.

२०. What is the collective term for the five northern Brahmin groups, including Maithils?

(A) Maternal great-grandfather

(B) Panji Prabandh

(C) Panch Gauda.

(D) Vajasaneyi

२१. The text refers to the Panji system as an ancient form of _____ Mapping.

(A) Genome.

(B) The maternal grandmother's lineage.

(C) Abhijeet.

(D) Shyamsundar (also known as Suresh).

२२. In the context of Panji preservation, what do the terms 'Jalat Raksha' and 'Tailat Raksha' signify?

(A) The instruction to protect the manuscripts from water and oil.

(B) Arvind Kumar.

(C) Pancha Dravida.

(D) It identifies a daughter.

२३. The term used for the 'Genome Mapping' of Mithila in the title refers to the _____.

(A) Panji Prabandh

(B) A grandson through one's daughter.

(C) Sahudi

(D) Premnarayan and Upendranarayan.

२४. The 10 branches of Brahmins in India are geographically divided into two groups of five called _____ and _____.

(A) Indian Police Service.

(B) Vindhya

(C) Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South).

(D) Chhandog.

२५. What is the literal meaning of 'Panji' in this cultural context?

(A) Shyamsundar (also known as Suresh).

(B) Chhandogyas.

(C) In the absence (after the death) of the father.

(D) A genealogical register or chronicle.

२६. What term describes the followers of the Kauthuma branch of Samaveda in Mithila?

(A) A genealogical register or chronicle.

(B) Chhandogya.

(C) Panch-Dravida.

(D) It signifies a daughter.

२७. In the context of Panji documentation, what does the term 'Utenrh' represent?

(A) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 ancestral lineages of a person.

(B) Alias or common name (Pramukh).

(C) Alias or 'known as' (Pramukhnama/Prachalit nama)

(D) Lakshmikant (also known as Karu).

२८. Which historical figure, known as the 'Maithil Poet', has his lineage meticulously preserved in the Panji records?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Daughter

(C) Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

(D) The instruction to protect the manuscripts from water and oil.

२९. What defines the geographical boundary between 'Pancha-Gauda' and 'Pancha-Dravida' Brahmins?

(A) A structured system for managing and recording genealogical lineages to ensure social and matrimonial regulations.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(C) Daughter

(D) Yajurveda.

३०. In the Panji terminology, what is 'Paat'?

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) A genealogical record or 'leaf' detailing family trees, typically around 500 years old in its current form.

(C) Budhinath

(D) Yavani (Muslim).

३१. The term 'Pravar' is synonymous with which other Sanskrit term meaning 'relating to a sage'?

(A) Genome.

(B) It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila.

(C) Dayaalal.

(D) Arsheya.

३२. In the Chhaidvath calculation, who represents the 'First Chhaidvath' for a girl?

(A) Her paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vriddha-Prapitamaha).

(B) The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded.

(C) Daughter

(D) It indicates the specific village or current place of residence for a family branch.

३३. Followers of the Samaveda Kauthuma branch in Mithila are known as _____.

(A) Chandoga

(B) A document proving the absence of a prohibited blood relationship between two parties.

(C) Bahora (also known as Harisharma).

(D) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).

३४. What is 'Abhuta-purva' in the context of the Sakha Panji?

(A) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).

(B) It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila.

(C) Grandson

(D) Jaybar

३५. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Samaveda are commonly known as _____.

(A) Alias or secondary name (Pratishtha name)

(B) Maternal

(C) Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath).

(D) Chhandog.

३६. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Shukla Yajurveda are commonly known as _____.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Son

(C) 32 ancestral lines.

(D) Nilkanth.

३७. According to the text, why were the Panji records termed 'Genome Mapping'?

(A) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

(B) It refers to avoiding tight or heavy binding that could damage the palm-leaf or paper pages.

(C) Because they scientifically track genetic lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits.

(D) Lakshmikant (also known as Karu).

३८. The term 'Mul' in the Panji system refers to a family's _____.

(A) Inference.

(B) Original ancestral lineage or root.

(C) Shrikant (also known as Kailu).

(D) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

३९. The 'Panch-Dravida' category refers to Brahmins residing south of which mountain range?

(A) Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

(B) Chhandogya.

(C) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

(D) Vindhyachal.

४०. The rule 'Matritah Panchamim Tyaktwa Pitritah Saptamim' refers to avoiding _____ generations on the mother's and _____ on the father's side.

(A) The management and maintenance of family lineage records.

(B) Daughter.

(C) Five; Seven.

(D) Chhaidht.

४१. Which Brahmin subgroup is known as 'Chhandog'?

(A) Followers of the Samaveda.

(B) Daughter

(C) Prohibited lineage or family.

(D) Chhandogya.

४२. Concept: Panch-Pravar

(A) Babulal.

(B) Definition: A lineage claiming descent from five sages who composed Rigvedic hymns.

(C) Water and oil.

(D) Son.

४३. Followers of the Samaveda in the Panji system are commonly called _____.

(A) Udirth-patra.

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

(C) Grandson

(D) Chhandogya

४४. Followers of the Yajurveda in the Panji system are commonly called _____.

(A) Arvind Kumar.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) It signifies the maternal grandfather or the lineage of the mother's side.

(D) Pancha-Dravida.

४५. In the context of Panji, what is 'Utedh'?

(A) Ghurghur.

(B) Daughter or daughters.

(C) Son.

(D) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) used to determine marital eligibility.

४६. Which branch of knowledge is the 'Panji' system compared to in modern terminology within the text?

(A) The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded.

(B) Hemnath (also known as Babujik).

(C) Pancha Dravida.

(D) Genome Mapping.

४७. Maithil Brahmins are categorized as one of the five northern Brahmin groups known as the _____.

(A) Shishinagar.

(B) Dinesh, Umesh, Kashinath, Arun, and Ashok

(C) Pancha Gauda.

(D) A point where the maternal or paternal ancestry is unknown or not recorded.

४८. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'Anant' or 'Agnyaat' signify in a family tree?

(A) Bhavesh

(B) A point where the maternal or paternal ancestry is unknown or not recorded.

(C) Jaiwar.

(D) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

४९. In the Panji tables, what does the term 'Agyat' (Unknown) signify?

(A) A genealogical record or 'leaf' detailing family trees, typically around 500 years old in its current form.

(B) A reference code for the Panji register volume or page.

(C) Maternal grandfather

(D) A gap in the records where a maternal or paternal lineage could not be verified.

५०. The term 'Panch-Gauda' refers to Brahmins from five northern regions, including Saraswat, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Utkal, and _____.

(A) Maithil

(B) Son

(C) Lineages established within the last 500 years.

(D) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) used to determine marital eligibility.

५१. In the categorization of Brahmins, what is the 'Panch-Gauda' group?

(A) It refers to the five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(B) Udrehr Panji registration.

(C) Son.

(D) The grandson of the maternal lineage (daughter's son).

५२. What does the term 'Asvajana Patra' signify?

(A) Pancha Gauda

(B) They are known as the Pancha Dravida.

(C) It is an alternative name for the Siddhant Patra, confirming the couple are not related.

(D) Pancha Gauda.

५३. Define 'Pancha Gauda'.

(A) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

(B) Daughter.

(C) Pancha-Dravida.

(D) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

५४. What does 'Anantarya' signify in the Panji categories?

(A) A resident of a specific village or location.

(B) Son.

(C) The first or most excellent tier of original lineages (Ayanthi Shrestha).

(D) Gramarambh (à¤—à¥ à¤°à¤¾à¤®à¤¾à¤°à¤®à¥ à¤-).

५५. The total number of ancestral roots tracked to determine if a couple is 'Swarjana' is _____.

(A) Vasukinath.

(B) It denotes 'son' or 'descendant of'.

(C) Chandoga.

(D) 32

५६. In the Panji system, what does 'Anasvajan Patra' signify?

(A) A document proving the absence of a prohibited blood relationship between two parties.

(B) Chandoga.

(C) Chhandogya.

(D) It refers to the five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

५७. The phrase 'Matrik Chakra' refers to the ____ lineage cycle or diagram in genealogical records.

(A) Daughter.

(B) Five; Seven.

(C) Maternal

(D) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

५८. In the context of Mithila genealogy, what does the term 'Panji Prabandh' signify?

(A) Chandoga

(B) Son

(C) A person who is a prohibited blood relative according to the Shastric generational rules.

(D) A structured system for managing and recording genealogical lineages to ensure social and matrimonial regulations.

५९. What does the phrase 'Sarva Sodarpur' imply in these records?

(A) It refers to the maternal lineage or the mother's side of the family.

(B) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

(C) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(D) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

६०. Identify the term for 'grandson' (son's son) often implied in the flow of names like 'X suto Y suto Z'.

(A) Alok and Ashish

(B) Daughter.

(C) Pautra (à¤ªà¥Œà¤¤à¥ à¤°).

(D) Because they scientifically track genetic lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits.

६१. The 'Pampila Panji' specifically refers to the records of which regional group?

(A) Chandoga

(B) It indicates the specific village or current place of residence for a family branch.

(C) The village or place of residence associated with that lineage.

(D) The Panji management system of Mithila.

६२. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'suto' signify?

(A) Ashok Kumar

(B) Son.

(C) Chhaidht.

(D) Jaldhar, Upendra and Dayanand.

६३. What relationship does the term 'suta' indicate in these genealogical lists?

(A) The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded.

(B) Son

(C) Daughter.

(D) Son.

६४. The abbreviation 'dau' (short for Dauhitra) represents which specific family relationship?

(A) Dauhitra (daughter's son or maternal lineage).

(B) It refers to a daughter.

(C) Bhagwandatta

(D) A grandson through the daughter's side.

६५. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'suta' or 'suto' signify?

(A) A document proving the absence of a prohibited blood relationship between two parties.

(B) The instruction to protect the manuscripts from water and oil.

(C) Son.

(D) Genome mapping or DNA sequencing.

६६. In Maithil genealogy, the term 'dau' refers to a descendant linked through which specific line?

(A) Son.

(B) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(C) The daughter's line (maternal descendant).

(D) It refers to a son.

६७. In the context of the Maithil Panji records, define the term 'Panji Prabandha'.

(A) Dolanand, also known as Bhikhya Jha.

(B) A grandson through one's daughter.

(C) It is a systematic method of managing and documenting genealogical records for specific communities.

(D) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).

६८. What is the meaning of the suffix 'Suto' or 'Suta' in the genealogical entries?

(A) It translates to 'the son of' a specific individual.

(B) Son

(C) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.

(D) Chhandogya.

६९. Within a Panji entry, what relationship does the term 'Dau' represent?

(A) It signifies the maternal grandfather or the lineage of the mother's side.

(B) Pautra (à¤ªà¥Œà¤¤à¥ à¤°).

(C) It identifies a son.

(D) Gopikant, Vishnukant, Suryakant, Chandrakant and Mayakant.

७०. Who was the father of Punyanath and Chandranath in the Kari lineage?

(A) Ashok Kumar

(B) It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila.

(C) Kari, also known as Vidyanath (à¤•à¤¾à¤°à¥€ à¤ªà¥ à¤°o à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥à¤¯ à¤¾à¤¨à¤¾à¤¥à¤¾).

(D) Sukavikairavakananenduh.

७१. What familial relationship is indicated by the term 'Suta' in the source text?

(A) Pautra (à¤ªà¥Œà¤¤à¥ à¤°).

(B) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

(C) Daughter.

(D) Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Amarnath.

७२. What is the alternative name provided for Satchidanand Singh, the son of Kumar Ganganand Singh?

(A) It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila.

(B) Panji Devanand Jha (also known as Choti Jha).

(C) The father is Kumar Ganganand Singh.

(D) Satchidanand Singh is also known as Sanatan.

৬৩. Who is the father of Lekhnath and Bhupnath in the Naraun lineage?

(A) Their father is Vittubh (also known as Raghunath).

(B) Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath).

(C) Udrehr Panji registration.

(D) Chandoga.

৬৪. Which individual is identified as the son of Bhagwan (also known as Chetikanath Singh)?

(A) Chhandoga

(B) The sons include Premnath, Meghanath, and Subhash.

(C) Daughter

(D) Dolanand, also known as Bhikhya Jha.

৬৫. Who is identified as the father of Satchidanand Singh (also known as Sanatan)?

(A) The father is Kumar Ganganand Singh.

(B) A genealogical register or record book.

(C) The first/top category of ancestral roots.

(D) Daughter.

৬৬. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'Suto' denote?

(A) It identifies the individual as the son of the preceding person mentioned.

(B) It translates to 'the son of' a specific individual.

(C) Ghurghur.

(D) Daughter

৬৭. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'Suta' denote?

(A) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

(B) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

(C) Chandoga

(D) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

৬৮. In the Panji system, what does the term 'Sut' or 'Suto' signify when placed between two names?

(A) It indicates the 'son of' relationship.

(B) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

(C) Vyakaran.

(D) Kamalnayan

৬৯. In the text, 'Sodarpur saÃ±' refers to individuals originating from the village of _____.

(A) A person who is a prohibited blood relative according to the Shastric generational rules.

(B) Sodarpur

(C) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

(D) Swajanita.

৫০. What is the common term for a scholar of grammar mentioned frequently in the text (e.g., Harshnath)?

(A) Pautra

(B) Vyakaran.

(C) Wife

(D) Maternal

৫১. Identify the father of Vabh Hemeshwar Singh, who was also known as Devki Nandan Singh.

(A) Jayabar.

(B) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

(C) Son.

(D) Krishna Kumar (also known as Bachcha Babu).

৫২. In the context of the Panji genealogical records, what does the term 'Suto' signify?

(A) Five; Seven.

(B) Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

(C) The maternal grandfather of one's father.

(D) It refers to a 'son' in a lineage.

৫৩. What does the term 'Suta' represent in the provided genealogical text?

(A) Daughter

(B) It indicates maternal grandfather or lineage descent through a daughter (Dauhitra).

(C) It refers to a 'daughter' in a lineage.

(D) Samuh Lekhya

৫৪. Who was the father of the literary figure Deepak (Sahityakar)?

(A) Varun Kumar (also known as Satni).

(B) Son

(C) The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded.

(D) Pinakinath (also known as Ganesh).

৫৫. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'Sut' signify?

(A) It identifies a son.

(B) Their father is Vittubh (also known as Raghunath).

(C) It represents the maternal lineage, specifically a grandson through a daughter.

(D) Sub-lineage or branch records of a family.

৫৬. What is the meaning of the term 'Suta' in Maithil genealogical texts?

(A) It refers to the five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(B) It identifies a daughter.

(C) Mithila University.

(D) The father is Kumar Ganganand Singh.

৫৭. The title 'Jyotirvid' (or Jyotish) refers to an expert in which field?

(A) Daughter's son (Dauhitra)

(B) Sons

(C) Astrology or Astronomy.

(D) The sons include Premnath, Meghanath, and Subhash.

৫৮. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Suto' denote?

(A) Daughter.

(B) Son.

(C) A 'great sin' or a person who has committed a severe social/religious transgression.

(D) Chhandogya.

৮৯. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Suta' denote?

(A) Alias or 'known as' (Pramukhnama/Prachalit nama)

(B) Daughter.

(C) Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Amarnath.

(D) Agnyata (Unknown)

৯০. In the context of the Maithil Panji records, what does the term 'Suto' (or 'Sut') signify?

(A) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(B) Ashok Kumar

(C) Son.

(D) Genome

৯১. In the genealogical entries, what specific relationship is indicated by the term 'Suta'?

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) Progressive

(C) Daughter.

(D) Indranand, Parmanand, Krityanand, Ramanand, Shamanand, and Mahanand.

৯২. The term 'Gram' frequently appearing before village names translates to ____.

(A) The village or place of residence associated with that lineage.

(B) Maithil

(C) Village.

(D) Chhandog.

৯৩. In Panji terminology, what specific ancestral connection does 'Dau' indicate?

(A) Alias or secondary name (Pratishtha name)

(B) Genome mapping or DNA sequencing.

(C) The grandson of the maternal lineage (daughter's son).

(D) Son.

৯৪. In the context of the Maithil Panji records, what does the term 'Suta' or 'Suto' represent?

(A) It refers to the son of the individual named.

(B) Durganath

(C) Chhandogya.

(D) Grandson.

৯৫. Identify the son of Ramanath listed in section (79).

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

(C) Shyamsundar (also known as Suresh).

(D) Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath).

৯৬. In the Panji system, the term 'Dauhitra' (abbreviated as 'Dau') refers to a ____.

(A) A lineage or family group sharing common heritage.

(B) Grandson through a daughter.

(C) Supplementary or auxiliary notes found in the genealogical records.

(D) Lineages established within the last 500 years.

९७. In the Panji records, the term 'Uptip' (Sub-note) section 102 discusses the lineage of _____.

(A) Ruchauli Ujan.

(B) Luche (also known as Dharbharan)

(C) Alok and Ashish

(D) Shyamsundar (also known as Suresh).

९८. In the '311_BatchLM_merge' records, what does the abbreviation 'U.Ti.' (Upatip) signify in the context of Maithil genealogy?

(A) Sub-lineage or branch records of a family.

(B) Udrehr Panji registration.

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) It is an alternative name for the Siddhant Patra, confirming the couple are not related.

९९. The sons of Nanuk are recorded as Chanchal and _____, also known as Toshnath.

(A) Ghurghur.

(B) It refers to a 'daughter' in a lineage.

(C) Maternal grandfather.

(D) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

१००. Babu Lokananda's three sons are Gokulananda, Mathurananda, and _____.

(A) Daughter.

(B) Mokshananda (also known as Bulin).

(C) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

(D) Son.

१०१. Who is the father of Gayananda and Purnananda in the Gangoli lineage?

(A) Chirananda (also known as Ghaudhi).

(B) It refers to the five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(C) Pancha-Gaud Maithil.

(D) Pancha-Dravida.

१०२. Who is the son of Chandrananda, also known as Manbhiran?

(A) It refers to a son.

(B) Chhandogya.

(C) Sutech

(D) Machmatnandan.

१०३. Machmatnandan (Manbhiran) is the father of which individual, also known as Lal Gopal Ji?

(A) Vindhya

(B) It denotes 'son' or 'descendant of'.

(C) Vishwananda.

(D) Pancha Gauda.

१०४. In the context of the Panji Prabandh genealogical records, what does the term 'Sut' denote?

(A) Jaybar.

(B) Kari, also known as Vidyanath (à¤•à¤¾à¤°à¥€ à¤ªà¥ à¤°o à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥à¤¯à¤¾à¤¨à¤¾à¤¥à¥).

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.

१०५. In the Maithil genealogical system, what does the abbreviation 'Dau' (Dauhitra) specifically represent?

(A) It represents the maternal lineage, specifically a grandson through a daughter.

(B) The maternal grandfather or the maternal lineage connection.

(C) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).

(D) Vidyapati Thakur.

१०६. The term 'Gramarambha' used throughout the text signifies the _____ of the record for a specific village.

(A) Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South).

(B) Maithil

(C) Nilmani (also known as Lali).

(D) Beginning.

१०७. In the context of the Mithila Panji Prabandh, what does the term 'Sut' denote?

(A) Wife

(B) Son.

(C) Panji Prabandh.

(D) Udrehr Panji registration.

१०८. What relationship is indicated by the term 'Suta' in these genealogical excerpts?

(A) Alias or 'Prakrita' (the name by which they were commonly known).

(B) Satchidanand Singh is also known as Sanatan.

(C) Genome Mapping.

(D) Daughter.

१०९. In the genealogical records, what does the term 'Dau' (or 'Dauo') represent?

(A) Panch-Pravar

(B) Mokshananda (also known as Bulin).

(C) Maternal

(D) The maternal grandfather or the maternal lineage connection.

११०. Identify the son of Ray Ramnarayan known as 'Ray Driggopalnarayan'.

(A) Water; oil.

(B) Pancha Gauda.

(C) Ray Driggopalnarayan.

(D) Daughters.

१११. Who were the two sons of Sheshnarayan (also known as Shivji)?

(A) Prohibited lineage or family.

(B) 32

(C) Premnarayan and Upendranarayan.

(D) Indian Police Service.

११२. What is the meaning of the genealogical term 'Sut' in the context of these records?

(A) Chhandog.

(B) Records of the Western (Pachhwari) group of Brahmins.

(C) Chhandoga

(D) Son.

११३. In Mithila Panji records, what does the term 'Suta' indicate?

(A) Daughter.

(B) Samuh Lekhya

(C) Pancha-Gauda.

(D) Records of the Western (Pachhwari) group of Brahmins.

११४. The term 'Dau' is an abbreviation for 'Dauhitra', which refers to a _____.

(A) A grandson through one's daughter.

(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(C) Bhavnath.

(D) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).

११५. The abbreviation 'Pram' in the text refers to a person's _____, which follows their formal name.

(A) Alias or common name (Pramukh).

(B) It identifies a daughter.

(C) Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.

(D) It refers to a daughter.

११६. In the terminology of the Mithila Panji, the abbreviation 'dou' refers to a _____.

(A) Ashok Kumar and Vinod.

(B) It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila.

(C) Chhandogya.

(D) Dautra

११७. What does the code like '(B 9/1)' signify in the source material?

(A) Nilmani (also known as Lali).

(B) The daughter's line (maternal descendant).

(C) A reference code for the Panji register volume or page.

(D) The management and maintenance of family lineage records.

११८. In Maithil genealogical records (Panji), what is the meaning of the term 'suto'?

(A) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

(B) Son

(C) Daughter.

(D) Progressive

११९. What relationship does the term 'suta' denote in the context of the provided Panji excerpts?

(A) Jaiwar.

(B) A grandson through the daughter's side.

(C) Pancha Gauda.

(D) Daughter

१२०. In the Parhi lineage, which professional title is held by Kotishwar's son, Bacha?

(A) Vaiyakarana (Vaiya.), meaning Grammarian.

(B) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

(C) Machmatnandan.

(D) A grandson through the daughter's side.

१२१. Which clan or village origin is consistently abbreviated as 'B.' followed by numbers in the text?

(A) Records of the Western (Pachhwari) group of Brahmins.

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship).

(D) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

१२२. According to section 232, who is the son of Shyam?

(A) Hemnath (also known as Babujik).

(B) Shyamal Kishor

(C) Yajurveda.

(D) The maternal grandfather or the maternal lineage connection.

१२३. According to the Kakraul branch (295), who is the father of Raghunandan?

(A) Luche (also known as Dharbharan)

(B) Daughter.

(C) It identifies the individual as the son of the preceding person mentioned.

(D) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

१२४. In the lineage of Malicham, who is the son of Thakur Chotai?

(A) Son

(B) Parmanand (also known as Bacha)

(C) Punyanand and Kamlanand.

(D) Daughter or daughters.

१२५. Who was the father of Janakinath (also known as Bhaiyak)?

(A) Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.

(B) Daughter

(C) Pandua

(D) Sonama.

१२६. Who was the father of Vatuknath (also known as Vacha)?

(A) Alias or 'Prakrita' (the name by which they were commonly known).

(B) It is a systematic method of managing and documenting genealogical records for specific communities.

(C) Son.

(D) Gunidha.

१२७. Identify the father of Bachchi (also known as Bharukau).

(A) Luche (also known as Dharbharan)

(B) Because they scientifically track genetic lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits.

(C) Bhavnath.

(D) Dayan.

१२८. Who is identified as the father of Baidyanath (also known as Durvaka)?

(A) Shrikant

(B) Core.

(C) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

(D) Bhagwandatta

१२९. In the Ratauli Kikarand lineage, who is the son of Achyutanand?

(A) Definition: A lineage claiming descent from five sages who composed Rigvedic hymns.

(B) Daughter

(C) Manmohan

(D) Nutankrishna (also known as Nena)

१३०. In the Maithil Panji records, what does the term 'Suta' signify?

(A) It denotes the 'son' of the individual mentioned.

(B) Alok and Ashish

(C) Kauthuma (or Chhandoga).

(D) Samuh Lekhya

१३१. The term _____ is used in the text to denote the beginning of the records for a specific village.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Gramarambh (à¤—à¥ à¤°à¤¾à¤®à¤¾à¤°à¤®à¥ à¤-).

(C) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

(D) It refers to a 'daughter' in a lineage.

१३२. In the context of the Panji genealogical records, what does the term 'Suta' or 'Sut' typically denote?

(A) Their father is Vittubh (also known as Raghunath).

(B) It refers to the son of the individual named.

(C) Son.

(D) Alias or 'known as' (Pramukhnama/Prachalit nama)

१३३. Identify the five sons of Parashmani (also known as Totaram).

(A) Satchidanand Singh is also known as Sanatan.

(B) Sonama.

(C) Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

(D) Resident or inhabitant of a specific location.

१३४. Vishnu Datta (also known as Manik) was the son of _____.

(A) Bhagwandatta

(B) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).

(C) Shyamal Kishor

(D) Daughter

१३५. Who was the son of Mannu Mishra?

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

(C) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

(D) Son.

१३६. Vaidyanath (also known as Chhankaudik) was the son of _____.

(A) Chirananda (also known as Ghaudhi).

(B) Dharu.

(C) Shrikant, also known as Babue Mishra.

(D) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

१३७. Suryanand (also known as Devchandra) was the son of _____.

(A) Nilkanth.

(B) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) used to determine marital eligibility.

(C) Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.

(D) Mithila University.

१३८. Who was the son of Punyanand (also known as Kunkun)?

(A) Chhandogyas.

(B) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

(C) Lakshminarayan

(D) Shyamsundar (also known as Suresh).

१३९. Who was the son of Jagannath also known as Gulab?

(A) Gramarambh (à¤—à¥ à¤°à¤¾à¤®à¤¾à¤°à¤®à¥ à¤-).

(B) Vasukinath.

(C) Maternal grandfather

(D) Son.

१४०. Devesh (also known as Phota) was the son of _____.

(A) It signifies a daughter.

(B) Ramanand.

(C) Jaldhar, Upendra and Dayanand.

(D) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

१४१. List the five sons of Shobhanand (also known as Bhola).

(A) Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.

(B) It identifies a daughter.

(C) Dinesh, Umesh, Kashinath, Arun, and Ashok

(D) Pandua

१४२. Ravinath's sons are M.M. Jivanath and M.M. _____ (also known as Ayachi Dube).

(A) Bhavanath

(B) A 'great sin' or a person who has committed a severe social/religious transgression.

(C) Shishinagar.

(D) Attribute: They are the followers of the Yajurveda and are also called Vajasaneyis.

१४३. Hanuman Dutt, also known as Bauku, was the son of _____.

(A) Daughter.

(B) Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath).

(C) Vasukinath.

(D) Shyamnath.

१४४. Who was the son of Dharmnath (also known as Bharan)?

(A) A grandson through the daughter's side.

(B) Father

(C) Babulal.

(D) Definition: A collective written record of lineage used by Brahmins and Kshatriyas to maintain family history and purity.

१४५. Who is the son of Ramanath (also known as Manglu)?

(A) Sukavikairavakananenduh.

(B) Punyanand and Kamlanand.

(C) Dayan.

(D) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.

१४६. The son of Vasant is identified as Devkrishna (also known as _____).

(A) Yogik.

(B) Indranand, Parmanand, Krityanand, Ramanand, Shamanand, and Mahanand.

(C) Shyamal Kishor

(D) A point where the maternal or paternal ancestry is unknown or not recorded.

१४७. Jayanarayanâ€™s son Guru Charan, also known as Babuka, is associated with which location?

(A) Son

(B) Udirth-patra.

(C) The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship).

(D) Bhaureshwar in Sultanpur Deshe.

१४८. Who is the son of Mahesh mentioned in the Khoual lineage?

(A) Maternal

(B) Panch Gauda.

(C) Wife.

(D) Purushu (also known as Jagannath).

१४९. Parashmani, also known as Bhaiyak, is the son of _____.

(A) Kamalnayan

(B) Dharu.

(C) Sukavikairavakananenduh.

(D) The maternal grandfather of one's father.

१५०. In the context of the genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Sut' denote?

(A) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) Because they scientifically track genetic lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits.

(D) It refers to a son.

१५१. In the Maithil Panji records, the term 'Suta' is used to identify a _____.

(A) Father

(B) Chandoga (or Chhandogya).

(C) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.

(D) Daughter

१५२. What is the meaning of the abbreviation 'Dau' or 'Dau0' frequently seen in the source material?

(A) Lakshmikant (also known as Karu).

(B) It refers to the son of the individual named.

(C) Dauhitra (daughter's son or maternal lineage).

(D) Sonama.

१५३. In the Maithil Panji system, what does the term 'Vasi' indicate when following a village name?

(A) It signifies a son.

(B) Son.

(C) It denotes a resident or inhabitant of that specific village.

(D) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

१५४. In the genealogical records of the Maithil Brahmins, what does the term 'Suta' mean?

(A) Pautra

(B) It refers to a son.

(C) Core.

(D) The Kauthuma shakha of the Samaveda.

१५५. In the provided genealogical text, what does the term 'Sutaashcha' indicate?

(A) It indicates the inclusion of daughters in the lineage record.

(B) Daughter.

(C) Chirananda (also known as Ghaudhi).

(D) Father

१५६. Who are the two sons of Maniram?

(A) Nilkanth.

(B) Babunath and Jhotan (also known as Parakhi).

(C) Sons

(D) Gunidha.

१५७. Who is the son of Shiromani (also known as Mukunda)?

(A) Punyanand and Kamlanand.

(B) Krishnamani.

(C) Son.

(D) Genome.

१५८. Who are the two sons of Harekrishna (also known as Gore)?

(A) Ashok Kumar and Vinod.

(B) Daughter

(C) A second or subsequent wife or daughter.

(D) A gap in the records where a maternal or paternal lineage could not be verified.

१५९. Who are the two sons of Phudilal (also known as Phudkan)?

(A) Panch-Gaur.

(B) Mohitlal and Shobhitlal.

(C) Samuha Lekhya.

(D) Babulal.

१६०. In the text, what is the son of Jhuulanand's daughter called when she marries into Brahmpura?

(A) Dayaalal.

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

(C) The Panji management system of Mithila.

(D) Followers of the Samaveda.

१६१. Who is the son of Modnath (also known as Modi) in the Khoual lineage?

(A) Bhavanath

(B) Shrikant

(C) Bhavesh

(D) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

१६२. Who is identified as the son of Jai Shree Lal (also known as Kodi)?

(A) Ramanand.

(B) Parmanand (also known as Bacha)

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Budhinath

१६३. In the context of the Panji records, what is the meaning of the term 'Suta'?

(A) Son.

(B) Manmohan

(C) Daughter.

(D) Granddaughter.

१६४. Who were the sons of Ganesh Mohan in the Charpura Nahas lineage?

(A) Resident or inhabitant of a specific location.

(B) Prakash, Vikas, and Prabhat (also known as Manish).

(C) Water; oil.

(D) It denotes a resident or inhabitant of that specific village.

१६५. The lineage originating from the village Pandua Mahitarpur is known as the _____ lineage.

(A) The sixteen specific genealogical checkpoints (6 generations deep) used to verify that a couple are not related within prohibited degrees.

(B) Pandua

(C) It signifies a daughter.

(D) Those who were not formally registered in the Panji records.

१६६. Who introduced the 'Shakha Pustak' method to record Kulin Brahmin lineage and matrimonial links?

(A) Panji Devanand Jha (also known as Choti Jha).

(B) Panji Prabandh

(C) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

(D) A point where the maternal or paternal ancestry is unknown or not recorded.

१६७. In the genealogical entries, what is the significance of the term 'Dau'?

(A) Daughter

(B) It indicates maternal grandfather or lineage descent through a daughter (Dauhitra).

(C) Mohitlal and Shobhitlal.

(D) Chhandogya.

१६८. The text mentions a 'Sangeet Martand'; what does this title signify?

(A) Five generations from the mother and seven from the father.

(B) Parmanand (also known as Bacha)

(C) Sutech

(D) A person with the highest mastery or 'Sun' of music.

१६९. What does the term 'Pustak' signify in the context of Choti Jha's work?

(A) Daughter

(B) The daughter's line (maternal descendant).

(C) Son

(D) A genealogical register or record book.

१७०. In the context of the Panji records, what is the meaning of the term 'Sut'?

(A) Son

(B) Genome mapping or chromosome determination.

(C) Dautra

(D) Chandoga.

१७१. In Maithil genealogical terminology, the term 'Suta' is used to denote a _____.

(A) The Panji management system of Mithila.

(B) Vajasaneyi.

(C) Nutankrishna (also known as Nena)

(D) Daughter

१७२. What relationship does the term 'Dau' signify in the Panji genealogical entries?

(A) Daughter.

(B) Maternal grandfather

(C) Chandoga (or Chhandogya).

(D) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

१७३. In the genealogical entries, the abbreviation 'Pr.' (e.g., Grihinatha Pr. Tengari) often refers to a _____.

(A) Pancha Gauda.

(B) Alias or secondary name (Pratishtha name)

(C) Village.

(D) A grandson through one's daughter.

१७४. The Panji record '761_BatchLM_merge.pdf' is part of a larger management work called _____.

(A) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).

(B) Panji Prabandh.

(C) Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Amarnath.

(D) Son

१७५. According to the Panji Prabandh, what is the son of Jhingur in the Palasi lineage called?

(A) Rameshwar

(B) Indian Police Service.

(C) Village.

(D) Core.

१७६. In the context of the Panji genealogical records, what does the term 'Sut' mean?

(A) Maternal grandfather.

(B) It denotes a son.

(C) The daughter's line (maternal descendant).

(D) Son

१७७. In the context of the Panji genealogical records, what does the term 'Suta' mean?

(A) Daughter

(B) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

(C) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

(D) The Kauthuma shakha of the Samaveda.

१७८. In the Panji system, what does the abbreviation 'pr.' (as in 'pr. Nunu') typically denote?

(A) Alias or 'known as' (Pramukhnama/Prachalit nama)

(B) Gopikant, Vishnukant, Suryakant, Chandrakant and Mayakant.

(C) A document certifying that the parties are not 'Svapinda' (closely related by blood).

(D) A grandson through the daughter's side.

१७९. In the Panji records, which term is used for a daughter's husband or the branch she married into?

(A) Gramarambh (à¤—à¥ à¤°à¤¾à¤®à¤¾à¤°à¤®à¥ à¤-).

(B) Patni

(C) Chandoga

(D) Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath).

१८०. In the genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Sut' denote?

(A) Budhinath

(B) Son.

(C) The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship).

(D) It signifies the maternal grandfather or the lineage of the mother's side.

१८१. In the genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Suta' denote?

(A) Jayabar.

(B) It denotes a resident or inhabitant of that specific village.

(C) Daughter.

(D) Abhijeet.

१८२. In the Panji genealogical system, the term 'dou' is used to identify the lineage or village of a person's _____.

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) The Panji Prabandh (Maithil genealogical records).

(C) Maternal grandfather.

(D) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.

१८३. In the context of names like 'Virendranath pr. Biru', what does the abbreviation 'pr.' signify?

(A) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

(B) Dharu.

(C) Daughter.

(D) An alias or a commonly used name.

१८४. Virendranath, also known as Biru, served as the chief librarian for which university?

(A) Daughter.

(B) Daughter

(C) Daughter's son

(D) Mithila University.

१८५. In the context of the genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Suta' denote?

(A) Kripanath.

(B) Bhaureshwar in Sultanpur Deshe.

(C) It signifies a daughter.

(D) Supplementary or auxiliary notes found in the genealogical records.

१८६. Who is the son of Th. Ramanath known as a social worker (Prakhar Samajsevi)?

(A) A genealogical register or chronicle.

(B) Bhavnath.

(C) Arttinath (alias Kanhaiyaji).

(D) Pancha Gauda.

१८७. What does the term 'Suta' indicate in these genealogical mappings?

(A) Sodarpur

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Father

(D) Daughter.

१८८. What does the term 'Apara' signify when used before a name in these records?

(A) A second or subsequent wife or daughter.

(B) Chandoga

(C) Shyamnath.

(D) A gap in the records where a maternal or paternal lineage could not be verified.

१८९. What does the abbreviation 'IPS' signify in the professional profiles of descendants like Dhruva Kumar Thakur?

(A) Prohibited lineage or family.

(B) Chandoga

(C) Indian Police Service.

(D) Chhandog.

१९०. Name the son of Divakar mentioned in the lineage of Rama.

(A) It refers to a son.

(B) 5 generations from the mother's side and 7 from the father's side.

(C) Bahora (also known as Harisharma).

(D) A lineage or family group sharing common heritage.

१९१. Name the son of Indranand (also known as Bhutai).

(A) The village or place of residence associated with that lineage.

(B) Daughter

(C) It identifies the individual as the son of the preceding person mentioned.

(D) Shrikant.

१९२. Name the son of Ramlal Thakur who was a member of the IPS and served in the CBI.

(A) Vajasaneyi.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Five from the mother's side and seven from the father's side.

(D) Krishna Kumar (also known as Bachcha Babu).

१९३. Which son of Professor Vinod Kumar is identified as an engineer?

(A) Water; oil.

(B) Varun Kumar (also known as Satni).

(C) It translates to 'the son of' a specific individual.

(D) Resident of that location

१९४. Which son of Vidyanarayan holds an MBA and is also known as 'Munna'?

(A) Daughter's son (Dauhitra)

(B) Daughters.

(C) Arvind Kumar.

(D) Pautra

१९५. In the context of Mithila genealogy, what does the term 'Panji Prabandh' refer to?

(A) Kamalnayan

(B) Ghurghur.

(C) The management and maintenance of family lineage records.

(D) First

१९६. In Panji records, what does the kinship term 'Sut' translate to in English?

(A) Arvind Kumar.

(B) Son.

(C) Purity of birth (Janma-shuddhita).

(D) Grandson

१९७. In Panji records, what is the meaning of the kinship term 'Suta'?

(A) Grandson through a daughter.

(B) Daughter.

(C) Inference.

(D) A break in the record or an inter-caste/unrecorded ancestral connection.

१९८. What family relationship is represented by the term 'Patni'?

(A) Wife.

(B) Five; Seven.

(C) Daughter

(D) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.

१९९. In Panji terminology, what does the term 'Dau' indicate?

(A) A person with the highest mastery or 'Sun' of music.

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Udirth-patra.

(D) Maternal grandfather.

२००. In Panji terminology, what does the term 'Du Dau' indicate?

(A) Pancha Dravida.

(B) The maternal grandfather of one's mother.

(C) Village.

(D) Vajasaneyi

२०१. What does the term 'Sutau' specifically indicate when describing children?

(A) Pautra

(B) Alok and Ashish

(C) Mother

(D) Two sons.

२०२. The term 'Pautra' refers to which specific relative?

(A) Daughters.

(B) Grandson.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Sons

२०३. Which relative is represented by the term 'Pautri' in the lineage?

(A) Lineages established within the last 500 years.

(B) Bahora (also known as Harisharma).

(C) Granddaughter.

(D) A gap in the records where a maternal or paternal lineage could not be verified.

२०४. The term 'Sutech' in the Panji records refers to which group of relatives?

(A) Attribute: They are the followers of the Yajurveda and are also called Vajasaneyis.

(B) Daughters.

(C) The maternal grandmother's lineage.

(D) First

२०५. The term 'Pragatana' used for Satyanarayan implies he is a _____ member of society.

(A) The management and maintenance of family lineage records.

(B) Progressive

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Pancha-Dravida.

२०६. Who is the father of the engineer known as 'Pappu' and the doctor known as 'Nunu'?

(A) Dr Professor Jivanath.

(B) Panji Prabandh.

(C) Budhinath

(D) Chhatva

२०७. Who is the son of Vednath Pathak, also known as 'Vaidik', a famous police inspector?

(A) Maternal grandfather.

(B) Abhijeet.

(C) Shukla Yajurveda.

(D) Son

२०८. Vaidyanath Pathak, also known as Narayan Ji, was the son of which individual?

(A) Water; oil.

(B) Son.

(C) A genealogical register or record book.

(D) Kripanath.

२०९. In the Dhenu Pavoli village, who was the son of Lalitnath?

(A) Vindhya

(B) Maternal grandfather.

(C) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

(D) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

२१०. Identify the three sons of Sheelanath (also known as Biru).

(A) Daughter.

(B) It signifies a daughter.

(C) It indicates the 'son of' relationship.

(D) Jaldev, Vishnudev and Lakshman.

२११. Who is the father of Mahaveer, Manveer, and Raghuveer?

(A) Nilmani (also known as Lali).

(B) It refers to avoiding tight or heavy binding that could damage the palm-leaf or paper pages.

(C) Sutech

(D) Nilkanth.

२१२. Who is the father of Sushil (also known as Nawab)?

(A) Arsheya.

(B) Bhavesh

(C) Tripti Narayan.

(D) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

२१३. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what does the term 'Sut' signify?

(A) It denotes a son.

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) Lakshminarayan

(D) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

२१४. What is the specific meaning of the term 'Suta' in genealogical records?

(A) Son.

(B) Bhaureshwar in Sultanpur Deshe.

(C) It refers to a daughter.

(D) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

२१५. Define the term 'Sutau' as used when listing descendants.

(A) They are known as 'Chandogya'.

(B) Resident of that location

(C) It indicates the presence of exactly two sons.

(D) Vasukinath.

२१६. The term _____ is used in these records to refer to multiple daughters of an individual.

(A) The management or arrangement of genealogical registers.

(B) Maternal grandfather.

(C) Sutech

(D) Hemnath (also known as Babujik).

२१७. What is the specific relationship indicated by the term 'Du Dau'?

(A) The maternal grandfather of one's father.

(B) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

(C) A person who is a prohibited blood relative according to the Shastric generational rules.

(D) It denotes a son.

२१८. The term _____ refers to a grandson in the genealogical descriptions.

(A) Pautra

(B) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.

(C) Son.

(D) Ramakant, Bhimshankar, Mahendra, and Premkant.

२१९. The term 'Patni' is consistently used in the text to signify the _____ of an individual.

(A) Jaldev, Vishnudev and Lakshman.

(B) Wife

(C) The maternal grandfather's lineage.

(D) Daughter or daughters.

२२०. The daughters of Vishnukant are designated by the term _____ in the text.

(A) Pancha Gauda.

(B) Sutech

(C) It signifies a son.

(D) Son

२२१. The term 'Sutau' following 'Tularam Jayram' in the Jamua section indicates they are both _____ of Kamalapati.

(A) Ramanand.

(B) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.

(C) Sons

(D) Bhavesh

२२२. In the genealogical records, what is the English meaning of the Sanskrit relationship term 'Sut'?

(A) Son

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) An alias or 'commonly known as' name.

(D) A gap in the records where a maternal or paternal lineage could not be verified.

२२३. What relationship is denoted by the term 'Suta' in the provided source material?

(A) Maternal great-grandfather

(B) Daughter

(C) Chandoga.

(D) Five maternal and seven paternal.

२२४. The term 'Patni' is used in the text to identify which family member?

(A) Pancha-Gauda.

(B) Maternal

(C) Wife

(D) Grandson through a daughter.

२२५. In the context of the Panji records, what does the abbreviation 'Dau' (Dauhitra) signify?

(A) Daughter's son

(B) Son

(C) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 specific ancestral lines.

(D) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

२२६. The individual known as 'Khikharu' in the Sultanpur lineage is another name for _____.

(A) Definition: A lineage claiming descent from five sages who composed Rigvedic hymns.

(B) 32 ancestral lines.

(C) Pautra

(D) Shyamal Kishor

२२७. Who was the son of Mitranath (also known as Silinath)?

(A) Alok and Ashish

(B) Vajasaneyi

(C) Ravinath (also known as Budha).

(D) Durganath

२२८. Sawalal's son, known as Umakant or Gopal, resided in which village?

(A) Sahudi

(B) An alias or a commonly used name.

(C) Water and oil.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

२२९. Identify the three sons of Panchanand (also known as Panchlal).

(A) Panji Prabandh.

(B) Jaldhar, Upendra and Dayanand.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Her paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vriddha-Prapitamaha).

२३०. Who are the three sons of Yashinath (also known as Khalifa)?

(A) Son or sons.

(B) Astrology or Astronomy.

(C) Shishinagar.

(D) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

२३१. The term _____ is used in the text to indicate the family or village where a daughter was married.

(A) Five from the mother's side and seven from the father's side.

(B) Genome

(C) Dau

(D) Dauhitra (daughter's son or maternal lineage).

२३२. Who was the author of the 'Devanand Shakha Panji', a primary genealogical record mentioned in the text?

(A) Maternal great-grandfather

(B) Chhaidht.

(C) Beginning.

(D) Devanand, also known as Choti Jha.

२३३. Under which scholar did Panji Bhikhya Jha undergo his long-term training in genealogy?

(A) It indicates maternal grandfather or lineage descent through a daughter (Dauhitra).

(B) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) used to determine marital eligibility.

(C) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.

(D) Shrikant, also known as Babue Mishra.

२३४. Who was the father of the genealogist Harshanand Jha?

(A) Dolanand, also known as Bhikhya Jha.

(B) It signifies a daughter.

(C) Maternal

(D) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

२३५. Which village served as the ancestral home of the genealogist Vidhyanand, also known as Mohanji?

(A) Shishinagar.

(B) Definition: The five northern Brahmin groups, including Utkal, Kanyakubja, Gaur, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(C) The daughter's line (maternal descendant).

(D) Alias or 'Prakrita' (the name by which they were commonly known).

२३६. Who is the father of Amit (also known as Sonu)?

(A) Ashok Kumar

(B) Sukavikairavakananenduh.

(C) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

(D) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).

२३७. In the context of the source text, define the term 'Sut'.

(A) Son.

(B) Ruchauli Ujan.

(C) Shishinagar.

(D) Kamalnayan

२३८. What is the meaning of the term 'Suta' in Maithil lineage descriptions?

(A) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

(B) The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded.

(C) Daughter.

(D) Chhandoga.

२३९. What does the term 'Vasi' indicate when following a person's name in the text?

(A) It indicates the presence of exactly two sons.

(B) A resident of a specific village or location.

(C) Daughter.

(D) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

२४०. Name the three sons of Luai (also known as Satyanarayan).

(A) Devnarayan, Hemnarayan, and Suryanarayan.

(B) Ashok Kumar

(C) Pancha-Gauda.

(D) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

२४१. The term 'Du Dau' in Panji records refers to which relative's lineage?

(A) Definition: A collective written record of lineage used by Brahmins and Kshatriyas to maintain family history and purity.

(B) Daughter.

(C) Son.

(D) The maternal grandmother's lineage.

२४२. What is the English meaning of the relationship term 'Sut' used throughout the source material?

(A) Wife

(B) Krishnamani.

(C) Son

(D) Ghurghur.

२४३. What is the English meaning of the relationship term 'Suta' used in the Panji records?

(A) Chhaidht.

(B) Premnarayan and Upendranarayan.

(C) It identifies a son.

(D) Daughter

२४४. In these genealogical entries, what does the term 'Patni' indicate?

(A) Dharu.

(B) Wife

(C) It identifies a son.

(D) Bahora (also known as Harisharma).

२४५. The term 'Gram' identifies which specific piece of information about a family branch?

(A) Daughter

(B) The village or place of residence associated with that lineage.

(C) Genome Mapping

(D) The sons include Premnath, Meghanath, and Subhash.

२४६. Identify the sons of Nityanand (also known as Kailu) in the Hanskosha lineage.

(A) Dharu.

(B) Daughter.

(C) Indranand, Parmanand, Krityanand, Ramanand, Shamanand, and Mahanand.

(D) Vajasaneyi

२४७. Who was the father of the two sons, Subodh and Saheblal?

(A) A structured system for managing and recording genealogical lineages to ensure social and matrimonial regulations.

(B) Son.

(C) Maternal grandfather

(D) Shrikant (also known as Kailu).

२४८. Who is the son of Pashupatinath, also known as Chhotu?

(A) Genome Mapping

(B) Daughter.

(C) Ruchauli Ujan.

(D) Pankaj Kumar (also known as Sonu).

२४९. In the context of the genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Suta' mean?

(A) Mohitlal and Shobhitlal.

(B) It indicates the inclusion of daughters in the lineage record.

(C) Son

(D) Vajasaneyi.

२५०. In Maithil genealogical terminology, what does the term 'Suteish' or 'Suta' (used for females) refer to?

(A) Purnatah Shuddha.

(B) It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila.

(C) Daughter

(D) Genome mapping or DNA sequencing.

२५१. The technical term 'Du dau' refers to the lineage of an individual's ____.

(A) Chandoga

(B) Vishwananda.

(C) Maternal great-grandfather

(D) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

२५२. Vijaynath, also known as 'Lalbabu', is the father of which two engineers?

(A) It refers to the son of the individual named.

(B) The daughter's line (maternal descendant).

(C) Luche (also known as Dharbharan)

(D) Alok and Ashish

२५३. The abbreviation 'Pr.' in Panji names (e.g., Bhairavanand Pr. Buggi) stands for ____.

(A) It indicates the specific village or current place of residence for a family branch.

(B) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) used to determine marital eligibility.

(C) Krishna Kumar (also known as Bachcha Babu).

(D) Alias or 'known as'

२५४. In Maithil genealogical records, what does the kinship term 'Sut' denote?

(A) Son

(B) Original ancestral lineage or root.

(C) Son or sons.

(D) Shyamnath.

२५५. What is the meaning of the term 'Suta' in the context of family lineages?

(A) Original ancestral lineage or root.

(B) Daughter

(C) Bahora (also known as Harisharma).

(D) Alias or 'known as' (Pramukhnama/Prachalit nama)

२५६. The genealogical abbreviation 'Dau' refers to which specific relative?

(A) Nutankrishna (also known as Nena)

(B) First

(C) Panji Prabandh.

(D) Daughter's son (Dauhitra)

२५७. What does the term 'Vasi' indicate when following a place name in these records?

(A) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(B) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

(C) It denotes 'son' or 'descendant of'.

(D) Resident of that location

२५८. Which kinship connection is implied by the term 'Pautra'?

(A) The Panji Prabandh (Maithil genealogical records).

(B) Son or sons.

(C) Grandson

(D) Five; Seven.

२५९. What is the meaning of the suffix 'Suta' as used throughout the source material?

(A) Definition: A collective written record of lineage used by Brahmins and Kshatriyas to maintain family history and purity.

(B) It denotes 'son' or 'descendant of'.

(C) Dayaalal.

(D) Mithila University.

२६०. In Maithil genealogical shorthand, what does the term 'Dau' indicate?

(A) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.

(B) Ramanand.

(C) It signifies a daughter.

(D) Sub-lineage or branch records of a family.

२६१. Who was the father of the sons Sachidanand and Shivanand (also known as Lalan)?

(A) Daughter.

(B) Ashok Kumar and Vinod.

(C) Lakshminarayan

(D) Kauthuma (or Chhandoga).

२६२. Who is the father of Nikant (also known as Ramakant) in the Mander branch?

(A) It signifies a daughter.

(B) Premnarayan and Upendranarayan.

(C) Manmohan

(D) Chhandogya

२६३. In the kinship terminology of the source material, the term 'dau' refers to the lineage of the _____.

(A) The maternal grandfather or the maternal lineage connection.

(B) Alias or common name (Pramukh).

(C) Maternal grandfather

(D) Chandoga (or Chhandogya).

२६४. In the Maithil Panji, the term 'du dau' represents a relationship with which specific relative?

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Maternal great-grandfather

(D) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

२६५. Which village, originally established by Mishra Devahari, eventually became widely known as Dyauri?

(A) Resident or inhabitant of a specific location.

(B) Basoulakh.

(C) A genealogical record or 'leaf' detailing family trees, typically around 500 years old in its current form.

(D) Mokshananda (also known as Bulin).

२६६. Who are the five sons of Umanath (also known as Umesh) in the Narsam branch?

(A) The Panji Prabandh (Maithil genealogical records).

(B) Chhandoga

(C) Gopikant, Vishnukant, Suryakant, Chandrakant and Mayakant.

(D) Wife

२६७. In the records, what does the term 'Dau' (Dauhitra) typically signify regarding family connections?

(A) It identifies a son.

(B) Punyanand and Kamlanand.

(C) The maternal grandfather's lineage or the connection via a daughter.

(D) The recording of genealogical data in the Panji system over 1,500 years.

२६८. In the context of these genealogical records, what does the term 'Suta' signify?

(A) Wife

(B) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

(C) Panji Prabandh

(D) Son

२६९. Who are the sons of Ramchandra (also known as Nakchedi)?

(A) The maternal grandfather's lineage or the connection via a daughter.

(B) Shyamal Kishor

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Umesh, Dinesh, Udesh, and Jageshwar.

२७०. Who were the sons of Dayashankar (also known as Mushna)?

(A) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

(B) It indicates that the specific maternal lineage or name is unknown or unrecorded.

(C) Ramakant, Bhimshankar, Mahendra, and Premkant.

(D) Mokshananda (also known as Bulin).

२७१. Identify the sons of Batesh (also known as Krishnakant).

(A) Son.

(B) Chhandogyas.

(C) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

(D) Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Amarnath.

२७२. Who was the father of Vikashnath, Virendra, and Vidhyanath?

(A) Ravinath (also known as Budha).

(B) Panch-Dravida.

(C) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

(D) Maternal grandfather

२७३. In Maithil Panji records, what is the meaning of the term 'Gram'?

(A) Chhandogyas.

(B) It indicates the specific village or current place of residence for a family branch.

(C) Son.

(D) Core.

२७४. The term 'Suta' is commonly used in these records to identify a _____.

(A) Core.

(B) Son

(C) 32 ancestral lines.

(D) Shrikant, also known as Babue Mishra.

२७५. Nakchhed is the father of Shivanand, Mahavir, Chandranand, and _____.

(A) Son

(B) Maternal grandfather.

(C) Pankaj Kumar (also known as Sonu).

(D) Lakshmikant (also known as Karu).

२७६. Kamalnath is the father of Narayanji and Indu (also known as _____).

(A) Devnarayan, Hemnarayan, and Suryanarayan.

(B) Bachchanji.

(C) Chhandoga.

(D) It is a systematic method of managing and documenting genealogical records for specific communities.

२७७. In the Khashpur records, who was the father of Vishnudutt (also known as Tepu)?

(A) 32 ancestral lines.

(B) Son or sons.

(C) Maheshwar

(D) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

२७८. In the context of these genealogical records, what does the term 'Vasi' indicate?

(A) Yogik.

(B) Beginning.

(C) Resident or inhabitant of a specific location.

(D) Maternal grandfather.

२७९. What does the abbreviation 'Pr.' (Prakrit) typically denote in this text?

(A) An alias or 'commonly known as' name.

(B) Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Amarnath.

(C) Umesh, Dinesh, Udesh, and Jageshwar.

(D) Vajasaneyi.

२८०. In genealogical terminology, the term 'Suta' refers to a _____.

(A) Dinesh, Umesh, Kashinath, Arun, and Ashok

(B) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Daughter.

২৫১. Identify the son of Baidyanath from Mangarouni who is also known as Kanhaiya.

(A) Bhavnath.

(B) Five; Seven.

(C) Son.

(D) A break in the record or an inter-caste/unrecorded ancestral connection.

২৫২. In Maithil Panji terminology, what does the term 'Sut' or 'Sutau' denote?

(A) Son or sons.

(B) Daughter.

(C) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

(D) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.

২৫৩. In Maithil Panji terminology, what does the term 'Suta' or 'Sutai' denote?

(A) Kari, also known as Vidyanath (à¤•à¤¾à¤°à¥€ à¤ªà¥ à¤°o à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥à¤¯ à¤¾à¤¨à¤¾à¤¥).

(B) Chandoga.

(C) Daughter or daughters.

(D) Maithil

২৫৪. Which maternal lineage connection does the term 'Dau' typically signify in Panji records?

(A) Genome mapping or chromosome determination.

(B) Maternal grandfather

(C) The maternal grandfather's lineage.

(D) Luche (also known as Dharbharan)

২৫৫. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'Matruka' denote?

(A) Prohibited lineage or family.

(B) Shakha Panji.

(C) It refers to the maternal lineage or the mother's side of the family.

(D) Chandoga.

২৫৬. What is the meaning of the term 'Agyat' when it appears next to a maternal lineage name?

(A) Jaybar

(B) It indicates that the specific maternal lineage or name is unknown or unrecorded.

(C) Sahudi

(D) Gunidha.

২৫৭. The term 'Nishiddha Kula', found in entries like 35 and 36, translates to ____.

(A) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.

(B) Ramakant, Bhimshankar, Mahendra, and Premkant.

(C) Prohibited lineage or family.

(D) It signifies a daughter.

২৫৮. The term 'Agyat' often appears in the mother's column in the Panji; what does this indicate?

(A) Dr Professor Jivanath.

(B) The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded.

(C) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

(D) Daughter.

२८९. The name 'Daulat Jahan' represents a blemish of what religious/ethnic nature in this Brahmin record?

(A) Chhaidht.

(B) Yavani (Muslim).

(C) Manmohan

(D) Supplementary or auxiliary notes found in the genealogical records.

२९०. The term 'Maha-pataka' used in the notes refers to what?

(A) The Vindhyachal mountain range.

(B) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.

(C) A 'great sin' or a person who has committed a severe social/religious transgression.

(D) Dayaalal.

२९१. Identify the Sanskrit term used by Vardhamana to describe his father, Gangesha, as the 'Moon for the forest of lilies that are good poets'.

(A) Sukavikairavakananenduh.

(B) Chhandoga

(C) Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath).

(D) Son

२९२. In the Navya-Nyaya school, 'Anumana' refers to the study of _____.

(A) Gopikant, Vishnukant, Suryakant, Chandrakant and Mayakant.

(B) Inference.

(C) A structured system for managing and recording genealogical lineages to ensure social and matrimonial regulations.

(D) Maternal grandfather.

२९३. The source defines 'Pedagogical content' as instructional material for learning the _____ subject of the text.

(A) Udirth-patra.

(B) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

(C) Core.

(D) Resident of that location

२९४. In Maithil Brahmin genealogy, what does the term 'suto' (or 'sut') typically signify?

(A) Five; Seven.

(B) Son.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Wife.

२९५. What is the meaning of the abbreviation 'Pr.' often found next to names like 'Harshanin Pr. Heera'?

(A) A reference code for the Panji register volume or page.

(B) Wife

(C) It refers to a 'son' in a lineage.

(D) Alias or 'Prakrita' (the name by which they were commonly known).

२९६. In the Nagram records, what does the term 'dau' represent in a person's entry?

(A) The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship).

(B) Attribute: They are the followers of the Samaveda and are also called Chandogas.

(C) Sodarpur

(D) It refers to the son of the individual named.

२९७. Who were the sons of Muktinath, also known as Bhagavat?

(A) Kari, also known as Vidyanath (à¤•à¤¾à¤°à¥€ à¤ªà¥ à¤°o à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥à¤¯à¤¾à¤¨à¤¾à¤¥à¤¾).

(B) Water and oil.

(C) Khushikanta and Punit-lal.

(D) It refers to a son.

२९८. Vishnu-datta, also known as Manik, was the father of which individual?

(A) Maithil

(B) Mataruka.

(C) Prakash, Vikas, and Prabhat (also known as Manish).

(D) Chhandog.

२९९. What is the meaning of 'Pitri Parokshe' in the context of Gangeshaâ€™s birth record?

(A) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

(B) It refers to a 'daughter' in a lineage.

(C) Alias or secondary name (Pratishtha name)

(D) In the absence (after the death) of the father.

३००. What specific term describes a lineage that has been completely purged of its recorded flaws?

(A) Indian Police Service.

(B) Definition: A lineage claiming descent from five sages who composed Rigvedic hymns.

(C) Purnatah Shuddha.

(D) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.

३०१. The term for a lineage that follows the teachings of five specific sages is _____.

(A) A specific settlement or group within the Keutiram branch.

(B) The five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(C) Dayan.

(D) Panch-Pravar

३०२. In the verification process, 'Svapita' refers to the _____.

(A) They are known as the Pancha Gauda.

(B) The first or most excellent tier of original lineages (Ayanthi Shrestha).

(C) Dautra

(D) Father

३०३. In the verification process, 'Svamata' refers to the _____.

(A) Panch Gauda.

(B) Son.

(C) Inference.

(D) Mother

३०४. In Panji terminology, what is a 'Paricheta'?

(A) Dayan.

(B) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

(C) A person appointed to travel and collect genealogical information from families.

(D) Kauthuma (or Chhandoga).

३०५. In the context of the genealogical records provided, what does the term 'Sut' denote?

(A) It signifies a daughter.

(B) It signifies a son.

(C) Genome Mapping or Chromosome identification.

(D) Daughter.

३०६. In the context of the Panji records, what does the term 'Sut' signify?

(A) Panji Devanand Jha (also known as Choti Jha).

(B) Son.

(C) Daughter.

(D) Shrikant (also known as Kailu).

३०७. Which famous poet and scholar's lineage is traceable through the Shakha Panji?

(A) Chandrakar

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Sundar.

(D) Bhairavi

३०८. Who was the first scholar to mention the 'Samuh Lekhya' (family records) before the formal Panji system?

(A) Harinath, Shyamnath, and Udaynath.

(B) Kumarila Bhatt in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

(C) Nripateshwar is the son of Maheshwar.

(D) Sudhendra, Satyendra, and Khagendra.

३०९. Into which two major Vedic branches are Maithil Brahmins divided based on their ritual practices?

(A) Kulapati.

(B) Chhandogya (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(C) Urvinath.

(D) Hridaynandan.

३१०. Which branch of Samaveda is followed by the Chhandogya Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Shambhunath and Ambunath.

(B) Bholak

(C) The Kauthuma Shakha.

(D) Mahajani Pur.

३११. Who was the first person appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Meghnath.

(B) Vabh Taranand Singh and Vabh Chandrashekhar Singh.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Teknath (alias Tetan).

३१२. The earliest mention of 'Samuh Lekhya' (collective records) used to protect lineage was by which philosopher?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Govindlal

(C) Rai Kripa Narayan.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra Varttika).

३१३. How many main 'Muls' (primary lineages) are currently identified within the Panji system?

(A) 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch).

(B) Bhatan.

(C) Bank Manager (Bank of India).

(D) Sodarpur

३१४. Which social groups in Mithila originally maintained lineage records under the Panji Prabandh?

(A) Brahmins, Kayasthas (Karn Kayastha), and Kshatriyas.

(B) Vaiya. Shobhanath.

(C) Chakrahrid.

(D) Bachha.

३१५. The Samavedi Brahmins of Mithila strictly follow the ____ branch (Shakha).

(A) Lineage starting from seven generations before him down to his modern descendants.

(B) Kauthuma.

(C) Paramgarh.

(D) Rahul and Nitin.

३१६. What is 'Vamshavali'?

(A) B.Sc.

(B) A chronological family tree or lineage record.

(C) Devendra

(D) Rohiniraman.

३१७. What was the 'Tantra Varttik's' view on lineage protection?

(A) It stated that noble families protect their lineage with great effort through written group records (Samuha Lekhya).

(B) Fakir.

(C) Vishnudeva.

(D) Raghuvira

३१८. Which philosopher's work, 'Tantra Varttik', is cited as an early reference for 'Samuh Lekhya' (lineage records)?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Khude and Lakhuk.

(C) Nikanand

(D) Abhinandan Mishra.

३१९. Which Panji record details the specific branches that emerged from a main lineage?

(A) Shakha Panji.

(B) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(C) Durlabh

(D) Kirtilal.

३२०. What historical reason does the text give for Brahmins becoming distinct based on regions (e.g. Maithil, Utkal)?

(A) Nagardhari

(B) Tripurari of Dhanauj

(C) Vidyanath.

(D) Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultures over time.

३२१. Which branch of knowledge does the text claim the Panji system anticipated by centuries?

(A) Nikant (Buddhi)

(B) Chromosomal and genetic inheritance patterns.

(C) Gauri Raman (and Govind Raman).

(D) Hari Shankara.

३२२. The Panji records identify Maithils following the Vajasaneyi branch as followers of which Veda?

(A) Manohar and Bhavdev

(B) Tantra Vartika.

(C) Yajurveda.

(D) Balkrishna.

३२३. Followers of the Samaveda Kauthuma branch are specifically referred to as _____.

(A) Larvai.

(B) Vanshidhar.

(C) Andu

(D) Chhandog.

३२४. According to the source, why is the Panji system compared to 'Genome Mapping'?

(A) Because it scientifically tracks genetic lineage to prevent consanguinity (inbreeding).

(B) Shaleshwar.

(C) Chotuka

(D) Gangoli.

३२५. To establish an individual's 'Uterh', how many specific family backgrounds (Kula) must be introduced?

(A) Vasukinath, Amarnath, Vijaynath, Vibhutinath and Satyendranath.

(B) Thirty-two.

(C) Vachaspati Jha.

(D) Matinath.

३२६. Chhandog Brahmins follow which branch of the Samaveda?

(A) Baidyanath.

(B) Ram, Lakshman, Bhoganand and Nityanand.

(C) The Kauthum branch.

(D) Subhash, Uday, and Ramchandra.

३२७. Who was the first person assigned to manage the Karna Kayastha Panji records?

(A) Marichai

(B) Ramchandra.

(C) Khushar

(D) Shankardatta.

३२८. The 'Kauthum' branch belongs to which Veda?

(A) Samaveda.

(B) Gopinath

(C) Sandahpur to Singhwara.

(D) Shankardatta.

३२९. The Panji records identify a person's pedigree by tracing how many total ancestral roots?

(A) Naveennath

(B) 32.

(C) Chandrashekhar and Indushekhar

(D) Vidyanath, son of Jhaiya from Bauali

३३०. Under the Panji rules, why is a person forbidden from marrying the child of their step-mother's brother?

(A) Diwakar

(B) Jaiya Jaiya (associated with land/titles).

(C) 27 January 1930

(D) They are considered a 'Swa-jana' (self-kin) relative under Smriti law.

३३१. Which specific branch of the Samaveda do the 'Chandoga' Brahmins follow?

(A) Vaiya. Punyanath.

(B) Harshanin (alias Heera).

(C) Lalit

(D) The Kauthuma branch.

३३२. Which type of Panji record tracks changes in residence and family expansion over the last 500 years?

(A) Akshay (alias Sudhir).

(B) Peman.

(C) Pan Panji.

(D) Nagendra and Rammohan.

३३३. The historical figure _____ is recorded in the Panji as having the lineage title 'Kavishekhar' and serving in the Nepal court.

(A) Bhavani Datta is the father of Gopal.

(B) Vachak (or Vacha).

(C) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

(D) Baldev and Anirudh

३३४. What is the primary Vedic branch followed by 'Chhandogya' Brahmins?

(A) Devpati.

(B) Jivan.

(C) Nityanand Singh.

(D) Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

३३५. The Panji system was established to regulate lineages for which three social classes?

(A) Rashpati

(B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Jhumaklal

(D) Jail Chowk

३३६. Which two major Vedic branches are followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Janardan

(B) Samaveda and Yajurveda.

(C) Gulli.

(D) Shrinath.

३३७. Which Panji type tracks descendants and branch-wise expansions of a family?

(A) Raghunath's father is Harivansh.

(B) Ghusaut Nagwar.

(C) Isahpur Pali.

(D) Shakha Panji.

३३८. According to the 'Pancha Gauda' classification, which five Brahmin groups reside north of the Vindhya mountains?

(A) Nandkishore, Chandrakishore, and Kamalkishore.

(B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.

(C) Jagannath, Kashinath, and Prayagnath.

(D) Ganapati is the son of Girish.

३३९. What name is given to Maithil Brahmins who follow the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda?

(A) Jageshwar and Rameshwar.

(B) Girijanand, Yoganand, Krishnanand, and Rudranand.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Bastilal, Chotku, Dharmalal, and Sonalala.

३४०. The first reference to 'Samuha Lekhya' (collective lineage records) is found in which philosopher's work?

(A) Sushilnath, Bhaktinath, Ashoknath, Vijaynath, and Jitunath.

(B) Prannath.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta (in the Tantravarttika).

(D) Ganesh.

३४१. How many 'MÅ«l Grams' (original villages) were initially identified in the Panji system?

(A) Genetic traits and lineages (chromosomes) via ancestral records.

(B) Gunapati.

(C) One hundred and sixty-seven.

(D) Devram and Nayan.

३४२. Out of the 167 original villages, how many were designated as the 'Main MÅ«ls' (Mukhya MÅ«l)?

(A) Tripti Narayan.

(B) Visho.

(C) Lattau and Raghu.

(D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Khanam branch of Phandah).

३४३. What is the title given to Maithil Brahmins who follow the Samavedic Kauthum branch?

(A) A specific maternal village or sub-location associated with the lineage.

(B) Narapati.

(C) Chhandogya.

(D) Ananalpur Karmaha.

३४४. The text lists _____ as a key reason for the regional diversification of Brahmins in ancient India.

(A) Prannath (the son of Jhagru).

(B) Genome Mapping.

(C) Jaikrishna.

(D) Climate, language, diet, and dress (Geographical influences).

३४५. The title 'Vidyapati Thakur' appears in the Panji records; how many generations of his lineage are said to be documented?

(A) Ravikanth, Shashikanth, and Tarakanth.

(B) Lineage starting from seven generations before him down to his modern descendants.

(C) Shashikala.

(D) Pitambar

३४६. According to the Panji system, how many ancestral lineages comprise a full 'Uderh' introduction?

(A) Samavedi (Chhandogya) and Shukla Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi).

(B) A full introduction comprises 32 ancestral lineages.

(C) Ramnarayan.

(D) Ramendranarayan.

३४७. Followers of the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda are referred to as _____.

(A) Sodipur.

(B) Harimohan

(C) Billat.

(D) Chandoga

३४८. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins reside south of which mountain range?

(A) Nunu

(B) Darihara Ratauli

(C) They reside south of the Vindhyachal Mountains.

(D) Bauku.

३४९. What is the 'Utegh Panji' specifically designed to reveal?

(A) Manohar (himself).

(B) The 'Saprinda' relationships (shared bloodline) of a person across multiple generations.

(C) Baherarhi.

(D) Ram.

३५०. Why is the Panji Prabandh referred to as 'Genome Mapping' in the source title?

(A) Vanshidhar.

(B) Vidheshwar.

(C) Because it systematically tracks genetic lineage and ancestry over 1,500 years to prevent inbreeding.

(D) Maheshwar.

३५१. Which Maithil poetâ€™s lineage is extensively documented in the Panji records?

(A) Mahakavi Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Narayan (alias Lilanand), Chandranand, Kalanand, and Ugranand.

(C) Kedarnath and Basukinath

(D) Anugrah and Devendra.

३५२. How many 'Muls' (original ancestral lineages) are recorded in the Maithil Brahmin Panji?

(A) Nunu

(B) Ramanand, Tirthanand, Kirtyanand, and Sachidanand.

(C) 167

(D) Niun.

३५३. Which type of Panji record tracks the chronological expansion of families into different villages?

(A) Shambhunath

(B) Shakha Panji

(C) Amarnath, Mohan, and Bodhnath.

(D) Harivansh, Suvansh, and Shrivansh

३५४. How does the source material justify the comparison between Panji and modern 'Genome Mapping'?

(A) Belunch, through Prannath (son of Manahar).

(B) Gunanand.

(C) Both systems track hereditary traits and genetic lineages to ensure healthy and lawful progeny.

(D) Jitendra Kishore, Dhirendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.

३५५. What are the two major divisions of Maithil Brahmins based on the Vedas they follow?

(A) Nityanand

(B) Mahesh and Bandhu

(C) Shukla Yajurveda.

(D) They are divided into Samavedic (Chandogya) and Yajurvedic (Vajasaneyi) branches.

३५६. Which famous Maithili poet's lineage is extensively tracked across seven generations in the Panji records?

(A) The Sodarpur Sakhi.

(B) The poet Vidyapati Thakur's lineage is tracked.

(C) Manohar and Bhavdev

(D) Bhayan.

३५७. Which philosopher's 'Tantra Vartika' is cited as the earliest mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group lineage records)?

(A) Palasi

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Umakant

(D) Mahinath

३५८. What is the 'Sakha Panji'?

(A) Akshay Lal.

(B) A detailed branch-wise genealogy documenting titles, education, and maternal lineages.

(C) Sodarpur Satlakha.

(D) To maintain the purity of lineage and ensure 'jati shuddhata' for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

३५९. How many major 'Veda' branches are followed by Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Two (Yajurveda and Samaveda).

(B) Muninath and Umanath.

(C) Mayakanth

(D) Bhaynath.

३६०. The Samaveda followers in Mithila belong specifically to the _____ branch.

(A) Ram, Kanha, Naru, and Govinda.

(B) Parmeshwar.

(C) Chintamani.

(D) Kauthuma

३६१. Which Vedic branch includes 'Vedarambha' as one of the four Upanayana sacraments?

(A) Shankara.

(B) Govinda

(C) Vajasaneyi.

(D) Digaundh.

३६२. Under the Panji rules, can a person marry the child of their step-mother's brother?

(A) Leravnath's father is Phajinath.

(B) Shri Prakash.

(C) No, this is explicitly prohibited.

(D) BA and BEd

३६३. What is 'Samuhalakhya', as mentioned by Kumarila Bhatta?

(A) Sandahpur to Shashishpur

(B) Ancient collective records of families used to preserve lineage history.

(C) Jore.

(D) Lal.

३६४. Which famous Maithil poet's lineage is meticulously preserved in the Panji records for several centuries?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Sundar and Damodar.

(C) Vaidyanath

(D) Ravindranath and Narendranath.

३६५. What is the 'Pari-Panji'?

(A) Dakshanand Narayan.

(B) Barju

(C) Mangnirama and Bhola

(D) A record used to track original villages and habitation history, prevalent for the last 500 years.

३६६. The Samavedi Maithil Brahmins follow the ____ branch of the Veda.

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Govind Lal

(C) Harihar.

(D) Kauthuma Shakha.

३६७. Which philosophical text by Kumarila Bhatta is cited as the earliest mention of 'Samuh-Lekhya' (lineage records)?

(A) Pavauli.

(B) Tantra Vartika.

(C) Bachha.

(D) Harideva

३६८. The Maithil Panji system is estimated to track lineage spanning more than ____ years.

(A) He is the son of Santoshmani.

(B) Saurabh, Suman, and Satyaprakash

(C) One thousand.

(D) Ugranath

३६९. Which Vedic branch do 'Chandoga' Brahmins follow?

(A) Surasar

(B) Nena

(C) The Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(D) Premdhar.

३७०. Which scholar's work, the 'Tantra Varttika', is cited as an early historical reference for recorded lineage (Samuha Lekhya)?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Nandkumar.

(C) Manbodh and Bhagwan Dev alias Turkau.

(D) Jagdish.

३७१. Which type of Panji focuses on recording the current descendants and branches of a specific family lineage?

(A) Pavauli.

(B) Gokulanand and Indranand.

(C) Jiveshwar is the son of Manbodh.

(D) Shakha Panji

३७२. Which season or month is specifically mentioned as the time to dry and preserve Panji books from moisture?

(A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. Augustâ€“September).

(B) Suryanand

(C) Tanuklal.

(D) Bani.

३७३. Why is the Mithila Panji system compared to 'Genome Mapping' in the text's title?

(A) Devi, Parashnath, and Singh Nath.

(B) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage with precision over 1,500 years.

(C) He is a resident of Susena and the father-in-law of Sushil Kumar.

(D) Brahmanand.

३७४. The record that tracks the migration and current residence of family members is the ____.

(A) Mahipat Upe.

(B) Arun, Anil, Manoj, and Sushil.

(C) Bhagvatnarayan

(D) Patra Panji

३७५. The prohibition of marrying the daughter of a mother's brother or a father's sister is a core rule of the ____ system.

(A) Manohar

(B) Panji

(C) Chhattu (alias Vishnukant).

(D) Gaurik

३७६. According to the excerpts, why is the Panji system considered a 'Genome Map' of the Mithila region?

(A) Abhishek

(B) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineages, and genetic purity over more than a millennium.

(C) Bharana.

(D) Manoj

३७७. How many ancestral lineages ('kuls') are required to establish a complete 'Uterh'?

(A) Sukhsenabasi Mandarsam.

(B) Ayodhya, Dullah, Kirtu and Mahesh.

(C) Thirty-two.

(D) Jayanarayan, Devanarayan, Shivnarayan, and Mahindranarayan.

३७८. Which two specific Vedic branches do Maithil Brahmins typically follow?

(A) Mahipan.

(B) Samavedi and Shukla Yajurvedi.

(C) Shukdev

(D) Siddhartha and Chaitanya.

३७९. Maithil Brahmins following the Samaveda (Kauthuma branch) are referred to as _____.

(A) Balbhar.

(B) Chandogya

(C) Satyanarayan and Harinarayan

(D) Chhandogya (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

३८०. Which poet's 19-generation lineage is meticulously preserved in the Sakha Panji?

(A) Kailash Bihari and Bharesh.

(B) Prof. Jagdish.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Murari

३८१. The two main Vedic branches followed by Maithil Brahmins are the Samavedi (Chhandogya) and the _____.

(A) Avanindranath, Gajanetra, and Vishwashetra.

(B) Ashok.

(C) Parmanand alias Paltan.

(D) Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi)

३८२. Maithil Brahmins of the Chhandogya branch belong to the _____ Shaka of the Samaveda.

(A) Mimirnath.

(B) Kauthuma

(C) Purnea.

(D) Bhavani Datt.

३८३. What does the 'Shakha Panji' record?

(A) The son is Timinath.

(B) Nibhak

(C) Shubham and Sangam.

(D) Extended branch lineages, including titles, educational achievements, and migration details of individuals.

३८४. Who was the first person appointed to manage the Panji records for Maithili Brahmins?

(A) Gunaakara Jha.

(B) Kulmani.

(C) Jivkarna

(D) Dayanath.

३८५. What does the 'Paat Panji' primarily record?

(A) Five years.

(B) Bodhan Sukhet

(C) Vikal.

(D) The descendants of a specific lineage, starting approximately 500 years ago.

३८६. Which Sanskrit poet and scholar's lineage is fully documented in the Panji records for seven generations prior to his birth?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Mishra Khekhan.

(C) Ratnanand.

(D) Bhaiyan.

३८७. According to the Panji theory, birth from a purified lineage ensures _____.

(A) Modnarayan

(B) An 'Arya' (noble) progeny as per Vedic standards.

(C) Premkumar.

(D) Balkrishna, Vijaykrishna, Praveen, and Kumod.

३८८. In the Panji records, the suffix '-war' in village names often indicates _____.

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Choke

(C) The original inhabitancy or root village (e.g., Khauwar from Khauwal).

(D) Prakash, Vikas, and Subhash

३८९. Followers of the Kauthuma branch of Samaveda are known by what name in Mithila?

(A) Chandoga.

(B) Kulanand and Kuli

(C) Harimohan.

(D) Jiveshwar and Ruranath

३९०. According to the Panji, Vidyapati Thakur's lineage is traced back through how many generations?

(A) Mohan

(B) Seven generations or more, including details of their scholarship and titles.

(C) Pashupati.

(D) Shivnath.

३९१. According to the Panji theory, a man should not marry the daughter of his _____.

(A) Patha Panji.

(B) Maternal uncle (Matul).

(C) Shambhunath and Vishwanath.

(D) Section 196.

३९२. What is the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Maithili society?

(A) To maintain the purity of lineage and regulate matrimonial eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Udit and Damodar

(C) Anuplal and Garidhu

(D) Haripani.

३९३. According to the text, what happened to the 'Genome Map' of lineages over 1500 years?

(A) Sachidanand and Ramanand

(B) Mangu.

(C) It was preserved through the Panji system, recording migrations, titles, and social changes.

(D) Bhimdutt, Bhavanidutt, and Devidutt.

३९४. Who was the person appointed to manage the Panji records for the Karna Kayasthas?

(A) Kulanand and Kuli

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Parashuram

(D) Punyanand and Subodh.

३९५. Who was the first person to manage the Panji records for the Kshatriyas in Mithila?

(A) Avoiding the paternal lineage up to the seventh generation.

(B) Ramanand and Brahmanand.

(C) Vijaydatta.

(D) Tatipati, Lakshmipati, Manipati, and Ganapati.

३९६. Name the five branches of the 'Pancha-Gauda' Brahmins.

(A) Kapileshwar.

(B) Manmohan.

(C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

(D) The Kauthum branch of the Sama Veda.

३९७. What does the 'Paat Panji' primarily track?

(A) Balkrishna.

(B) One hundred and sixty-seven.

(C) Baldev and Vijay.

(D) Descendants (Apatya) and their specific village locations.

३९८. Which legendary mathematician and astronomer's lineage is mentioned in the Panji records?

(A) Heera

(B) Dinanand and Ruranand.

(C) Aryabhata.

(D) Kishore (alias Matidatta).

३९९. Which major Maithil poetâ€™s lineage is preserved in the Panji records for 19 generations?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Ramnagar

(C) Vijaykant and Ajaykant

(D) Shivdatt

४००. Which philosopher's work 'Tantra Varttik' is cited as the earliest mention of maintaining lineage records (Samuh Lekhya)?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Harishwar (Astrologer/Jyotishi).

(C) Prakash Chandra, Sudhir Chandra, Vikas Chandra, and Abhash Chandra.

(D) Gunanidh.

४०१. How does the Panji system treat the children of an 'Unknown mother' (Agyat Matrika) historical record?

(A) Nariun.

(B) Shailendra Narayan Chaudhary.

(C) Harikrishna and Satlakha

(D) After several generations (usually six), the lineage is often considered purified and accepted into society.

४०२. Which major philosophical work by Kumarila Bhatta discusses the preservation of family records?

(A) Mannu Mishra.

(B) Manbodh.

(C) Tantra Vartika.

(D) It provides a detailed branch-wise genealogy including titles, education, and migrations.

४०३. The ancient scholar _____ is quoted regarding the importance of 'Samuh Lekhya' for maintaining lineage purity.

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Section 196.

(C) Bhikh-khu.

(D) Subhash, Uday, and Ramchandra.

४०४. Brahmins following the Kauthuma branch of Samaveda are referred to as _____.

(A) Ray Pachkaudi.

(B) Gopinath

(C) Kukru

(D) Chhandogya

४०५. According to the 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta, what was the purpose of 'Samuha-lekhya'?

(A) Manghan.

(B) Gopala

(C) Anandakar.

(D) To record family lineages to prevent the loss of ancestral history and protect caste purity.

४०६. Which scholar's lineage is used as a prime example of 'Shakha Panji' continuity?

(A) Kulapati.

(B) Modnarayan

(C) Chandna.

(D) Vidyapati Thakur.

४०७. The 'Chhandoga' Brahmins follow the 'Kauthuma' branch of which Veda?

(A) Yashodhara.

(B) Samaveda.

(C) The first category, including lineages like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisabe.

(D) The village of Koilakh.

४०८. The 'Panji Prabandha' is often described as a form of ancient 'Genome Mapping' because it _____.

(A) Because it systematically tracks genetic lineage and ancestry over 1,500 years to prevent inbreeding.

(B) Purandhar.

(C) Systematically records biological lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits.

(D) Ashok, Subodh, Ajit, and Satish.

४०९. Which Panji type provides a detailed record of the branches and sub-branches of various families?

(A) Premanath.

(B) Shakha Panji.

(C) Manodhar.

(D) Shivdatt.

४१०. What does the text imply by comparing 'Panji' to 'Chromosomes'?

(A) Sanjeev Kumar and Shailendra Kumar.

(B) Tinkauri

(C) That the ancient system accurately tracked genetic traits and lineage health long before modern genetics.

(D) Chhandog.

४११. Maithil Brahmins following the Samaveda belong to which specific branch?

(A) The Kauthuma Shakha (Chhandogya).

(B) Yognath

(C) Devakinandan.

(D) Lakshman and Kamlanand.

४१२. Which specific branch of the Samaveda is followed by the Chhandogya Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Kauthuma

(B) Parak.

(C) Keshavnath.

(D) Registrar (BA).

४१३. What is the 'Samuha Lekhya', as mentioned by the philosopher Kumarila Bhatta?

(A) Anandi

(B) A collective written record used by noble families to preserve their lineage and history.

(C) Keshavnath.

(D) Chitrapati and Damodar.

४१४. In the Vajasaneyi branch, which four sacraments (Samskaras) are performed together?

(A) Abhiram, Dhani, and Bachru

(B) Karmaha.

(C) Ramchandra.

(D) Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.

४१५. The Chhandogya branch excludes which sacrament that the Vajasaneyis include during the initiation phase?

(A) Lal

(B) Balabhar.

(C) Gosai Ganj.

(D) Vedarambha

४१६. Which Veda and branch (Shakha) are followed by the 'Chhandogya' Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Ratnakar.

(B) Ramanath, Dayanath, Shaktinath, and Ajabnath

(C) Mayakanth

(D) The Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda.

४१७. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandha' system established in Mithila?

(A) Tantranath (alias Nehnath)

(B) To ensure lineage purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by maintaining detailed genealogical records.

(C) Dhorigama

(D) Ghonda.

४१८. How many 'Muls' (ancestral roots/villages) were initially documented in the Panji records?

(A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

(B) Dulhai

(C) Bhikhiyaka.

(D) Pashupati and Kulapati.

४१९. How many main 'Muls' were eventually distilled into the primary category of high-lineage Brahmins?

(A) Because it tracks hereditary data and biological lineages over centuries, similar to genetic mapping.

(B) Kantikar and Banmali

(C) Vasudev, Laksheshwar, and Vighneshwar.

(D) Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khanam branch.

४२०. What is the historical significance of the philosopher Kumarila Bhatta in the context of Panji history?

(A) He mentioned 'Samuh Lekhya' in his work 'Tantra Varttika' as a means of preserving lineage purity.

(B) Gauridatta.

(C) Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.

(D) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage with precision over 1,500 years.

४२१. Which text is cited to prove that high-born individuals go to great lengths to protect their lineage?

(A) The Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(B) The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Shilanath.

(D) 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch).

४२२. In the context of the Panji system, what is the primary purpose of 'Panji Prabandh'?

(A) Harinandan

(B) Phoodkipur.

(C) Pabauli.

(D) It is a genealogical record maintained to ensure the lineage purity and social standing of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४२३. How many specific 'Kula' (lineages) are required to complete a full 'Uderh' introduction?

(A) Mangnu.

(B) Chaudhary Harinarayan.

(C) Thirty-two distinct lineages.

(D) Amit and Sumit

४२४. Which legendary Maithil poet's lineage is fully documented in the Shakha Panji across seven generations?

(A) It identifies the ancestral village from which the family line originated.

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Dharmanath, Chandranath, Dayanath, and Buddhinath.

(D) Kujauli

४२५. The 'Vajasaneyi' branch of Maithil Brahmins follows which Veda?

(A) Dhiranath.

(B) Ramanand and Dyuganand.

(C) Chanak from the Sakrarhi lineage.

(D) Shukla Yajurveda.

४२६. Which Vedic branch do the 'Chhandogya' Brahmins follow?

(A) Kako Belonch

(B) The Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

(C) Satyanarayan.

(D) Kulman.

४२७. What is the name of the Panji that records the migration from one village to another?

(A) Harikhu is the son of Nune.

(B) Pan Raghu Dev

(C) Bodhi, Bhukhia, Nenin, Sanand, and Bhawanidatt.

(D) Patra Panji.

४२८. Which historical mathematician's lineage is reportedly mentioned in the Panji records?

(A) Aryabhata.

(B) Chandranath and Hemnath.

(C) Jagmohan and Manmohan

(D) Kotar and Bhutan.

४२९. What was the primary purpose of establishing the 'Panji Prabandh' system in Mithila?

(A) Manorath, Rati, Gati, and Loknath

(B) To maintain the purity of lineage and ensure 'jati shuddhata' for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Bheem.

(D) Rudra.

४३०. Why is the Panji system likened to 'Genome Mapping' in the source material?

(A) Keshavnath.

(B) Goni.

(C) Because it scientifically tracks biological lineage and genetic inheritance through meticulously documented records.

(D) Mandar.

४३१. Who was the famous Maithil poet whose lineage is traceable through the Panji system for seven generations?

(A) Aryabhata.

(B) Dharmanand.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur

(D) Thakur Mayanand.

४३२. The Panji system was initially created to manage the lineages of which three social groups?

(A) Political Science.

(B) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

(C) Siholi Mandar.

(D) Vishnudev.

४३३. What title is given to the followers of the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda in Mithila?

(A) Devikant, Mahakant, and Krishnakant.

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) Shivnath.

(D) Kanha (and Ram).

४३४. Why is the Panji system compared to modern 'Genome Mapping' in the text?

(A) Chaturanand and Vinod.

(B) Parisara.

(C) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage flaws and bloodlines over 1,500 years.

(D) Shiva Lal (alias Hriday Lal).

४३५. Which Veda branch includes the 'Vedarmbha' sacrament that the Chhandoga branch lacks?

(A) Darihara.

(B) The genealogical records (Panji Prabandh) of Maithil Brahmin lineages.

(C) Ranglal

(D) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

४३६. Which two Vedic branches represent the primary division of Maithil Brahmins based on rituals?

(A) Chhandogya (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(B) Subodhnath.

(C) Arvind Kumar and Praveen Kumar.

(D) Amarnath

४३७. The original number of 'Muls' (village origins) established in the Panji records was ____.

(A) Prakash and Vikas.

(B) Rishu Kashyap

(C) Pranav.

(D) 167

४३८. What is the significance of 'Mul-Gram' in the Panji system?

(A) Aniruddha (Chunchun).

(B) Suryanarayan.

(C) Jagatnath, Amarnath, Dwarikanath, and Devnath.

(D) It identifies the original ancestral village of a family, distinct from their current residence.

४३९. Which Panji classification documents the presence of female names in the lineage?

(A) Kaniklal

(B) Makaranda-Amaria Panji (within Udteh).

(C) Mitthu.

(D) Visphi

४४०. Maithil Brahmins are divided into which two main Vedic branches based on their ritual practices?

(A) Pachkaudi

(B) Chhandoga (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(C) Vaiya. Parameshwar.

(D) Harishchandra Mishra.

४४१. Which philosopher mentioned 'Samuh Lekhya' in his work 'Tantra Vartika' to highlight the preservation of lineage?

(A) Ravinath, Shambhunath, Nakcchedi, and Mohana.

(B) Mithila.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Balakram and Vishnudatta are the sons of Pathak Parashuram.

४४२. Which Brahmin branch performs the 'Vedarambh' ceremony as one of their four primary sacraments?

(A) Munindranarayan.

(B) Bank Officer.

(C) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda branch).

(D) It specifies the ancestral village or origin point (Sams) of the individual or family line.

४४३. Which registrar was appointed for the Karna Kayastha community lineages?

(A) Hirai

(B) Nishikant from the Behat Khandwala clan.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Ray Ved Narayan.

४४४. According to the Panji records, the lineage of the famous poet Vidyapati is traceable for at least _____ generations.

(A) Naresh and Gajanand

(B) Yashodhar.

(C) 7 generations prior to him.

(D) Jagdish and Lalan Kumar.

४४५. Why is the Panji system compared to 'Genome Mapping' in the text's title?

(A) Harshnath and Gopinath.

(B) Munna, Chunna, and Ritesh

(C) Chandrakishore.

(D) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage, and genetic exclusivity across centuries.

४४६. The Panji Prabandh was established to maintain the lineage purity of which three social groups?

(A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Sridhar.

(C) Tandavala

(D) Yodhan, Bage, Shankar, Prayag, Gyankar and Shitikar

४४७. Samavedic Maithil Brahmins of the Kauthuma branch are known by what title?

(A) Kamal.

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) Bhailal.

(D) Modnath.

४४८. Into which two major Vedic branches are Maithil Brahmins primarily divided?

(A) After several generations (usually six), the lineage is often considered purified and accepted into society.

(B) Samavedi (Chhandogya) and Shukla Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi).

(C) Parshumanikhndabla.

(D) Saurabh

४४९. What information is contained in a family's 'Utivedh'?

(A) Birju

(B) They are considered a 'Swa-jana' (self-kin) relative under Smriti law.

(C) Upendranath.

(D) A complete ancestral introduction covering 32 distinct maternal and paternal lineage points.

४५०. How many 'Muls' (root lineages) were originally identified for Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Bavuka.

(B) Lume and Parauk.

(C) Diha Sakuna.

(D) 167

४५१. What is the function of the 'Shakha Panji'?

(A) It provides a detailed branch-wise genealogy including titles, education, and migrations.

(B) Darihara.

(C) Kanhai is the son of Kushal.

(D) Thirty-two.

४५२. Which legendary Maithil poetâ€™s lineage is extensively tracked in the Panji records?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) The family of Ram, son of Thakur Hari.

(C) Karaumha.

(D) Gunapati

४५३. Geographically, the 'Panch Gauda' Brahmins reside to the _____ of the Vindhyachal mountains.

(A) Neha

(B) Chakramani.

(C) Nagendra Kishore.

(D) North.

४५४. Which ancient philosopher's 'Tantravarttika' mentions 'Samuha Lekhya' (community records) as a means of preserving lineage purity?

(A) Ghosot

(B) Ajay, Arvind and Suman

(C) Lala

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

४५५. According to the Panji system, the descendants of parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents are collectively checked across _____ sources of lineage.

(A) Raghunath and Parashuram.

(B) Thirty-two (32).

(C) Barju

(D) Mathuranath

४५६. In the context of Panji, what does 'Avisvajan-Patra' mean?

(A) A document certifying that the parties are 'not of the same lineage' (not prohibited relatives).

(B) Santosh and Sanjay.

(C) Sir Ganganath Jha

(D) Sodarpur.

४५७. Which Samavedic shakha (branch) is followed by the Chandogya Maithil Brahmins?

(A) Pramod, Subodh, Kamod, Bheshnath, Bhavanath, and Lekhnath.

(B) Indranath.

(C) Kauthuma.

(D) Dr Mrinal.

४५८. Which famous poet's lineage is meticulously tracked in the Panji records?

(A) Bhaiu

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Dharampur.

(D) Vishweshwar and Bhairav.

४५९. How does the Panji track the transition from a 'faulty' lineage back to a 'pure' one?

(A) By monitoring 'Kshayan' (decay) of the fault over subsequent pure generational unions.

(B) Sodarpur

(C) Itarshekhar.

(D) Govind.

४६०. Which Maithil poetâ€™s lineage is tracked for over 19 generations in the Panji records?

(A) Kailu.

(B) Srinagar.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Bholanath.

४६१. In the context of the Panji, what is the 'Mul-gram'?

(A) Dukhmachan

(B) Harshnath and Gopinath.

(C) Ramakant, Tarakant, Vishveshvar, and Gaurikant.

(D) The primary village associated with the founding of a lineage branch.

४६२. The Panji system records how many original 'Muls' (village lineages) among Maithil Brahmins?

(A) 167 Muls.

(B) Khushi and Nena.

(C) Jivanath.

(D) Chudamani

४६३. Which philosopher's work 'Tantravartika' first mentioned 'Samuh-lekhya' (collective written lineage records)?

(A) Bhaiyaram.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Raghuram

(D) Pandua.

४६४. What is the role of the 'Poddars' or 'Sodarpuriyas' in the Panji categories?

(A) Nariun.

(B) Bulkinath.

(C) Pyare, Ghoghan, Darwari, and Govardhana.

(D) They represent specific branch lineages or Muls like Sodarpur.

४६५. The Chandog branch of Brahmins follows which specific Veda?

(A) Shivnath.

(B) Samaveda.

(C) Chedu.

(D) Jhapatlal

४६६. Which type of Panji record tracks the branches of a family across different villages and centuries?

(A) Pt. Punyanand.

(B) Anati, Sundarnath, Sudhir, Mithilesh, and Akhilesh.

(C) Kusheshwar

(D) Sakha Panji.

४६७. The Panji system allows researchers to track the family tree of which famous poet for seven generations before his birth?

(A) Hemkar.

(B) Muktinath.

(C) Vasant

(D) Vidyapati Thakur.

४६८. What does a 'Sakha Panji' list regarding family members?

(A) Nitish Mishra.

(B) Apooch.

(C) It provides a comprehensive family tree including titles, education, and maternal lineages.

(D) Valiyas.

४६९. Which scholar's 'Tantra Vartika' is cited as the earliest reference to 'Samuha Lekhya' (family records)?

(A) Baldev and Anirudh

(B) Raghav.

(C) Dinmani

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

४७०. What is the purpose of 'Upa-Teep' in the Panji records?

(A) Behat Khandawala

(B) Vishnudev.

(C) It serves as a supplementary or sub-register for specific family branches.

(D) Gaurinath.

४७१. Which historical Maithil poet's lineage can be traced for over seven generations using the Panji records?

(A) Baldev

(B) Dr Vibhutinath Jha.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Pokhnath, Keshavnath, Lilanth, Ugranath, Vidyanath, and Kedarnath.

४७२. Maithil Brahmins following the Yajurveda branch are commonly referred to as ____.

(A) Ugranand, Duganand, Shivanand, and Devanand.

(B) The maternal grandfather's lineage or place of origin.

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Ajay Kumar alias Munna.

४७३. Maithil Brahmins following the Samaveda branch are commonly referred to as ____.

(A) Kashinath, Shamanand, Subodh, Vinod, and Pramod.

(B) Jivan.

(C) Chhandog

(D) Sone.

४७४. Why are Panji records dried during the month when the Sun enters Leo (August/September)?

(A) Ajit and Manoj.

(B) Kulman.

(C) Prannath.

(D) Because the intense heat of that season is most effective for preserving the palm leaves from damp and pests.

४७५. What is recorded in the 'Patra Panji'?

(A) Details regarding the specific lineages and villages associated with current residents.

(B) Ramakant

(C) Marichai

(D) Shobhanath.

४७६. Why is the Panji system compared to 'Genome Mapping' in the source title?

(A) Because it tracks hereditary data and biological lineages over centuries, similar to genetic mapping.

(B) Chandranath

(C) Dwarkanath.

(D) Hari, Purushottam and Shripati

४७७. How did regional culture influence Brahmins over time according to the text?

(A) Jajwal.

(B) Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence.

(C) Trilok, Brahmalok, and Suryalok

(D) Shridhar

४७८. The Panji system classifies Brahmins who followed the Samaveda (Kauthuma branch) as ____.

(A) Chandoga

(B) Varun Kumar and Bhagwan.

(C) Aniruddh.

(D) Naveen Kumar.

४७९. Into which two Vedic branches are Maithil Brahmins primarily divided?

(A) Achyutanand and Babulal.

(B) 167

(C) Lakshmidatta or Keshav.

(D) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda) and Chhandogya (Samaveda).

४८०. What is the difference between 'Tri-Pravar' and 'Panch-Pravar' lineages?

(A) The son is Shishri.

(B) Lineages claiming descent from three or five distinct Vedic sages (Rishis).

(C) Aniruddh, Arun, and Varun.

(D) Muralilal.

४८१. Under Panji rules, can a person marry the child of their mother's brother?

(A) Harikant.

(B) Jhajhu.

(C) No, it is strictly prohibited.

(D) Naroo

४८२. In Panji records, what is a 'Daurhit'?

(A) Prannath and Baidyanath.

(B) A daughter's son, used to track maternal lineage connections.

(C) Rameshwar.

(D) Ratanu.

४८३. The Panji system tracks the lineages of which three social groups in Mithila?

(A) Ruranand

(B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Bakanath.

(D) Nagendra and Rammohan.

४८४. The record-keeping system allows a modern person to trace their lineage back at least _____ years.

(A) Kanha.

(B) 1000 years.

(C) Jhumaknath

(D) Satyanarayan

४८५. What is the title given to Samavedic Brahmins who follow the Kauthuma branch?

(A) Jedna.

(B) Rachitnath

(C) Chhandoga.

(D) Kariyan, Samastipur.

४८६. In the context of Maithil genealogy, what is 'Utaidh'?

(A) Lawyer (Vakil).

(B) A detailed ancestral introduction covering seven generations of a candidate's lineage.

(C) Harishchandra, Dhruvchandra, Rupchandra, Bulandand, Mahanand, and Shobhanand.

(D) Kapileshwar

४८७. What are the two primary Vedic branches followed by the Maithil Brahmin community?

(A) The Shukla Yajurveda and the Samaveda.

(B) Pabauli.

(C) Vinnu.

(D) Umanath is the son of Banshi.

४८८. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda are referred to as _____.

(A) Chandog.

(B) Digambar.

(C) Mandar.

(D) Chetnath and Vidyanath

४८९. Lineages identified as 'Tri-pravar' claim descent from how many hymn-composing ancestral sages?

(A) Pyare, Ghoghan, Darwari, and Govardhana.

(B) Prakash and Vikas.

(C) Shubhkar.

(D) Three.

४९०. Lineages identified as 'Panch-pravar' claim descent from how many hymn-composing ancestral sages?

(A) Umapati and Mukund

(B) Five.

(C) Lakshman (from Budhwal).

(D) Yogeshdatt, Kamleshdatt, and Shaileshdatt.

४९१. What was the significance of 'Samuha Lekhya' mentioned in early texts like the Tantra Vartika?

(A) Kapildev.

(B) Raiya and Ghaiya.

(C) Mahipan.

(D) They were collective written records used to preserve family lineage and prevent the loss of ancestral history.

४९२. Which specific work by Kumarila Bhatta argues that high-born individuals preserve their lineage to maintain social and religious integrity?

(A) The descendants of a specific lineage, starting approximately 500 years ago.

(B) Tantra Vartika.

(C) 1000 years.

(D) Manoj and Mantu.

४९३. What is the purpose of the 'Sakha Panji'?

(A) Govind.

(B) Shyamsundar Jha.

(C) Sijhuar

(D) To track the expansion of lineages into various branches and sub-branches across different villages.

४९४. Which type of Panji record contains details regarding education, titles, and maternal lineages?

(A) Horil

(B) Parmeshwar.

(C) Sakha Panji.

(D) Babulal

४९५. The 'Panji Prabandha' is described as a 'Genome Mapping' system because it tracks the inheritance of _____.

(A) Baburaiya

(B) Nageshwar, Kusheshwar, and Dineshwar

(C) Damodar, the son of Manibhar.

(D) Genetic traits and lineages (chromosomes) via ancestral records.

४९६. How many 'Muls' (original root villages) were initially identified and classified as primary in the system?

(A) Govind Lal.

(B) Rudranath.

(C) 167

(D) Indra Kant, Tuchikant, Amikant, and Shivkant

४९७. In the classification of Muls, which group is considered the highest ('Ayanti Shrestha')?

(A) The first category, including lineages like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisabe.

(B) Thirty-two (32).

(C) Shivanand, Chaturanand, Dayanand and Ganganand.

(D) Vachak.

४९८. What is a 'Behat' branch in the context of the 'Krimha' Mul?

(A) A specific sub-branch or village-based lineage of the Krimha Mul.

(B) Babu Vijaynath Singh.

(C) Daulat Jahan

(D) Judaon and Matikar.

४९९. The 'Pancha Dravida' Brahmins reside primarily to the ____ of the Vindhya range.

(A) Shardanand

(B) Surendra and Virendra

(C) Dharmapati.

(D) South.

५००. What is the purpose of the 'Mul' suffix in a Maithil Brahmin's identity (e.g., 'Kujore-Mul')?

(A) Kailash Bihari and Bharesh.

(B) It identifies the ancestral village from which the family line originated.

(C) Achutyanand Singh

(D) Punyapati, Thakurpati, and Mahavir.

५०१. The 'Sakha Panji' is noted for tracing lineage back over how many years?

(A) Ruruvir.

(B) Over 1000 years.

(C) Junior Engineer (Electrical).

(D) Ramesh, Naval Kishore and Suresh.

५०२. Identify one of the primary reasons listed for the regional diversification of Brahmins in ancient India.

(A) Balram

(B) Specific climates, languages, diets, and difficulty in travelling between regions.

(C) Santosh and Sanjay.

(D) A full introduction comprises 32 ancestral lineages.

५०३. How many total 'Muls' (lineages) are recorded for the Brahmin community in the source material?

(A) Jhumaklal.

(B) 167

(C) Pyarelal and Babulal

(D) Nandkishore and Balkishore.

५०४. The 'Sakha Panji' is a specialised book that tracks lineage up to ____ years back.

(A) Babue

(B) 1000

(C) Pali

(D) Bhaiyaram.

५०५. Which Vedic branch is followed by the 'Chhandog' Maithil Brahmins?

(A) The Kauthum branch of the Sama Veda.

(B) Vidyanath

(C) Uchanand, Harishchandra, Sudhakar, and Vindhyavasi.

(D) Jaydev, Haridev, Mahidev, and Mohit

५०६. Who was the first person assigned to manage the Panji of Karn Kayasthas?

(A) Machir

(B) Ashutosh.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Prabhashankar

५०७. Who was the first person assigned to manage the Panji of the Kshatriyas?

(A) Kamal.

(B) Bhavanand.

(C) Amritnath

(D) Vijaydatta.

५०८. What is the 'Svapinda' rule regarding the father's side?

(A) Isahpur Pali.

(B) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for seven generations.

(C) Bank Officer.

(D) Vishwanath.

५०९. The Panji system is compared to modern _____ because it tracks biological lineage over centuries.

(A) Vishwanath.

(B) Genome Mapping.

(C) Jayamani and Lakshmikant.

(D) Bhavtosh and Ashutosh

५१०. In Panji records, if a lineage is recorded as 'Agnyata' (unknown), what does it imply?

(A) Shrinandan and Harinandan

(B) Phalgun.

(C) The specific maternal or ancestral line was not verifiable at the time of recording.

(D) Chhota

५११. Why is the Panji system compared to 'Genome Mapping' in the modern context?

(A) Udhay.

(B) Basukinath and Subodhnath

(C) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage through hundreds of generations to prevent inbreeding.

(D) Parmanand

५१२. Which Panji recordspecifically tracks 'Kshetra' (regions) where lineages migrated?

(A) Dutnilal and Shaktinath.

(B) Vidyanath

(C) Patha Panji.

(D) Jaykishore and Kamalkishore.

५१३. Which philosopher's work 'Tantravarttika' provides an early reference to 'Samuh Lekhya' (collective lineage records)?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Vishwanath and Gorakhnath

(C) Mital

(D) Chintamani.

५१४. What does the 'Mul Panji' record?

(A) They are divided into Samavedic (Chandogya) and Yajurvedic (Vajasaneyi) branches.

(B) Sanjay Kumar and Vibhutinath.

(C) Vishnukant.

(D) The basic ancestral root and village of a lineage.

५१५. Which historical Maithil poet's 19-generation lineage is preserved in the Panji records?

(A) Devpati.

(B) Patha Panji.

(C) Naveen Kumar.

(D) Vidyapati Thakur.

५१६. What is the 'Mukhya Mul' count after the inclusion of the 'Phandah' branch?

(A) Lilanand, Ramanand, and Achmitlal (alias Thithar Gopal)

(B) Ramanand.

(C) Thirty-five.

(D) Suryaman.

५१७. What is 'Samuh-Lekhya'?

(A) Takwal.

(B) Collective written family records that document the merits and flaws of a lineage.

(C) Jagati Pauli.

(D) Durmalli (or Durmilsinh).

५१८. What is 'Shakha Panji'?

(A) A branching genealogical record that tracks individual families and their modern descendants.

(B) It specifies the ancestral village or origin point (Sams) of the individual or family line.

(C) Sanjeet.

(D) Narayan.

५१९. Which historical scholar is cited as an early reference for 'Samooh Lekhya' (family records) in his work 'Tantra Vartika'?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Bhaiyaram (alias Tetan).

(C) Nutankrishna

(D) Shyamji and Gaurendra.

५२०. Which branch of Samaveda is followed by the 'Chhandogya' Brahmins of Mithila?

(A) Kauthum Shakha.

(B) Muktinath

(C) Vishram and Vauri.

(D) Ganesha.

५२१. According to the Panji lineage, Aryabhata was the son of _____.

(A) Trivikram Bhatta

(B) Yogendra Narayan

(C) Vishweshwar.

(D) Chakkan, Ratan, and Sachna.

५२२. The first mention of 'group records' (Samuha Lekhya) to preserve lineage is found in which philosopher's work?

(A) Haripati.

(B) Phul

(C) Gaurav.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta (in 'Tantra Varttika').

५२३. Which Vedic branch performs the 'Vedarambha' ritual as one of the four main Upanayana sanskars?

(A) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(B) Gajanand

(C) Ghanghi.

(D) Chintaman.

५२४. What was the primary purpose of the 'Panji Prabandha' established in medieval Mithila?

(A) To maintain the purity of lineage (Jati Shuddhita) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Raghupati.

(C) Prabhunarayan

(D) It stated that noble families protect their lineage with great effort through written group records (Samuha Lekhya).

५२५. Maithil Brahmins who follow the Kauthum branch of the Samaveda are referred to as _____.

(A) Bejoli Khual.

(B) Chhandogya

(C) Savalal and Sonelal

(D) Khagapati and Gunapati

५२६. What is the specific instruction for preserving Panji books regarding seasonal maintenance?

(A) Abhiram.

(B) Rai Shambhunath.

(C) Khantar (or Chhitaru).

(D) They should be dried in the sun when the Sun enters Leo (Sinha Rashi) to protect them from insects.

५२७. In the rule 'Matritah Panchami, Pitritah Saptami', what does 'Saptami' refer to?

(A) Avoiding the paternal lineage up to the seventh generation.

(B) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda) and Chhandogya (Samaveda).

(C) Ashok Kumar (BA).

(D) Sameer.

५२८. In which philosophical text does Kumarila Bhatta describe 'Sammuha-lekhya' as a tool for preserving lineage?

(A) Gopinath

(B) Vishwanath.

(C) Tantra Vartika.

(D) Thithar

५२९. Which category of Maithil Brahmins follows the 'Kauthuma' branch of the Samaveda?

(A) Jirkhan

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) Shankardatta, Gauridatta, Shambhudatta, and Bhikhiya.

(D) Sevanath.

५३०. In the context of the Panji, what are 'Paricheta'?

(A) Jeevan.

(B) Bachhru.

(C) Shankhapani and Kirtipani.

(D) Collectors of genealogical data who travelled from village to village to record lineage.

५३१. Which village is historically noted as the root for the 'Mandarya' lineage?

(A) Amritnath.

(B) Tarananda and Ambikananda.

(C) Jaikrishna.

(D) Mandi Grama.

५३२. What is the primary reason for 'Panch-Dravida' and 'Panch-Gauda' divisions?

(A) Pabauli.

(B) Geographic separation by the Vindhya mountains and regional cultural influences.

(C) Yugandhara, Bhola, and Kantuka.

(D) Satyanarayan

५३३. What is the historical significance of the text 'Tantra Vartika' by Kumarila Bhatta to the Panji system?

(A) Jay Sarma and Hari Sarma.

(B) It contains the earliest mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) used for preserving lineage purity.

(C) Babu Nanu (alias Bodhnath).

(D) Harikant.

५३४. Brahmins following the 'Vajasaneyi' branch belong to which Veda?

(A) Ratneshwara and Rameshwara.

(B) Shukla Yajurveda.

(C) Ratnakar.

(D) Anandakar.

५३५. Identify the Vedic branch followed by 'Chhandogya' Brahmins.

(A) Kouthum Shakha of the Samaveda.

(B) Mahendra (alias Mahi).

(C) Hariam.

(D) Bhaktikar.

५३६. According to the Panji, the spiritual guru of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu belonged to which Maithil village origin?

(A) Khaware-Tinauli

(B) Abhiram

(C) Lalak.

(D) Shrikanta.

५३७. The individual 'Vidyapati' is mentioned in the context of the ____ village in section 1.3.

(A) Arun, Varun, Ashok, Dilip, Sushil and Subodh

(B) Daridra (à¤¦à¤°à¤¿à¤¿à¤¾).

(C) Doctor (MBBS)

(D) Shobhakant and Sundarkant

५३८. Which village is linked to the 'Harikara' descendants in the Daridra village records?

(A) Silauri (à¤²à¤¸à¤¿à¥Œà¤¿à¥€).

(B) Harinandan, Shivanandan and Sanjiv

(C) Bhuvaneshwar

(D) Bhagirath, Gangaram, and Maniram

५३९. Which village is associated with the offspring of 'Lakshmidatta' in the Paurnie village?

(A) Gonauri (à¤—à¥‹à¤¨à¥‹à¤¿à¥€).

(B) Lakshmidhar (maternal dau: Karmaha).

(C) Girijanand, Yoganand, Krishnanand, and Rudranand.

(D) Bhaveshkant.

५४०. The scholar 'Ganeshwar' is associated with which branch in the Sodarpura lineage?

(A) Teknath (alias Tetan).

(B) Brahmapura.

(C) Loknath.

(D) Pachkaudi

५४१. The individual 'Govinda' is linked to the offspring of ____ in the Palli village.

(A) Sodarpur Darihara.

(B) Haripura.

(C) Rami

(D) Damodar

५४२. Which village is linked to the offspring of 'Shashidhara' in the Palli records?

(A) Sarvaswa

(B) Panihari (à¤ªà¤¨à¤¨à¤¿à¤¾à¤¿à¥€).

(C) Behait Khandala.

(D) Veernarayan and Bechu

५४३. Who were the sons of Yashodhar mentioned in the lineage starting from section (28)?

(A) Vinayakar and Pannibha.

(B) M.M.U. Bate

(C) Oharri.

(D) Kanhaiya Murari.

५४४. In section (28), who is identified as the father of Muraridatta?

(A) Chatrapati.

(B) Khantu and Vibhu.

(C) Laxmidatta.

(D) Purivya.

५४५. In entry (29), who are the four sons of Rorisharma (or Harisharma) from different maternal lineages?

(A) Parshuram.

(B) Bhimnath Singh.

(C) Santoshmani, Thegan, Gogan, Bhairavan, and Hridaynath

(D) Laxmikant, Jayakant, Shitikanth, and Sokhe.

५४६. The son of Jayakant, named Sthanantarik Pati, was associated with which village?

(A) Bechuka.

(B) Ram Sharma.

(C) Pabauli.

(D) Saheb.

५४७. Who were the two sons of Vikram mentioned in section (29)?

(A) Sirniyan

(B) Mahanand

(C) Amarnath and Dinanath.

(D) Ganapati and Vachaspati.

५४८. Who was the father of Vasuki, according to entry (29)?

(A) Sthanantarik Pati.

(B) Indrakant

(C) Samouli Pali.

(D) Balhi (à¤¬à¤¾à¤²à¤¿).

५४९. Entry (30) mentions a 'Mahamaho' Nidhi whose son was associated with the village Gangaur; who was he?

(A) Rudra and Vishau.

(B) Haridev of Ekma Khandawala

(C) Shri Kumar Pathak.

(D) Nand-lala.

५५०. Who was the son of Dubey, mentioned in section (30), who came from the village Pan-dauli?

(A) Ghritakar.

(B) Jeevan Singh, Kumar Singh, and Amar Singh.

(C) Indu.

(D) Aniruddha.

५५१. Section (31) mentions a son of Bhaktakar named Jayasharma; who was his brother?

(A) Abhinanda is the son of Ratidev.

(B) Harisharma.

(C) Nittyanath

(D) Bhainath

५५२. The descendants of Shurpani are noted to reside in which specific village?

(A) Satalakha

(B) He held an MSc degree.

(C) Chandranarayan and Udit Narayan

(D) Pakhauri.

५५३. Who was the son of Maheshwar who resided in the village of Pari?

(A) Lakshmikant and Umakant

(B) Bholanath.

(C) Ugreshwar.

(D) Sodarpur Pali.

५५४. The descendants of Vachaspati mentioned in section (32) are associated with which village?

(A) Virpur.

(B) Devikant, Mahakant, and Krishnakant.

(C) Bhavaninath and Parmanando.

(D) Machir

५५५. Where did the descendants of Bhojdev reside, according to entry (32)?

(A) Ramanath

(B) Pavoli Satlakha.

(C) Nenu.

(D) Chakrahrid.

५५६. In section (32), who was the father of Jiveshwar and Dharishwar?

(A) Bhanu.

(B) Goni.

(C) The family of Vidyanath originated from the village of Sakrarhi.

(D) Kanram.

५५७. Who were the sons of Vishwanath, the son of Damodar, in section (33)?

(A) Bateshnath and Kedarnath.

(B) Jagannath and Shivnath.

(C) Bhaiyalal.

(D) Arjun

५५८. Who were the sons of Shridhar mentioned in section (33) whose lineage was associated with Jagati?

(A) Devi.

(B) Vishnudatta.

(C) Mimirnath.

(D) Jayasen, Trilochana, and Arvind.

५५९. Who was the son of Harihara from the village Dhal-siyam?

(A) Arabvind and Mithilesh.

(B) Khushilal

(C) Shivanandan

(D) Ratnanandan.

५६०. Who were the four sons of Ganapati mentioned in section (35)?

(A) Ghana

(B) Ravikar, Amaru, Karmu, and others.

(C) Pavanma.

(D) Jagmohan

૫૬૧. Who were the three sons of Mahamitto Patipati mentioned in section (38)?

(A) Shri Vatsa.

(B) A complete ancestral introduction covering 32 distinct maternal and paternal lineage points.

(C) Chedi

(D) Mahamitto Supati, Mahamitto Indra-pati, and Mahamitto Dhriti-pati.

૫૬૨. According to section (38), where was the residence of the descendants of Somasharma?

(A) Nabinagar.

(B) Arvind Kumar and Praveen Kumar.

(C) Udaybhatt

(D) Bhavnath

૫૬૩. The son of Jiveshwar named Vageshwar is associated with which village in section (49)?

(A) Babu

(B) Garh Mandi.

(C) Talhanpur

(D) Shakha Panji.

૫૬૪. In the lineage of entry (28), Yashodhar's son Vinayakar is associated with which location?

(A) Pannibha.

(B) Baliyas.

(C) Shrikant.

(D) Pali

૫૬૫. Who was the father of the brothers Manoratha, Harikant, and Soma?

(A) Sushil Kumar

(B) Sudhakar.

(C) Satish.

(D) Devesh Kumar

૫૬૬. Who are the two sons of Titkan mentioned in the Panji records of section (55)?

(A) Thirty-two (32).

(B) Vira

(C) Nokhelal

(D) Gunaakara and Kirtikara.

૫૬૭. Who is the father of the two sons None and Yave mentioned in section (55)?

(A) Shubhkar.

(B) Shalandhar and Mahendra.

(C) Gunishwar

(D) Motiram

૫૬૮. From which village was Ravi Dev, the father of Gnanapati?

(A) Govind.

(B) Phutur, Devendra, and Virendra.

(C) Uditlal

(D) Khandwala.

५६९. Section (56) associates Shankar Nath with which specific village?

(A) Paali.

(B) Ganganath and Lalitnath.

(C) Rupdhar

(D) Khauwal (specifically Raghudev).

५७०. Who were the two sons of Yashu according to section (56)?

(A) Shivnarayan and Suryanarayan.

(B) Surath and Gunapati.

(C) Indranand.

(D) Chandrakar

५७१. The daughter of Yashu was given to a lineage in which village?

(A) Dalu

(B) Ekmma Khandwala.

(C) Vikal

(D) Vijay Kishore

५७२. Name the sons of None listed in the genealogy of section (56).

(A) Visheshanand

(B) Shri Kumar, Basawan, Vidash, Nidhu, Begum, and Bhanukar.

(C) Raghuchandra

(D) Veni

५७३. Who is the father of Diwakar mentioned in the lineage of section (56)?

(A) Tri-purari Mohan

(B) Jagarir.

(C) Gajanand and Nityanand.

(D) Baburam

५७४. Who are the four sons of Supan listed in section (56)?

(A) Santlal

(B) Batesh and Basuki.

(C) Shridatta, Lakshmidatta, Haridatta, and Devdatta.

(D) Babuuan

५७५. Which village is Devdatta's son Gogek associated with in section (56)?

(A) Damodar, the son of Manibhar.

(B) Dinajayanth

(C) Harichandra and Krishnachandra.

(D) Phannanda.

५७६. Who are the three sons of Apra Gayan mentioned in section (56)?

(A) Jhumaklal.

(B) Karu

(C) Veer, Sursiri, and Girishwar.

(D) Nariun.

५७७. In section (56), Kush is identified as the father of which person?

(A) Shyam and Kamal.

(B) Devnath.

(C) Pramod and Subodh

(D) Devrishi.

५७८. Who are the two sons of Shridhar mentioned in the beginning of section (57)?

(A) Bacharu.

(B) Mahanand, Yoganand, and Bhoganand.

(C) Jyotirvida and Dingar.

(D) Raghunath.

५७९. According to section (57), who are the two sons of Jiveshwar?

(A) Bandhu.

(B) Ganapati and Haridatta.

(C) Vindhyanath, Vighneshwar, and Indreshwar

(D) Aniruddha.

५८०. Harinath and Loknath are the sons of which person in section (57)?

(A) Ramakant, Lakshmikant, and Umakant.

(B) Krupanand and Suryanand

(C) Parmeshwar

(D) Viman.

५८१. In the genealogy of section (57), who is the father of Chitu?

(A) Yodhan, Bage, Shankar, Prayag, Gyankar and Shitikar

(B) Kanhaiya

(C) Pankhu.

(D) Hari Narayan and Laxmi Narayan.

५८२. Who are the two sons of Bagu listed in section (57)?

(A) Bhupnarayan, Yugnarayan, and Yajnanarayan.

(B) Five years.

(C) Nandan and Purushottam.

(D) Rudra and Vishau.

५८३. The daughters of Vishau are associated with which village in section (57)?

(A) Bhavanandan.

(B) Shubhankar.

(C) Kapileshwar.

(D) Sodarpur.

५८४. Who are the four sons of Batu mentioned in section (57)?

(A) Vidyakar.

(B) Atmaram.

(C) Vishweshwar.

(D) Tatipati, Lakshmipati, Manipati, and Ganapati.

५८५. In section (57), who is the father of Takuk?

(A) Katma Bhavanayam.

(B) Pashupati.

(C) Bahna

(D) Ravindranath.

५८६. Who were the four sons of Mati mentioned in the lineage of section (57)?

(A) Amru, Kamlu, Ved, and Rakhu.

(B) Jaykanth, Srikanth, and Harikanth.

(C) Mithila.

(D) Shrikant

५८७. Section (58) mentions Chitu's son Gauri being associated with which village?

(A) Arun, Varun, and Karun

(B) Sodarpur.

(C) Jagannath, Vasukinath, Ramnath, and Bateshnath.

(D) Damu.

५८८. Raghunath's daughter's sons are identified as whom in section (58)?

(A) Ratauli Darirahra.

(B) Dharu and Sanso Vidu.

(C) Harendra Kishore, Shivendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.

(D) Taranand Jha

५८९. Kavi Krishnapati is identified as the son of which person in section (58)?

(A) Chandramani

(B) Ramkrishna.

(C) Lakshmidhar.

(D) Vinodanand, Pramod, and Manoj

५९०. Who are the two sons of Bhagva mentioned in section (58)?

(A) Narayan and Govinda.

(B) Rurdatta

(C) Shripati from Mahindrapur Pandua.

(D) Simheshwar

५९१. To which village is Narayan's sons Shrikara and Shubhankara associated?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Rahua.

(C) Journalist and Columnist

(D) Sonmani

५९२. In section (58), who is the father of Raghupati?

(A) Maho, Gauridutt, and Garibo.

(B) Balkrishna, Vijaykrishna, Praveen, and Kumod.

(C) Govind

(D) Haridev.

५९३. Tatikanta is the son of which person in section (58)?

(A) Sarisav

(B) Nandlal.

(C) Narsingh.

(D) Pramod.

५९४. Who is the son of Tatikanta mentioned in section (58)?

(A) Jayant and Yashwant.

(B) Suryanarayan.

(C) Nandkishore, Chaturanan, and Shivananda.

(D) Shrikanta.

५९५. Section (59) identifies Gopal as the son of which person?

(A) Sathu.

(B) Nand Kishore and Raghuvir.

(C) Bhavi.

(D) Harishvara.

५९६. Who are the two sons of Gopal mentioned in section (59)?

(A) Indian Engineering Services officer (IES).

(B) Nirhari and Shrihari.

(C) Naraun

(D) Ghusaut Nagwar.

५९७. Nirhari's son Gangahari is associated with which village?

(A) Niun.

(B) Vireshwar

(C) Bhuvanath.

(D) Mrityunjay and Sanjay

५९८. In section (59), Som is identified as the son of whom?

(A) Andi

(B) Manhinath

(C) Damodar.

(D) Achyutanand and Nandlal.

५९९. Who are the three sons of Som listed in section (59)?

(A) Narayan and Ramkrishna.

(B) Motiram

(C) Rudra, Ravi, and Ram.

(D) Devananda.

६००. Who were the two sons of Dhanapati according to section (59)?

(A) Mangarouni.

(B) Bhaktikar.

(C) Choalal

(D) Vishnupati and Haripati.

६०१. Pankhu's son Tatikar is the father of which person?

(A) Narasimha.

(B) Daruk.

(C) Nidhinath, Shambhunath, and Ramanath.

(D) Rudraman.

६०२. Murari and Keshav are the sons of which person in section (59)?

(A) Harinath.

(B) Jai Krishna.

(C) Muktinath (alias Kailash), Krishnakant, and Shaktinath.

(D) Tatipati.

६०३. Who is identified as the father of Harinarayan in section (59)?

(A) Khandwala.

(B) Shri Viman.

(C) Dhirnath and Bhavanath.

(D) Prabhat.

६०४. Garaishwar is the son of whom in section (60)?

(A) Khandwala Thataunt.

(B) Shanti, Ruchikar, and Harivansha.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Ratnakar.

६०५. To which village is Ratnakar's son Garaishwar associated?

(A) Jamua Tek

(B) Khandwala.

(C) Shiromani and Dinamani.

(D) Chandranand

६०६. The daughters of Supan (Nathu, Panthu, and Santhu) are linked to which village?

(A) Sushil Kumar and Arun Kumar.

(B) Uttar.

(C) Bank Manager (Bank of India).

(D) Khaual

६०७. Viman's sons are listed as whom in section (61)?

(A) Khantu and Vibhu.

(B) Vishwanath.

(C) Hiranand.

(D) Balkrishna and Harekrishna.

६०८. Who are the three sons of Hari mentioned at the end of section (61)?

(A) MBBS (Doctor).

(B) Bhaskar

(C) Saryan, Tulsidatt, and Lakshmidatta.

(D) Mathu, Ti, and Janardana.

६०९. In section (62), who is the father of Shrikara?

(A) Bachha.

(B) Alidatta

(C) Gopinath.

(D) Punyanath

६१०. Who are the two sons of Shrikara according to section (62)?

(A) Chaturanand, Bhoganand, Yoganand, and Bhatt.

(B) Harihar.

(C) Lume and Parauk.

(D) Kedaramani.

६११. Raghupati's daughters (Gnanapati, Vibhapati, and Pragya-pati) are associated with which village?

(A) Mahai.

(B) Kashi from Ekyara.

(C) Mukund.

(D) Sodarpur.

६१२. Keshav's sons are identified as whom in section (62)?

(A) Hridaychandan

(B) BA Librarian.

(C) Bage, Sone, and Kone.

(D) Vavik

६१३. Sone's son Dashe is associated with which village in section (62)?

(A) Paali.

(B) Naresh, Suresh, and Ramesh.

(C) Nittyanath

(D) Ghoson.

६१४. To which village are Vidyapati's sons Aniruddha, Ananta, and Achyuta associated?

(A) Sachchidanand and Kamlanand.

(B) Vuchi and Mukunda.

(C) Premanath.

(D) Ekyara.

६१५. The lineage of section (74) links Vidyapati's sons to a link (Dau) from which village?

(A) Rakani.

(B) Dharanand

(C) Kashi from Ekyara.

(D) Rudi.

६१६. Who is identified as the father of Ganesh in the primary lineage mentioned?

(A) Kalikant.

(B) Tanuka

(C) Lakshmidhara

(D) Revati

६१७. Who was the son of Haridatta recorded as being from the village of Khaual?

(A) Ranjan

(B) Simheshwar

(C) Tanuka

(D) Sundarnath and Bateshnath

६१८. To which village is Sudakara associated in the lineage of Ganesh?

(A) Rurmani

(B) Kauthuma Shakha.

(C) Heera.

(D) Mandi

६१९. Who was the son of Batuk in the Sodaripur lineage?

(A) Lalitnath.

(B) Shalandhara

(C) Mane

(D) Sachidanand and Ramanand

६२०. Who is recorded as the son of Jiva?

(A) Chand.

(B) Bishnu Pati

(C) Devidatta.

(D) Jhingur from the Karmaha clan.

६२१. Who was the son of Khudi?

(A) Naraun.

(B) Dharmaku

(C) Dr Vibhutinath Jha.

(D) Pali.

६२२. In the Ghanshyam lineage, who was the father of Kunaik?

(A) Mohan

(B) Ghanshyam

(C) Umanand Narayan.

(D) Hardatta

६२३. Name the son of Bishnu Pati associated with the village of Kua.

(A) Hiralal.

(B) Manbodh and Subodh.

(C) Gopal, Dulardatta, Ram, Vishwanath, and Dinbandhu.

(D) Janardan

६२४. List the six sons of Janardan mentioned in the text.

(A) Ghusout is cited as the village of origin for Lakshamana.

(B) Amit Anand, Alok Anand, and Vinay.

(C) Rukminidatt.

(D) Raghudeva, Jayakrishna, Jayarama, Jayashiva, Shyam, and Govinda.

६२५. Who was the father of the son named Purandara?

(A) The sons are Jagdish Singh, Satish Singh, Girish Singh, and Ratish Singh.

(B) Damodar.

(C) Lakshmidhara

(D) Revati

६२६. Name the son of Gopinath within the Nandin lineage.

(A) Siddhinath.

(B) Pretnath

(C) Indranand, Taranand and Gajananda

(D) Devesh Kumar

६२७. Who is identified as the son of Ravi Pati?

(A) Ravi

(B) Tofalal, Shyamlal and Ishwarlal.

(C) Raman and Kundan

(D) Vanamali.

६२८. Who was the son of Mahesa?

(A) Shobhnath, Motinath and Nath.

(B) Subhash, Prakash, Niwash, and Vikasha.

(C) Karmaha.

(D) Bhavaninath

६२९. Who was the son of Rupe?

(A) Pranpati

(B) Shantinath

(C) Umakant

(D) Naroo

६३०. Name the son of Devanath who is linked to the village of Soma.

(A) Janardan is recorded as the son of Devnath.

(B) Som

(C) Batuhan.

(D) Nakchedi and Manmohan.

६३१. Who is recorded as the son of Gunapati?

(A) Aniruddha.

(B) Bhairavanand (alias Bugi).

(C) Shivapati

(D) Sodarpur.

६३२. In the Kanth lineage, who was the son of Kanth?

(A) Premanath.

(B) Golok.

(C) Lalak.

(D) Bishnu Pati

૬૩૩. Who was the son of Sudhakara?

(A) Pali

(B) Shankar, Ramakant, and Narayan

(C) Bhaktikar.

(D) Mitrakir

૬૩૪. Who is identified as the son of Musai?

(A) He was a BA and a Railway Station Master.

(B) Ratnakar.

(C) Shripati is the son of Raghupati.

(D) Vidyapati

૬૩૫. Who was the son of Chandeshwar?

(A) Bhaiya and Bhairav

(B) Sodarpur.

(C) The sons are Litan, Suryanandan, Girijanandan, and Shiamanandan.

(D) Jiveshwar

૬૩૬. Name the son of Nandan.

(A) Bholanand, Jhotan (alias Kamalanand), and Kali (alias Krishnanand).

(B) Gopinath

(C) Anand Kishore

(D) Ramkrishna.

૬૩૭. Who was the son of Retuk?

(A) Sundar of Pali.

(B) Shishu

(C) Bhaiya (alias Shrikrishna), Bandhu, and Purandar.

(D) Billat.

૬૩૮. Who was the son of Gauri Nath?

(A) Ghusout.

(B) Modi

(C) Baiju.

(D) Amaru

૬૩૯. Identify the son of Jivana.

(A) Parmanand

(B) Murlidhar and Shankardatta.

(C) Naroo

(D) Manai

૬૪૦. Who was the son of Ramnath?

(A) Devkant, Mahendrakant, Krishnakant, and Chandrakant.

(B) Jagannath

(C) Premlal and Keshivalal

(D) Dharmeshwar.

६४१. Who is recorded as the son of Jagannath?

(A) Kamali.

(B) Shivshankar, Gaurishankar, and Vijayshankar.

(C) Indrananda, Girijananda, Shardananda and Vinodananda.

(D) Mahesa

६४२. In the lineage of Ramakant, who was his son?

(A) Vishweshwar and Janaki.

(B) Mahakavi Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Upendra Nath.

(D) Vibhakara

६४३. Who was the son of Vibhakara?

(A) Lakshmidhara

(B) Dharmanand, Sharmanand, and Karmanand.

(C) Manik.

(D) Harideva

६४४. Who is identified as the son of Harideva?

(A) Chintamani

(B) Sushil Kumar

(C) Arihana (Digoun Gangoli).

(D) Harinarayan and Jagatnarayan.

६४५. Who was the son of Chintamani?

(A) Ravishankar and Bhikhari.

(B) Manranjan and Hiranand.

(C) Bishwanath

(D) Narayan Ji.

६४६. According to the records, who was the father of Baidyanath?

(A) Anita.

(B) Manindra Mohan and Ravindra Mohan.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Ganesh

६४७. Who is identified as the son of Gunapati in the lineage records?

(A) Shivapati

(B) Baukai

(C) Ballya

(D) Vasudev.

६४८. Who was the son of Kunaik within the Ghanshyam lineage?

(A) Kariyan, Samastipur.

(B) Lakshmipati

(C) Chandrakant, Ramakant, Mrityunjay, and Mithilesh.

(D) The Shukla Yajurveda and the Samaveda.

६४९. Which village is linked to the lineage of Mane?

(A) Khojpur.

(B) Prabhat.

(C) Sarisab

(D) Vijaykant and Ajaykant

६५०. Who was the son of Ravi mentioned in the lineage of Ravi Pati?

(A) Jhapatlal.

(B) Ravi

(C) 167

(D) Bank Service (Bank Seva).

६५१. Name the son of Totai.

(A) Lachhu.

(B) Lalit

(C) Chotai

(D) Dharmapati (or Baccha)

६५२. In the records, the son of Purushottam is identified as _____.

(A) Satish.

(B) Rupdhar

(C) Bhilaku

(D) Hari

६५३. Which title is associated with Bhanudatta, the son of Ganapati?

(A) Narayan.

(B) Lakshmikant, Shobhakant, Suryakant and Ramakant.

(C) Rasamanjari Karaka Kavi.

(D) Vishweshwar

६५४. Who is identified as the son of the scholar Jivanath?

(A) Manbodh.

(B) Bavuka.

(C) Shrikant

(D) Gyanpati

६५५. In the lineage of Harideva, who was the son of Lakshminath?

(A) Gunapati.

(B) Mitra Nath.

(C) Ramdatta.

(D) Damodar

६५६. In Section 51, who is named as the son of Raghudev?

(A) Gatiram.

(B) Kirtinath.

(C) Mahesh Kant.

(D) Vaidyanath.

६५७. According to Section 54, who is the son of MM Gopinath?

(A) Gaurinath.

(B) Rudramani and Indramani.

(C) Sushilkant.

(D) Prakash Chandra, Sudhir Chandra, Vikas Chandra, and Abhash Chandra.

६५८. Who was the son of the scholar Bhavanand mentioned in Section 52?

(A) Balin

(B) Ratanu.

(C) Nayan.

(D) Gauripati.

६५९. Identify the son of the individual named Abhinandan in Section 56.

(A) Pushpanath

(B) Suryanand and Kalanand.

(C) Kamalapati.

(D) Satyanarayan

६६०. Identify the son of MM Jagannath mentioned in the genealogy of Section 51.

(A) Raghupati.

(B) Chamaklal

(C) Sabhyapati (Dani) and Kaushikidatt

(D) Ramkrishna.

६६१. The son of the scholar Bhavesh is identified as _____ in Section 52.

(A) Shivanand.

(B) Irauri.

(C) Vishnudatta

(D) The Ujan branch from the Ruchauli lineage.

६६२. In Section 57, who is described as the son of Pathak Baiju?

(A) Chhandogya

(B) Mandar.

(C) Ajablal.

(D) Rachhu.

६६३. Identify the son of the scholar named Ratitkar in Section 57.

(A) Balkrishna.

(B) Pachi.

(C) Narayan Datta (or Bhavani Datta).

(D) Chandrakar, Vibhakar, and Veni.

६६४. Who was the father of the individual named Kamalapati in Section 56?

(A) Chintamani.

(B) Narayan, Damodar, and Rama.

(C) Abhinandan.

(D) Dayanidhi

६६५. Who is the son of 'Kavindra' Raghunath according to Section 42?

(A) Indranath, Dayanath, Jankanath, and Lalitnath

(B) Chandranand (alias Chhotu).

(C) Purushottam.

(D) Sidhu.

६६६. Identify the 'Dau' of Harinath in the context of the Vidya-pati lineage.

(A) Vidya-pati himself.

(B) Shivam.

(C) Senior Branch Manager

(D) Manatimal, Chintu, and Rama.

६६७. The son of the individual named Lakshminath is recorded as ____ in Section 50.

(A) Yashodhar.

(B) Gunapati

(C) Belonchi.

(D) Vishwanath

६६८. What is the primary subject matter of the 'Panpila Panji Prabandh'?

(A) The genealogical records and lineage management of Maithil Brahmins.

(B) Abhiram

(C) Devnath.

(D) Nona

६६९. Who was the son of Ratakar that married Narasimha from Pali?

(A) Gaurishwara.

(B) Parashuram.

(C) Balbhar

(D) Gosain Das.

६७०. According to the records of Bhagatu, Pirtu's daughter was married into which village?

(A) Sakrarhi.

(B) Baldev and Vijay.

(C) Gopinath

(D) Babureiya.

६७१. Who was the son of Gopinath mentioned in the lineage of Pirtu?

(A) Harikar

(B) Nand Kishore.

(C) Chunchun.

(D) Vanshika.

६७२. Gaurishwara's son Maheshwara married into which village location?

(A) Belauunch.

(B) Shuchikar.

(C) Arunanand, Varunanand, and Prakashanand.

(D) Moti.

૬૭૩. Who were the four daughters of Rama mentioned in the lineage records?

(A) Hridayram, Hareram, Shivram, and Kalaram

(B) Pemu.

(C) Bhavasharma, Vishwanath, Harinath, and Someshwara.

(D) They are Pramod, Premchandra, Hemchandra, and Dilipchandra.

૬૭૪. Haripati's son, Vagaruka, was married from the village of _____.

(A) Harinarayana.

(B) Visphi

(C) Pranmohan.

(D) The original inhabitancy or root village (e.g., Khauwar from Khauwal).

૬૭૫. Soneka was the son of Rama, and his own son was named _____.

(A) Bhavdev.

(B) Surapati

(C) Bhagirath and Hrishikesh.

(D) Bhudar.

૬૭૬. The daughter of Lakhu, from the lineage of Surapati, was married to whom?

(A) Mangu.

(B) Dharu and Krishnapati.

(C) Keshav and Monmohan

(D) Shobha from the Sarisab clan.

૬૭૭. Who was the son of Bachvan from the Samoli Pali lineage?

(A) Vabhdatt and Ishwaridatt.

(B) Vira.

(C) His sons are Narsingh and Jaynath.

(D) Deepak and Rupak.

૬૭૮. Supek was the son of Sanse, and he was married into which village?

(A) Soni.

(B) Vudhaval.

(C) Mahishi.

(D) Gujar.

૬૭૯. Harishwar, Haridev, and Ravipati were the sons of _____.

(A) Shiva Harim.

(B) Mahoramdev.

(C) Shalipani and Shiva.

(D) Kalanath.

૬૮૦. Who was the son of Haridev whose daughter married Someshwara?

(A) Bachkan

(B) Devnath.

(C) Both systems track hereditary traits and genetic lineages to ensure healthy and lawful progeny.

(D) Damodar

६८१. Lalaka was the son of _____ in the 'Vira Matrik Chakra'.

(A) Jayanagar

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Vira

(D) Devesh and Ratnesh.

६८२. Jagdish, the son of Raghav, was from which location?

(A) Balyas.

(B) Puhuplal, Loknath, and Preetinath

(C) Gujar.

(D) Vasukinath and Baidyanath

६८३. Who were the sons of the son of Ishru, identified as Raghav?

(A) Nath.

(B) Achyuta, Narayan, Maho Harikrishna, and Maho Ramkrishna.

(C) Sheshnath and Muktinath.

(D) Chandan Kumar; Kundan Kumar

६८४. Mishra Jagdish's daughters, including Indra-pati and Shubh-pati, were associated with which village?

(A) Sakuna.

(B) Ramkar.

(C) Jagatanand

(D) Kujauli

६८५. Narayan was the son of _____, who was the son of Megha.

(A) Devendra

(B) Pitambar

(C) Gunapati

(D) Bhavanidatta

६८६. Kamdev was the son of Rama-kar and married into the lineage of _____.

(A) Chanan.

(B) Raghunath.

(C) Amarendra.

(D) Harakhu

६८७. Veninath and Ramnath were the sons of which individual?

(A) Harakhu.

(B) Batabhi

(C) Kailakh.

(D) Chitrbali

६८८. Lakshman Bhavanand was the son of Narayan and married into which village?

(A) Bhairavdatta, Chintamani, and Chhotkani.

(B) Harshanath.

(C) Vasukinath, Amarnath, Vijaynath, Vibhutinath and Satyendranath.

(D) Pavauli.

६८९. Who was the father of Harihar who married Damu from Mandar?

(A) Narasimha.

(B) Nandkishore, Yugal Kishore, Hari Kishore, Girivar Kishore, and Panchanan

(C) Jaydev

(D) Genalal

६९०. Bavuka was the son of Jagannath and married into the lineage of _____ in Ravual.

(A) Rudranath.

(B) Vishnupati

(C) Janardan, Chulhai, and Jayakanta.

(D) Baidyanath, Vasukinath, and Kedarnath

६९१. Who was the son of Keshav and Harakhu from the Mandar village?

(A) Raghav.

(B) Manranjan and Hiranand.

(C) Baidyanath, Jagdish, Vasukinath, and Nagendranath.

(D) Shrilal

६९२. Thakurdatt was the son of _____ in the 'Mahi Matrik Chakra'.

(A) Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath.

(B) Chintamani

(C) Lutan.

(D) Mahi

६९३. Ramchandra's daughter was married to which family in Hariam?

(A) Mahai.

(B) Udaykar.

(C) Bhaiyo.

(D) Harshanath and Munika.

६९४. Janardan, Hrishikesh, and Purushottam were the sons of which individual?

(A) Arjun

(B) Ramanand, Nityanand, and Devanand.

(C) Nandkishore, Yugal Kishore, Hari Kishore, Girivar Kishore, and Panchanan

(D) Narapati.

६९५. Mohan was the son of Ramkrishna, who originated from which village?

(A) Upendra

(B) Gangoli.

(C) Pitambar.

(D) Manoj Kumar

६९६. M.M. Triptinath's son, Vishwanath, was associated with which village?

(A) Vulinath

(B) Maternal uncle (Matul).

(C) Darhihara.

(D) Bhaveshkant.

६९७. Bhavanand, the son of Jagannath, married into which Ravual lineage?

(A) Bholanath.

(B) Gondu.

(C) Gunishwar

(D) Amarnath

६९८. Haridev's son, Mahipati, married into which location?

(A) Krupanand and Suryanand

(B) Ghusout.

(C) Dhamdaha

(D) Jayakant, Krishnakant, Vijayakant, Prabhakant and Sudhakant

६९९. The son of Damodar was Shri-pati, whose own son was named _____.

(A) Chiku

(B) Krishnakant.

(C) Amarnath.

(D) Govind and Gopal

७००. Who was the son of Kamdev associated with the village of 'Ekahara'?

(A) Bakanath.

(B) Chaturbhuj, Jeev, and Dukhrana.

(C) Belauunch.

(D) Bhavanand.

७०१. M.M. Narahari's sons included Keshav, Narayan, Vishnu, and _____.

(A) Dukhan

(B) Harihar.

(C) Ramkishore

(D) Shrirama

७०२. Who was the son of Viddyapati and brother to Hrishi-Kesh and Pitambar?

(A) Khalifa.

(B) Lelhu Dukhan

(C) Raghunandan.

(D) Shyamnath

७०३. The daughter of Bhoge married which individual from the Khandabala lineage?

(A) Bavuka.

(B) Vishnu Singh

(C) Surapati.

(D) Khude and Lakhuk.

७०४. Achyuta's sons were named _____ and Narayan.

(A) Naresh and Gajanand

(B) Andu

(C) Abhishek and Rahul.

(D) Thithar and Yunath.

৬০৫. Who were the two sons of Gopinath mentioned in the Sakuna village records?

(A) Lakshminath and Baidyanath.

(B) Moti Baccha.

(C) Amarendra.

(D) Batasu.

৬০৬. Pitambar's daughter, Bhano, married into which lineage?

(A) Baherarhi.

(B) Mangaldutt

(C) Bammak is the son of Chhotkan.

(D) The sons are Govinddatt, Ishwardatt, and Ganeshdatt.

৬০৬. The son of Shubhankar was _____, whose son was Dhanapati.

(A) Saurabh, Suman, and Satyaprakash

(B) Haripani.

(C) Lawyer (Vakeel).

(D) Gondu

৬০৮. The famous poet-scholar Vidyapati is mentioned as the maternal grandson of which individual?

(A) Mahipati Jha.

(B) Vishram and Vauri.

(C) Nath.

(D) Sodarpur

৬০৯. Haridev's sons were Ratidev, Ramdev, and _____.

(A) Shambhunath and Vishwanath.

(B) Balendu, Tarunendu, and Shakendu.

(C) Raghudev

(D) Shrinandan

৬১০. Who was the son of Mathuresh from the lineage of Raghudev?

(A) Vishnusingh.

(B) Damarunath.

(C) Mane

(D) Vanshidhar.

৬১১. M.M. Harinathâ€™s sons included Shivnath, Vishwanath, and _____.

(A) Vulinath

(B) Kujauli

(C) Achyuta.

(D) Narayan or Rupesh

৬১২. Who was the son of Amaru in the lineage of Parmanand?

(A) Chandreshwar

(B) Harakhu.

(C) Mukund.

(D) Nageshwar and Lakshmishwar.

৬১৩. In the 'Rohini Matrika Chakra' (excerpt 163), who is listed as the daughter of 'Rohini'?

(A) Bhikshuk (alias Prandhan).

(B) Lakshminath.

(C) Yashodhar

(D) Nakchedi and Manmohan.

৬১৪. Who is the son of 'Lakhan' mentioned in the records of excerpt 163?

(A) Kailakh.

(B) Devnath and Teknath.

(C) Pankhu.

(D) Son.

৬১৫. Identify the son of 'Govinda' mentioned in the context of the 'Paboli' village connection in excerpt 162.

(A) Morasanda Gram branch

(B) Tarun and Barun, who were both Engineers.

(C) Shivnarayan, Devnarayan, Mithilesh, Ajay, and Akhilesh

(D) Kalidasa.

৬১৬. Who is identified as the great-grandson (Prapautra) of the famous poet Vidyapati in excerpt 164?

(A) Kaliraman.

(B) Harishvara.

(C) Vanamali

(D) Harichandra and Krishnachandra.

৬১৭. In excerpt 164, 'Nitai' is recorded as the father of which individual?

(A) Bhikhari Baun.

(B) Vasudev

(C) Prabhakar

(D) Lakshmidhara.

৬১৮. In excerpt 165, 'Bhushana' is the son of which person?

(A) Bahu Bhashavid (Polyglot) and Sahityakar (Litterateur).

(B) Raghunath.

(C) Lakshmi Dutt, Shankar Dutt, Harihar Dutt, and Somnath.

(D) Chhatkauri.

৬১৯. Which village is linked to 'Parashurama' in the maternal connection (Dau) described in excerpt 165?

(A) Pali.

(B) Gopikrishna, Vijayakrishna and Pramodakrishna

(C) Lekhananda.

(D) Jivnath

৬২০. In excerpt 166, who is the son of 'Kamalanayana'?

(A) Jivnath.

(B) Indrakant

(C) Lakshmideva.

(D) Harikant.

৩২১. Who is the son of 'Vishnupati' as recorded in excerpt 163?

(A) Lakshmipati.

(B) Chotuka

(C) Dhamdaha

(D) Sarisab Gram (Khangur).

৩২২. Who is the son of 'Ratani' mentioned in excerpt 164?

(A) Mishra Devika.

(B) Vasudev.

(C) Goudai.

(D) Chandrakar, Vibhakar, and Veni.

৩২৩. In the 'Amritnath Matrika Chakra' (excerpt 168), what is the name of Amritnath's son?

(A) Son.

(B) Kamal

(C) Matinath.

(D) Janardan.

৩২৪. Which maternal connection (Dau) is associated with 'Haridatta' in excerpt 163?

(A) Vyakaranacharya, Jyotishacharya, and Karmakandi.

(B) Chandrakant, Vishnukant, Sundarkant, and Premkant.

(C) Vishnudeva.

(D) Sodarpur.

৩২৫. In excerpt 170, 'Harishvara' and 'Dhaneshvara' are the sons of which individual?

(A) Genalal (Thakkan) and Govindlal.

(B) Gopal, Prakash, Subhash, Vibhash and Dhananjaya.

(C) Prapautra of Vidyapati.

(D) Mayanavati

৩২৬. Who is the son of 'Gauripati' identified in excerpt 173?

(A) Harishvara.

(B) Bishnu Pati

(C) Damodar

(D) Harimohan

৩২৭. In excerpt 175, 'Gokulnath' is associated with which lineage branch?

(A) Basuki and Ganganand.

(B) Tetarihar.

(C) Parmanand

(D) Paramanpur

৩২৮. Which village connection (Dau) is listed for 'Ratnakara' in excerpt 180?

(A) Raghunath.

(B) Gaurikant and Suryakant

(C) Chintamani and another not explicitly named in that specific sub-list.

(D) Ghosout.

৩২৯. In excerpt 182, 'Shubhankar' is the son of which person?

(A) Vinodananda.

(B) Panchanand

(C) Shubhankar.

(D) Paramananda.

৩৩০. In excerpt 184, 'Janardan' is the son of which person?

(A) Giridhari

(B) Jaydev

(C) Kanhai.

(D) Damodar.

৩৩১. Who is identified as the father of 'Abhinandana' in excerpt 184?

(A) Raghupati.

(B) Kachua.

(C) Suryanand

(D) Nath and Gopinath.

৩৩২. In excerpt 167, 'Kashi' is the son of which individual?

(A) Durganath.

(B) Nandan.

(C) Gopal.

(D) Bathnaha.

৩৩৩. Identify the son of 'Bhavesh' mentioned in excerpt 170.

(A) Bhairavdatta, Chintamani, and Chhotkani.

(B) Lalit

(C) Khagnath

(D) Gopinath.

৩৩৪. Which village is associated with the 'Dau' of 'Lakshmipati' in excerpt 173?

(A) Harihar.

(B) Pavan-chobh.

(C) Meghnath.

(D) Babunandan

৩৩৫. In excerpt 174, who are the two sons of 'Manohar'?

(A) Anil and Golok

(B) Bahoran

(C) Dayanidhi and Bhavanidhi

(D) Kamalanayan and Kulapati.

৩৩৬. Who is the son of 'Matinath' as recorded in excerpt 173?

(A) Thirty-two.

(B) Devkant; Nikant

(C) Dharanath.

(D) Sanjay, Santosh, and Ashutosh.

৬৩৬. In excerpt 167, 'Gayan' is the son of which person?

(A) Kashinath, Jhagru, Sabhapati, Pranpati, Nidhipati, Dhanpati, and Tulsi

(B) 167

(C) None (recorded as son of Amaru in context).

(D) Nandkishore

৬৩৮. In excerpt 170, 'Vidhyapati' is listed as the son of whom?

(A) Amit and Sumit

(B) Shripati.

(C) Batabhi

(D) Singheshwar

৬৩৯. Who is the father of 'Vachaspati' mentioned in excerpt 164?

(A) Narhari.

(B) Buddhilal.

(C) Maujilal, Kantlal, Eklal and Karulal

(D) Purandara.

৬৪০. In excerpt 162, 'Bhairav' is the son of which individual?

(A) Amritnath

(B) Khaual.

(C) Dhamdaha

(D) Ganapati.

৬৪১. In excerpt 166, who is the father of 'Haripati'?

(A) Jiveshwar and Ruranath

(B) Jagannath.

(C) Ramchandra.

(D) Muktinath.

৬৪২. Who is the son of 'Jage' mentioned in excerpt 166?

(A) Shuchikar.

(B) Tejnath.

(C) Shivanand and Dharmanand.

(D) Manik.

৬৪৩. In excerpt 162, 'Vishnupati' is the son of which person?

(A) Shivanandan is the son of Inreshwar.

(B) Nandan.

(C) Vidyapati.

(D) Matinath.

৬৪৪. In excerpt 180, 'Ratnapati' is the son of whom?

(A) Nandkishore, Chandrakishore, and Kamalkishore.

(B) Damodar

(C) Nathu.

(D) Lekhnath and Damodar.

৬৪৫. The name 'Gnananand' is described as the son of whom in the Naraun lineage section?

(A) Dharmanand and Raghunandan

(B) Dr Daman.

(C) Ghora.

(D) Narayan.

৬৪৬. According to the Panji structure, 'Dau' specifically tracks the line of which relative?

(A) The maternal grandfather (Nana).

(B) He was an Engineer (Abhiyanta).

(C) Mata Tekvati

(D) Parisara.

৬৪৭. In 'Balaram suto Ranganath', what is the relation of Ranganath to Balaram?

(A) Ranganath is the son of Balaram.

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence.

(D) Ram and Lakhan

৬৪৮. Who is listed as the son of 'Gauripati' in the Naraun lineage sequence?

(A) Harpati

(B) Sridhar.

(C) Shrikant.

(D) Umarunath.

৬৪৯. The name 'Vidyapati' is mentioned in the sequence of which lineage?

(A) The Karmaha/Mandar related lineages.

(B) Prabhunath

(C) Vabhlal and Bhaylal.

(D) Abhiram, Dhani, and Bachru

৬৫০. What is the relation between 'Bhavanath' and 'Ratipati' in the text?

(A) Nathuni.

(B) Bhavanath is the son (suto) of Ratipati.

(C) Buddhinath.

(D) Sarasav Sodarpur.

৬৫১. According to the Sodarpur lineage, who is recorded as the son of Ajuman?

(A) Kanhai.

(B) The father is Anand.

(C) Lakshmidhar.

(D) Simhashram.

৬৫২. In the Darihara records, who are identified as the two sons of Mahinath?

(A) Anai and Panaai.

(B) Panchanand and Shrimohan.

(C) Mandar Simhauli

(D) Sodarpur.

७५३. Who is the son of Ramnath Rurapatat mentioned in the Darihara context?

(A) Siddhinath

(B) Dhan and Dullah.

(C) Panaai.

(D) Suday Belauch

७५४. In the lineage of Damodar, who is the son identified with the title 'Dandapani'?

(A) Damodar.

(B) Ghusaut.

(C) Manmohan.

(D) Kundeshwar.

७५५. Who is recorded as the son of Kirtidhar in the Darihara records?

(A) The son is Pitambar.

(B) Takwal.

(C) Bhudhar.

(D) Girijanand and Sudhakant.

७५६. Vedic Jivanath is identified in the text as the son of _____.

(A) Bhudhar.

(B) Santosh and Manoj

(C) Ruranand, Jhulanand and Yugal.

(D) Mishra Bhavanidatta.

७५७. Who is the son of Jivanath whose daughter married into the Mandar lineage?

(A) Shubhankar

(B) Hemkar.

(C) Kulanand and Krishnamani

(D) Leelanath.

७५८. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is recorded as the son of Beni?

(A) They were collective written records used to preserve family lineage and prevent the loss of ancestral history.

(B) Vishwanath.

(C) Bachru

(D) Bodhnarayan

७५९. Vishwanath's son, mentioned in the Dhusaut records, is named _____.

(A) Rameshwar is the son of Paramashwar.

(B) Bhikshuk.

(C) Hrishikesh.

(D) Horil

७६०. Who is the son of Shubhankar mentioned as a descendant of Gaurinath?

(A) Harishwar.

(B) Shankardutt and Shrinath.

(C) Kalanath, Indranath, Punyanath, and Machinath.

(D) Rashpati

७६१. In the Khandabala lineage, who is recorded as the son of Harishwar?

(A) Bhanu and Nenu.

(B) Ramanand.

(C) Pavanchobh.

(D) Durganand

७६२. Who is the son of Ramanand in the Khaual lineage context?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Gunishwar

(C) Bambam.

(D) Bhavanand.

७६३. Who is the son of Horil in the Hariam lineage?

(A) Babunandan

(B) Bhairavdatta

(C) Krishnakant and Suryakant

(D) Narayan.

७६४. In the Kujouli lineage, who is the son of Mahidhar?

(A) Lakshminath.

(B) Parmeshwar.

(C) Dharanidhar

(D) Mahanand, Parmanand, Krupanand, and Durganand.

७६५. Who is the son of Shriram in the Darihara lineage records?

(A) Khatar.

(B) Jagannath.

(C) Dinanath.

(D) Gangeshwar

७६६. In the Pali lineage, who is identified as the son of Pathak Yashodhar?

(A) Vishweshwar.

(B) Vidupati

(C) Jivkarna

(D) Dugalanand and Shardanand.

७६७. Who is the son of Bhikhu in the Pali lineage?

(A) Khushar

(B) Tirthmani.

(C) Harinath.

(D) Son.

७६८. In the Karamaha lineage, who is the son of Lakshminath?

(A) Sanjay

(B) Jankinath.

(C) Ravushan

(D) Dixit Jha.

৩৬৯. Who is recorded as the son of Jivanath in the Karamaha lineage?

(A) Shambhunath.

(B) Samavedi (Chhandogya) and Shukla Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi).

(C) Nariun.

(D) Kulanand and Krishnamani

৩৭০. In the Hariam lineage, who is the son of Kashinath?

(A) Shobhan.

(B) Jayaram

(C) Mansukh.

(D) Nishikant from the Behat Khandwala clan.

৩৭১. In the Karamaha lineage, who is the son of Haridev?

(A) Laxman and Rama.

(B) Mangnirama and Bhola

(C) Ganapati.

(D) Vidyapati Singh.

৩৭২. Who is the son of Laxman recorded in the Mandar lineage?

(A) Suryanand and Kalanand.

(B) Chaturbhuj.

(C) Kaushalya, Sushila, Amina, and Nirmala.

(D) Prannath.

৩৭৩. In the Karamaha lineage, who is the son of Mansukh?

(A) Sukhsena

(B) Damodar.

(C) Ghanshyam.

(D) Purushottam.

৩৭৪. In the Khandbag lineage, who is the son of Banmali?

(A) Raghunath.

(B) Pramod, son of Ram.

(C) Simheshwari Datta.

(D) Narayan.

৩৭৫. Who is recorded as the son of Mukunda Dev in the Khandbag lineage?

(A) Raghunath.

(B) Sudip (Munna).

(C) Bhukhika.

(D) Ramanath.

৩৭৬. Who is the son of Achyut mentioned in the Sakra records?

(A) Banmali.

(B) Chandranath, Jaynath, and Amalnath.

(C) Maheshwar

(D) Palasi Majhoura

৬৬৬. In the Narun lineage, who is the son of Kavi Shyamnath?

(A) Parmanand

(B) Mrityunjaya and Vibhanjaya.

(C) Basantilal.

(D) Maheshwar.

৬৬৮. Who is the son of Gokulnath in the Mandar lineage?

(A) Gopal.

(B) Muralilal.

(C) Nidhi

(D) Devnath

৬৬৯. In the Ravual lineage, who is the son of Raghudev?

(A) Siddhartha and Chaitanya.

(B) Durganath.

(C) Manhar.

(D) Hemkar.

৬৭০. Who is the son of Manhar in the Narun lineage?

(A) Shidhar and Shalandhar

(B) Pochaai Meenaka

(C) Nandi Gujai.

(D) Mohan is the son of Rupai.

৬৭১. In the Budhwal lineage, who is recorded as the son of Babu?

(A) Manika.

(B) Inspector in the Delhi Police.

(C) Chummitlal

(D) Bhavanand.

৬৭২. Who is the son of Bhavanand in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Jinilal and Dunilal (alias Achmita)

(B) Ani Jaykrishna.

(C) Yogamani.

(D) Ruchikar.

৬৭৩. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the son of Harinath?

(A) Bhagirath and Hrishikesh.

(B) Amit and Kaju.

(C) Bodhan Sukhet

(D) Manohar

৬৭৪. Who is the son of Lakhai in the Sakrarhi lineage?

(A) Vanshidhar.

(B) Gopinath.

(C) Narayan and Siddhi

(D) Sodarpur.

৬৫৭. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the son of Jaypat?

(A) Vishnudatt.

(B) Ashoknath.

(C) Chedi

(D) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage flaws and bloodlines over 1,500 years.

৬৫৪. Who is the son of Prannath in the Mandar lineage?

(A) MSc

(B) Mandar.

(C) Bateshnath and Kedarnath

(D) Babu Jivanath.

৬৫৬. In the Khandbala lineage, who is the son of Garib (alias Vishwanath)?

(A) Sanjay, Santosh, and Ashutosh.

(B) Sodarpur.

(C) Nath and Gopinath.

(D) Chakrapani

৬৫৫. Who is the son of Rambhar in the Narun lineage?

(A) Raghupati.

(B) Patinath.

(C) Shivanand, Chaturanand, Dayanand and Ganganand.

(D) Takenath

৬৫৯. In the Darihara lineage, who is the son of Bhavanath?

(A) Shivanand, Vilanand, and Balanand.

(B) Chumman (alias Tirtham).

(C) Modi

(D) Larvai.

৬৯০. Who is the son of Modnath in the Pali lineage?

(A) Nandan and Narottam.

(B) Shivshankar

(C) Bhikhari Baun.

(D) The sons are Ashutosh Singh and Santosh Singh.

৬৯১. In the Narun lineage, who is the son of Thakur Balkrishna?

(A) Dwarkanath.

(B) Dayalal.

(C) Kamlakant.

(D) Samar.

৬৯২. Who is the son of Hemnath in the Pashupati lineage?

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Ravindra

(C) Nilambar, Nilkanth, and Ruvnanda

(D) Pashupati.

৬৭৩. In the Darihara lineage, who is the son of Bandi?

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Vishweshwar and Bhairav.

(C) Kujauli

(D) Jyotishi Ratneshwar.

৬৭৪. Who is the son of Devnath in the Mandar lineage?

(A) Babunandan and Bhagwandatt.

(B) Kirtinath.

(C) Lochan.

(D) Harihi Nath.

৬৭৫. Who is the son of Harihar in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Amitabh and Arunabh.

(B) Shukdev.

(C) Suryanand

(D) Krishnanand.

৬৭৬. In the Narun lineage, who is the son of Kavi Dharmanand?

(A) MSc

(B) Jayprakash

(C) Manohar.

(D) Ramdev and Jayanarayan.

৬৭৬. Who is the son of Takenath in the Khandbala lineage?

(A) Babu Nanu (alias Bodhnath).

(B) Vasukinath, Amarnath, Vijaynath, Vibhutinath and Satyendranath.

(C) Shambhunath Singh.

(D) Shobhanath.

৬৭৮. Who is the son of Babu Nanu in the Khaual lineage?

(A) Gokul.

(B) Rahua.

(C) Irauri.

(D) Sahebram, Bholanath, and Baidyanath

৬৭৯. Who is recorded as the son of Baidyanath?

(A) Nathu and Keshavo

(B) Babu Krishnanand Singh.

(C) Udaymohan and Sanjay Mohan.

(D) Saheb.

৮০০. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the son of Saheb?

(A) Manbodh, Rambodh, Jaybodh, and Shishubodh

(B) Gokul and Ratnapat.

(C) Dayanand and Vijayanand.

(D) Vishnukant.

৫০১. Who is the son of Amritnath in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Jagdish.

(B) Sundar and Damodar.

(C) Purandhar.

(D) Jhalari.

৫০২. In the Hariam lineage, who is the son of Purandhar?

(A) Yugal Kishor, Nand Kishor and Kamal Kishor.

(B) Ravinandan.

(C) Khaual.

(D) Shavrakdatt.

৫০৩. In the Pali lineage, who is the son of Shivapat?

(A) Gauripat and Mahipat.

(B) Panihari (à¤ªà¤¨à¤¨à¤¿à¤¾à¤¿à¥€).

(C) Bhainath

(D) Parashamani (alias Bachaik) and Kanhaiya.

৫০৪. Who is the son of Mahipat in the Narun records?

(A) Damarunath.

(B) Damodar.

(C) Phutur, Devendra, and Virendra.

(D) Panchmani

৫০৫. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the son of Damodar?

(A) Shashinath and Bholanath Singh.

(B) Suryamani, Chandramani, Punnanand, and Bhuvneshwar.

(C) Mishra Suresh.

(D) Harinath and Vishnupat.

৫০৬. Who is the son of Bhanu in the Budhwal lineage?

(A) Mandar.

(B) Harinath

(C) Gopinath and Baidyanath.

(D) Sultanpur.

৫০৭. In the Sakra lineage, who is the son of Baidyanath?

(A) Oharri.

(B) Jay Krishna

(C) Kamal

(D) Vishwanath, Bholanath, and Jagannath

৫০৮. In the Narun lineage, who is the son of Ram?

(A) Mahinath.

(B) Ayodhyanath, Prayagnath, Suryanath, Dayanath and Rishinath.

(C) Rameshwar is the son of Paramashwar.

(D) Mannu.

৫০৯. Who is the son of Mahinath in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Goshai Jivanath

(B) Shobhakar.

(C) Veterinary medicine (Pashu Chikitsak)

(D) Devaki.

৫১০. In the Dhusaut lineage, who is the son of Shobhakar?

(A) B.Tech Mechanical

(B) Karmaha.

(C) Batuknath.

(D) Shubham and Sangam.

৫১১. In the Mandar lineage, who is the son of Harirama?

(A) Chotku.

(B) Lala.

(C) Daulat Jahan

(D) Bhikhia.

৫১২. From which village did Dayanath originate as mentioned on page 266?

(A) Anand Kishore

(B) Pali.

(C) Muktinath

(D) Shamanand

৫১৩. Who is recorded as the son of Dayanath on page 266?

(A) Budhikar, Hore, and Dinakar.

(B) Shyam Sundar and Ram Sundar.

(C) Chandranarayan and Udit Narayan

(D) Damarunath.

৫১৪. According to page 266, identify the father of Krsnapatat.

(A) Lakshminath.

(B) Shrutidhar.

(C) Taththo, Gangesh, and Mahesh

(D) Ganesh

৫১৫. Which village is associated with Gopinath according to the entry on page 266?

(A) Manbodh

(B) Jagannath.

(C) Kujoli.

(D) Harideva.

৫১৬. Who was the father of Vishwanath according to the lineages described on page 266?

(A) Chakkan.

(B) Manoj

(C) Gosai

(D) Shyamji and Gaurendra.

८१७. Identify the father of Govind as mentioned on page 266.

(A) Dunkhiya.

(B) Ghoson.

(C) Bhikhari.

(D) Chandrashekhar and Prabhash.

८१८. Which village is associated with the lineage of 'Kari' mentioned on page 266?

(A) Durganath.

(B) Harinandan.

(C) Narhari

(D) Sodarpur.

८१९. According to page 266, who was the father of Shashidhar?

(A) Nandkishore

(B) Kulman.

(C) Rupnath.

(D) Manghan.

८२०. From which village did Markandeya's family originate according to page 267?

(A) Gatiram.

(B) Sarisab.

(C) Narayan

(D) Ratnakar, Nagarpati, Vidyapati and Pranpati.

८२१. Who is recorded as the father of Markandeya?

(A) Prapautra of Vidyapati.

(B) Harshdatt is the son of Saheb.

(C) Govardhan.

(D) Nandkishor and Yugalkishor

८२२. According to page 267, identify the father of Jaynath.

(A) Lakshmipati.

(B) Mishra Khekhan.

(C) Nath.

(D) Manikrishna.

८२३. Which village is linked to the lineage of 'Ishan Nath'?

(A) Jagaur Mandar.

(B) Uma-shankar and Jaya-shankar.

(C) Dasharath.

(D) Vidyapati Thakur.

८२४. Who was the father of 'Navlakshatdhipati Manik'?

(A) Shashinath

(B) Ishan Nath.

(C) Saheb

(D) Buddhinath, Babunath, and Durganand.

৫২৫. According to page 268, who was the father of Mahidhar and Shambhunath?

(A) Purnia District.

(B) Yajurveda.

(C) Amarendra

(D) Indramani.

৫২৬. Identify the father of the poet (Kavi) Hemnath.

(A) Bhairav Dutt.

(B) Sodarpur Satlakha.

(C) Bhushan.

(D) The descendants of Raghupati.

৫২৭. Identify the father of Rai Hemnarayan.

(A) Pan Raghu Dev

(B) Buddhinath, Babunath, and Durganand.

(C) He was a railway employee.

(D) Rai Mahavallabh.

৫২৮. Who is recorded as the son of Rai Hemnarayan?

(A) The text identifies Avinash as the son of Prakash.

(B) Jhumaknath

(C) Rai Sinehi.

(D) Ramnagar.

৫২৯. Who is listed as the father of Kavi Shankar on page 271?

(A) Kavi Rambhar.

(B) Bisaphi (branch of the Mandar Mul).

(C) Kundana.

(D) Jor.

৫৩০. According to page 271, who was the father of Kavi Rambhar?

(A) Manai

(B) Balbhar.

(C) Collective written family records that document the merits and flaws of a lineage.

(D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

৫৩১. Who was the father of Sona according to the entry on page 271?

(A) He was a railway employee.

(B) Shiromani and Dinamani.

(C) Bhavananand.

(D) Bhaktikar.

৫৩২. Identify the father of the scholar Vachaspati mentioned on page 280.

(A) He was an MA Bank Manager and a creator of religious documentaries.

(B) Durganath.

(C) Haripani.

(D) Mander is the village associated with Pitambar's lineage.

৫৩৩. Who was the father of Ratnapani according to page 280?

(A) Gokulanand and Indranand.

(B) Sureshwar

(C) Ram.

(D) Vaidyanath and Devnath

৫৩৪. According to page 281, who was the father of Ghanashyam?

(A) Dinanath, Babunath and Yogananda

(B) Manindra Mohan and Ravindra Mohan.

(C) Kedarnath.

(D) Loknath.

৫৩৫. Identify the father of Loknath mentioned on page 281.

(A) Vabh Yogeshwar Singh and Vabh Tuleshwar Singh.

(B) Shringarmoni, Neeramoni, Gita, Sita, and Dularmoni

(C) Harijeev.

(D) Panchanand.

৫৩৬. Who was the father of Mahesh as mentioned on page 279?

(A) Suryaman.

(B) Mayananda and Chaturananda.

(C) Mangu.

(D) Vidyapati Thakur.

৫৩৭. Who is recorded as the father of Shubhankar on page 278?

(A) Ratanpati.

(B) Jiveshwar

(C) Nath and Mansukh.

(D) Umanath and Jayanath.

৫৩৮. According to page 277, who was the father of Lakshminath?

(A) Narhari.

(B) They are Purushottam, Mahottam, Narottam, Kumar Jee, and Kusheshwar.

(C) A specific symbol or 'Chinha' is placed in the records to identify them as descendants of a 'great sinner'.

(D) Apara Yogamaya.

৫৩৯. Identify the father of Narhari according to page 277.

(A) Paran.

(B) Nityanand.

(C) Pandua.

(D) Raghunath.

৫৪০. Who was the father of Gangaram as mentioned on page 277?

(A) Dullahe and Chatrapati.

(B) Vabh Kirti Singh.

(C) Ratnapati

(D) Bhagirath.

८४१. According to page 276, who was the father of Purushottam?

(A) Vishwanath, Harinath, Ganpati, and Shrinath.

(B) Shakha Panji

(C) Bacharan.

(D) Nandan.

८४२. Identify the father of Nandan according to page 276.

(A) Indian Engineering Services officer (IES).

(B) The son of Bechu is Shyamnath.

(C) Valiyas

(D) Jeevasut.

८४३. Who is recorded as the son of Damodar on page 276?

(A) Shivkant, Shashikant, and Devkant.

(B) Ashok and Lakshman.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta (in the Tantravarttika).

(D) Pahlu.

८४४. According to page 275, who was the father of Vishwanath?

(A) Udaykar.

(B) Larvai.

(C) Makuri

(D) Shaktinath.

८४५. Identify the father of Larvai as mentioned on page 275.

(A) Jagdish.

(B) Shankar.

(C) Balakrishna and Gopalakrishna

(D) Gosai

८४६. According to page 274, who was the father of Mahesh and Kalidasa?

(A) Triveni Kant, Tara Kant, Ganesh Kant, Shura Kant, and Vijay Kant.

(B) Gaurishankar

(C) Shyam.

(D) Machal (from Hariam).

८४७. Who was the father of Shyam mentioned on page 274?

(A) Umapati.

(B) Judaun

(C) Laxmikant, Jayakant, Shitikanth, and Sokhe.

(D) Janakpur.

८४८. Identify the father of Jagan according to page 274.

(A) Harikar

(B) Journalism (associated with the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Delhi).

(C) Damu.

(D) Pashupati, Bhagirath, Dashrath, and Dharu.

৫৪৯. Identify the father of Raghunath according to page 275.

(A) Channan

(B) Vishwanath.

(C) Karmiyan

(D) Gauri.

৫৫০. What is the primary function of the 'Panji' records mentioned in the text?

(A) The management and documentation of Brahmin genealogical lineages (Genome Mapping).

(B) Baburaiya, Harinath, Buddhinath, Umakant, and Mohan.

(C) Baidyanath

(D) Ghanashyam.

৫৫১. Who is the 'suto' (son) of Chaturbhuja in the 'Khaual' lineage records?

(A) Three.

(B) Bandi

(C) Ramnarayan

(D) Balabhar.

৫৫২. Who is the son of 'Visho' from the 'Talhanpur' lineage?

(A) Batesh and Suresh

(B) Rahatmina

(C) Hari Shankara.

(D) Narayan

৫৫৩. According to the 'Karmaha' records, who is the father of Narayana?

(A) Bhushan.

(B) Chandramohan and Harimohan.

(C) Vajasaneyi

(D) Taranajiva.

৫৫৪. In section (293), who is listed as the son of 'Ramachandra' from the 'Budhwal' lineage?

(A) Mahinath

(B) Narapati.

(C) Balamukund

(D) Jajwal.

৫৫৫. Who is the 'suto' of 'Mangu' as recorded in the Naraun lineage?

(A) Shyamji and Gaurendra.

(B) Mahipan.

(C) Munsi

(D) Narahari.

৫৫৬. According to the text, 'Gorgon' is the lineage associated with which individual's daughter?

(A) Babulalchand.

(B) Shankara.

(C) Prabhunath

(D) Chintamani and Jaymani.

८५७. Name the son of 'Gayu' associated with the 'Sodarpur' lineage.

(A) Gana

(B) Vidyapati.

(C) Udaymohan and Sanjay Mohan.

(D) Vinodanand, Pramod, and Manoj

८५८. In the 'Jijwal' lineage, who is the son of 'Chakrapani'?

(A) Parak.

(B) Naharful

(C) Vasudeva.

(D) Jaykrishna.

८५९. Who is the father of 'Baku' and 'Santilal' in the genealogical records?

(A) Rudi.

(B) Vishwanath, Harinath, Ganpati, and Shrinath.

(C) Mahesh and Kanhaiya.

(D) Amit Anand, Alok Anand, and Vinay.

८६०. From which branch does 'Udyotakara' descend as per the 'Budhwal' records?

(A) Budhwal.

(B) Vishnu Dev.

(C) Kusheshwar

(D) Janardan

८६१. In the 'Baliyas' lineage records, who is the son of 'Raghava'?

(A) Nandan.

(B) Achyuta.

(C) Shubhupati.

(D) Bhagwati Narayan.

८६२. Who is the 'suto' of 'Duban' in the 'Naraun' lineage?

(A) Lachhu.

(B) Manihar.

(C) Ajeet.

(D) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage flaws and bloodlines over 1,500 years.

८६३. Who is the son of 'Kalyana' as recorded in the 'Baliyas' lineage?

(A) Basudev (alias Parmeshwar).

(B) Dayanidhi

(C) Hiramani.

(D) Nunalal

८६४. Which ancestral lineage is associated with the daughter of 'Mahesh Datta' in section (295)?

(A) Ramapati

(B) His sons are Barju and Hari.

(C) Ananalpur Karmaha.

(D) Kailash Bihari and Bharesh.

८६५. According to the 'Khaual' records, who is the father of 'Damodara'?

(A) Krishnakant, Indrakant, Suryakant, and Mahakant

(B) Bubinath.

(C) Janu.

(D) Ramanand

८६६. In the 'Pali' lineage, who is identified as the 'suto' of 'Gopinatha'?

(A) Suryanand

(B) Yogendra Narayan

(C) Gonin.

(D) Mrityunjay and Sanjay

८६७. Who is the son of 'Vamshi' from the 'Satlakha' branch?

(A) Kamali.

(B) Subhash, Uday, and Ramchandra.

(C) Sunil and Kapil

(D) Sodarpur.

८६८. In the context of 'Karmaha', who is the father of 'Pitambara'?

(A) Vijaykant and Ajaykant

(B) Bhairav.

(C) Vishnudeva.

(D) Belauunch.

८६९. In the records of 'Belunch', who is identified as the son of 'Sanse'?

(A) Mahesh.

(B) Ram

(C) Sarisab.

(D) Bathnaha.

८७०. Which lineage did 'Vighnupati' belong to, according to the records on page 1.128?

(A) Belunch.

(B) Jagendra and Jitendra.

(C) Purandara.

(D) Harinandan.

८७१. Who is the son of 'Ratnapani' in the 'Mandar' lineage records?

(A) Haripani.

(B) Baldev and Anirudh

(C) Panaai.

(D) Chandrakar.

८७२. Who is the father of 'Lakhshmidatta' according to the 'Belunch' records?

(A) 7 generations prior to him.

(B) Darihara.

(C) Shambhunath.

(D) Chhotkai.

८७३. In the 'Darihara' lineage, who is the son of 'Ranjan'?

(A) Ghana

(B) Devanatha.

(C) Shashinath and Bholanath Singh.

(D) Pan Shivanandan and Pan Raghunandan.

८७४. Who is the 'suto' of 'Govinda' as recorded in the 'Budhwal' lineage?

(A) Hiramani.

(B) Shailendra and Dhirendra.

(C) Mangu.

(D) Chandna.

८७५. Who is the father of 'Rudi' in the 'Babhanayam' lineage records?

(A) Chhotku.

(B) Bihari Singh.

(C) Khangur Sarisab.

(D) Chetnath Singh.

८७६. According to the records, who is the son of Harijiva?

(A) Bhagwati Narayan.

(B) Loknath.

(C) Ramanand and Surendra

(D) Chilakak.

८७७. From which village did Kashinath originate according to the entry regarding Vishweshwar's daughter?

(A) Raghudev and Yashodhara.

(B) Pavanchobh.

(C) Bhaylal.

(D) Ambuj

८७८. The lineage of Vidyapati and his son Jivnath is traced back to which village?

(A) Chhandoga (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(B) Lakshmikanth

(C) Sanu Kumar

(D) Khandabla.

८७९. Who is recorded as the son of Jasai from the Budhwal village?

(A) Harihar.

(B) Mohan.

(C) Maternal great-grandson (grand-daughter's son).

(D) Pramod Kumar

८८०. The son of Umapati, mentioned as Ramabhar and Haripati, hails from which village?

(A) Mandar.

(B) Ramakant, Tarakant, Vishveshvar, and Gaurikant.

(C) Sanjeev and Sameer.

(D) Chintaman.

८८१. According to the records, who is the father of Matinath in the Khandabla lineage?

(A) Pavauli.

(B) Manmohan.

(C) Ratidhar.

(D) Kashi from Ekyara.

८८२. Who is the son of Hridaynandan, described as 'Prasidha Yata-dhari'?

(A) Banamali

(B) Parshumanikhndabla.

(C) Vidyanidhi (alias Chitu).

(D) Jagannath.

८८३. The descendant Prayagdatt is the son of _____.

(A) Professor Vishveshwar Jha.

(B) Aryabhata.

(C) Dandapani

(D) Hridaychandan

८८४. From which village does Ganapati's son Judawan hail?

(A) Yamugam.

(B) Keshavnath.

(C) Janardan.

(D) Bauku.

८८५. Who is the son of Silinath from the Hariam lineage?

(A) Upendra and Nagendra.

(B) Bani.

(C) Shrikant.

(D) Shambhunath.

८८६. In the records, what is the origin of Govind's son Hari?

(A) Khaual.

(B) Babunath

(C) Shrikrishna.

(D) Bhavanand.

८८७. Who is the son of Narahari from the Alay village?

(A) Raghudev, Babu, Shivdev, and Haridev

(B) They are Purushottam, Mahottam, Narottam, Kumar Jee, and Kusheshwar.

(C) Kangai.

(D) Bhushan and Poshan.

८८८. The son of Mahai, mentioned as Prannath Viro, is linked to which origin?

(A) Chetananand Singh.

(B) Amarendra, Virendra, and Surendra

(C) Chunapur (Nikhuti).

(D) Budhwal.

৮৮৯. According to the text, who is the son of Ratideva from the Karamha lineage?

(A) Chitu.

(B) Gurudev (Kailu).

(C) Shashikala.

(D) Anandilal

৮৯০. Who is the son of Gopinath from the Khandabla village lineage?

(A) Naraun

(B) Kamala-datta

(C) Soma

(D) Baidyanath.

৮৯১. The individual Vishnupati is identified as the son of whom?

(A) Ravi

(B) Basukinath and Subodhnath

(C) Pashupati.

(D) Shikhu.

৮৯২. From which village does Pitambar's son Dhanesh hail?

(A) Mandar.

(B) Ajay Kumar, Abhay Kumar and Nirbhaya Kumar.

(C) Bank Manager (Bank of India).

(D) Kariyan Panichobh

৮৯৩. The records mention Silinath and Mahinath as the sons of whom?

(A) Leelamani.

(B) Harideva.

(C) Shamanand

(D) Bhorelal

৮৯৪. Who is the son of Chana from the Khaual lineage?

(A) Nath.

(B) Lala.

(C) Baliyas.

(D) Rupanath.

৮৯৫. According to the Panji, who is the son of Devaki from the Pabouli lineage?

(A) Raghudeva.

(B) Bhavanand.

(C) Pali.

(D) Chandranath

৮৯৬. In the Budhwal lineage, who is the father of Manohar?

(A) Khauwal.

(B) Babuk.

(C) Buddhinath.

(D) Yashodhar

८९७. The daughter of Purushottam was married to the son of _____ from the Pabouli lineage.

(A) Fekan.

(B) Kamal

(C) Anandi

(D) Thakurdatta.

८९८. Who is the son of Bhavaninath in the Hariam lineage?

(A) Ganesh.

(B) Paramgarh.

(C) Bholanath and Umakant.

(D) Bhaskar and Prabhakar.

८९९. The individual Dharmeshwar is identified as the son of whom?

(A) Babuni.

(B) Janakinath.

(C) Ganapati is the son of Girish.

(D) Harikar

९००. The title 'Vaidik' is used in the text to describe which individual in the Mandar lineage?

(A) Vishwambhar.

(B) Shambhunath and Bandhunath.

(C) Meghnath.

(D) Fekan.

९०१. Who is the son of Harakesha from the Khaual lineage?

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Bejoli Khual.

(C) Umanath is the son of Banshi.

(D) The basic ancestral root and village of a lineage.

९०२. In the Darihara lineage, who is the son of Batu?

(A) Visho.

(B) Shri Vatsa.

(C) Suryamani, Chandramani, Punnanand, and Bhuvneshwar.

(D) Chhatuk

९०३. The individual Aniruddha is the son of whom in the Naraun lineage?

(A) Heera

(B) Manik.

(C) Rishishwar and Siddhinath

(D) Jivnath.

९०४. The individual Hemnath, who is described as a 'Grammarian' (Vaiyakaran), is associated with which lineage?

(A) Mahua Khaual.

(B) Purandar.

(C) Gopikanth, Vedanand, Nawal Kishore, Shambhunath, Anati, Anuplal, and Purushottam.

(D) Chaturbhuj.

१०५. The descendant Chaturbhuj is the son of _____ in the Sarisab lineage.

(A) Indranand and Vinayanand.

(B) Dilip and Sushil.

(C) Nutankrishna

(D) Bheyan

१०६. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the son of Purandhar?

(A) Palasi

(B) Durganath.

(C) Shaktidatt.

(D) Jyotirvid Tofalal and Shrilal

१०७. According to the Khandabala records, who is identified as the son of Mani Ram?

(A) Gokulnath

(B) Mahi is identified as the son of Mani Ram.

(C) Chaturanand and Vinod.

(D) Tirthanand.

१०८. Identify the son of Devnath mentioned in the lineage associated with the Mander village.

(A) Vamshidhar.

(B) Janardan is recorded as the son of Devnath.

(C) Bulannand

(D) Patuaha.

१०९. Which specific village is linked to the lineage of Pitambar according to the Mander records?

(A) Shrilal (son of Phuri).

(B) Ram Krishna.

(C) Mander is the village associated with Pitambar's lineage.

(D) Kumar.

११०. In the genealogical sequence for Lakshamana, which village is cited as his family's origin?

(A) Ghusout is cited as the village of origin for Lakshamana.

(B) Shyamji and Gaurendra.

(C) Dayanand.

(D) Shyambodh and Amritbodh

१११. From which village did the family of Vidyanath originate in the Sakrarhi section?

(A) Amit and Kaju.

(B) Damodar.

(C) The family of Vidyanath originated from the village of Sakrarhi.

(D) Haridev

११२. According to the text, who was the son of Ishan Nath in the Karmaha branch?

(A) Hiramani, Jamahira, Jhingur, and Giridhari are listed as the sons of Ishan Nath.

(B) Shaktinath

(C) Bhawanidatt.

(D) Shrilal (son of Phuri).

९१३. In the lineage of Rama Chandra, who is recorded as the son of Gauri and Kashi?

(A) Abhishek.

(B) Shamanand

(C) Paharalal Jha.

(D) Rama Chandra himself is recorded as the son of Kashi, who was the son of Gauri.

९१४. Who is the father of the individual named 'Ghane' mentioned in the Sakrarhi records?

(A) Tekenath is the father of Ghane.

(B) Chhotkai.

(C) Parameshwari Datta.

(D) Devidash is the son of Ganapati.

९१५. The individual 'Dulli' is recorded as the son of _____ in the Ghusout records.

(A) Bhavanandan.

(B) Nilambar, Nilkanth, and Ruvnanda

(C) Anantlal, Nandlal, and Mahanand.

(D) Rami.

९१६. Which village is associated with the 'Pana'i' lineage in the Karmaha section?

(A) Abhash and Subhash.

(B) Asha.

(C) Lalji, Ramji, and Bachha.

(D) The village associated with the Pana'i lineage is Karmaha.

९१७. Who is listed as the son of Chinta Mani in the Karmaha records?

(A) Shivanand

(B) Mohan is listed as the son of Chinta Mani.

(C) Harivandan.

(D) Dalu

९१८. The son of Devanand, according to the Karmaha records, is named _____.

(A) Barinath, Laxminath, and Teknath.

(B) Shukdev and Jagannath.

(C) Pranapati.

(D) Manghan.

९१९. Who is the son of Jagannath in the Alari records?

(A) Harinandan, Chandrabhushan, and Shyam Sundar

(B) Tatikeshwar

(C) Siddham Priya Anand

(D) Vavika is recorded as the son of Jagannath.

९२०. According to the Sakrarhi records, who is the son of Banshi?

(A) Umanath is the son of Banshi.

(B) Rahatmina

(C) Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

(D) Vivekanand, Vijay, Vinay, and Divakar.

९२१. In the records of the village Jajwal, who is the son of Bhagirath?

(A) Because it tracks hereditary data and biological lineages over centuries, similar to genetic mapping.

(B) Babulal and Pyarelal.

(C) Nandalal is recorded as the son of Bhagirath.

(D) Digaundh.

९२२. The son of Ramanand is recorded as _____, according to the Sakrarhi records.

(A) Dinanath and Chaturananand.

(B) Upendra

(C) Artha-shankar Singh.

(D) Krishnanand.

९२३. Who is the father of Ramanand in the lineage from the village of Hariam?

(A) Kangali is the father of Ramanand.

(B) Manhar.

(C) Dukharan.

(D) Janardan

९२४. According to the Pali records, who is the son of Mishra Chikkan?

(A) Belaur Garh.

(B) Amarendra

(C) Tekenath is the father of Ghane.

(D) Hariram is the son of Mishra Chikkan.

९२५. Who is the son of Harirama according to the Pachora records?

(A) Bulan.

(B) Vinodanand and Panchanand.

(C) Vasudev

(D) Manir is identified as the son of Harirama.

९२६. In the village of Naroun, who is recorded as the son of Jirvani?

(A) Devesh.

(B) Ramesh, Naval Kishore and Suresh.

(C) Shivanand

(D) Bechan is the son of Jirvani.

९२७. Identify the son of Amaru in the village of Jajwal.

(A) Manbodh

(B) Vishwanath is the son of Amaru.

(C) Bhikhari.

(D) Hingu and Mangu.

९२८. In the village of Satlakha, who is recorded as the son of Ramakrishna?

(A) Ramapati is the son of Ramakrishna.

(B) Rai Lall.

(C) Taththo, Gangesh, and Mahesh

(D) Sarisab

९२९. According to the Sodarpur records, who is the son of Rupai?

(A) Bulinath.

(B) Mohan is the son of Rupai.

(C) Jagat Singh

(D) Jaydev.

९३०. Who is the son of Nune, as mentioned in the Alaya records?

(A) Sudhakar.

(B) Tirhut.

(C) Shankar.

(D) Harikhu is the son of Nune.

९३१. Which individual is the son of Bhavani Nath in the Sakrarhi records?

(A) Chandrakant.

(B) Mahinath

(C) Bhagirath is the son of Bhavani Nath.

(D) Babulal

९३२. The son of Mahesa, in the village of Bamana, is identified as _____.

(A) Nagarjanand

(B) Vachak (or Vacha).

(C) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(D) Hariram.

९३३. Who is recorded as the son of Mahipani in the village of Karmaha?

(A) Ramakrishna is the son of Mahipani.

(B) Dr Rani.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Sarisab.

९३४. Identify the son of Girish in the Khandabala branch.

(A) Raghunandan

(B) Ganapati is the son of Girish.

(C) Sujit and Viddu.

(D) Kumarnath and Dwarikanath.

९३५. Who is the son of Ganapati in the Khandabala branch?

(A) Devidash is the son of Ganapati.

(B) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Khanam branch of Phandah).

(C) Khaual.

(D) Ratanu, Nagardhar, Vanshidhar, and Dharnidhar.

९३६. In the village of Khoual, who is the son of Raghupati?

(A) Modapati.

(B) Shripati is the son of Raghupati.

(C) Jyotirvida and Dingar.

(D) Indranath, Dayanath, Jankanath, and Lalitnath

९३७. Who is the son of Pathak Parashuram mentioned in the Mander records?

(A) Prakash and Subhash

(B) Kashi (Varanasi).

(C) Balakram and Vishnudatta are the sons of Pathak Parashuram.

(D) Vishnudatta and Shankardatta.

९३८. Identify the son of Devanand in the records of the village Barhaniyam.

(A) Bechan

(B) Bhara (Bhawara).

(C) Indranand.

(D) Jivakarna is the son of Devanand.

९३९. Who is recorded as the son of Rai Prannath in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Ajay and Dhananjay.

(B) Sodarpur

(C) Tekenath is the son of Rai Prannath.

(D) Pranapati.

९४०. In the records of the village Diguntha, who is the son of Gopinath?

(A) Pramod Kumar

(B) The descendants of Raghupati.

(C) Manbodh is the son of Gopinath.

(D) Sodarpur.

९४१. Who is the son of Manbodh in the village of Naroun?

(A) Jiveshwar is the son of Manbodh.

(B) Hiramani.

(C) Nagardhar.

(D) Udaypur.

९४२. According to the Pali records, who is the son of Manik and Tirthakrishna?

(A) Surendra, Virendra, and Bhupendra.

(B) Baidyanath Thitharo is recorded as the son of Manik.

(C) They are Pramod, Premchandra, Hemchandra, and Dilipchandra.

(D) Mayanand, Gopal, and Durganand.

९४३. Identify the son of Haridatta in the village of Sakrarhi.

(A) Ratnakar.

(B) Harishvara.

(C) Vijay.

(D) Amritnath is the son of Haridatta.

९४४. In the records of the village Gara, who is the son of Shurangkar?

(A) Ajit and Shwet.

(B) Ratidev is the son of Shurangkar.

(C) Nitish Mishra.

(D) Vishnupati.

९४५. Who is recorded as the son of Ratidev in the village of Naroun?

(A) Mathura Nath.

(B) Abhinanda is the son of Ratidev.

(C) Pashupati.

(D) Rupesh and Anupam.

९४६. In the records of the village Alaya, who is the son of Shivram?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Umanand is the son of Shivram.

(C) Dharmeshwar (Suman) and Daman.

(D) Sudhir and Sujit.

९४७. Who is the son of Ratnapati in the village of Budhwal?

(A) MBBS.

(B) Harika is the son of Ratnapati.

(C) Shambhunath

(D) Ghanshyam

९४८. According to the Sakrarhi records, who is the son of Jil?

(A) Hardatta

(B) Sarveshwar is the son of Jil.

(C) Batesh.

(D) Ramkrishna.

९४९. Who is recorded as the son of Paramashwar in the village of Pali?

(A) Rameshwar is the son of Paramashwar.

(B) Umanand and Ramanand.

(C) Chandrashekhar, Damodar, and Aniruddha.

(D) Ratnakar.

९५०. Identify the son of Kavi Krishnapati in the records of the village Pali.

(A) Udaymohan and Sanjay Mohan.

(B) Khani is the son of Kavi Krishnapati.

(C) Munilal and Sundarlal

(D) Kalanand

९५१. In the records of the village Khandabala, who is the son of Thakur Singh?

(A) Kashinath, Jhagru, Sabhapati, Pranpati, Nidhipati, Dhanpati, and Tulsi

(B) Bhagirath is the son of Thakur Singh.

(C) Mathu

(D) Baldev and Anirudh

९५२. Who is the son of Inreshwar in the village of Darihara?

(A) Shatanjiva, Bhoranath, Modnarayana, Mitrakara, and Harinath.

(B) Shivanandan is the son of Inreshwar.

(C) Itarshekhar.

(D) Inspector in the Delhi Police.

૧૫૩. Identify the son of Maheshwar in the village of Sakrarhi.

(A) Dambhu.

(B) Shrirama

(C) Nripateshwar is the son of Maheshwar.

(D) Jagan

૧૫૪. In the records of the village Karmaha, who is the son of Yoganand?

(A) Shardanand and Shyamakant.

(B) Ratidev is the son of Shurangkar.

(C) Genalal (Thakkan) and Govindlal.

(D) Kunjan is the son of Yoganand.

૧૫૫. Who is the son of Chandeshwar in the village of Sodarpur?

(A) Shivashwar is the son of Chandeshwar.

(B) Lal, Anup, Tota and Kalanath.

(C) Bacharan.

(D) Vishnudev

૧૫૬. According to the records of the village Karmaha, who is the son of Bachkan?

(A) Hridayamani.

(B) Kanhai is the son of Kushal.

(C) Mandhan is the son of Bachkan.

(D) Uma-shankar and Jaya-shankar.

૧૫૭. Identify the son of Jaynath in the village of Khandabala.

(A) Bheshnath (alias Kalin).

(B) Balkrishna.

(C) Shrikant.

(D) Raghunath is the son of Jaynath.

૧૫૮. Who is recorded as the son of Digambar in the village of Mander?

(A) Kalanath is the son of Digambar.

(B) Sarisab.

(C) Tirthamani and Basant Lal.

(D) Shatanjiva, Bhoranath, Modnarayana, Mitrakara, and Harinath.

૧૫૯. Who is the son of Pan Panchan in the village of Pandua?

(A) Nunulal and Ganesha.

(B) Shravan Kumar and Shivkumar.

(C) Bodhnath is the son of Pan Panchan.

(D) Harideva

૧૬૦. According to the records of the village Satlakha, who is the son of Pan Laxmipati?

(A) Pan Dharmanand and Pan Jaydatta are the sons of Pan Laxmipati.

(B) Jhallabh (alias Vinayanand).

(C) Son Kariyam.

(D) Basukinath and Subodhnath

९६१. Identify the son of Vishwanath in the village of Hariam.

(A) Nityanand

(B) Jaykrishna is the son of Vishwanath.

(C) Mandar Pachahi.

(D) Vulinath

९६२. In the records of the village Belauch, who is the son of Dhaniram?

(A) Vavinath is the son of Dhaniram.

(B) Jayant and Yashwant.

(C) Shivpati, Gunpati, and Indrapati

(D) Govardhan.

९६३. In the lineage of Chaturbhuj, who is recorded as his son?

(A) Bhairav.

(B) Vidvanesh (à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥ à¤µà¤¨à¥‡à¤¶).

(C) Varinath Jha.

(D) Commercial Taxes Officer.

९६४. Who was the father of the three sons Uma Nath, Jagannath, and Prannath?

(A) Manik.

(B) Harishwar (à¤¿à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤°).

(C) Parmeshwar

(D) Soni and Poshan.

९६५. Who was the father of Ray Nityanand in the Valiyas lineage?

(A) Babunandan

(B) Raghunath and Lakshminath

(C) Trivikram Bhatta

(D) Lala (à¤²à¤¾à¤²à¤¾).

९६६. Raghunandan and Harinandan are the sons of _____.

(A) Vishwakarma and Sushil

(B) Rai Shambhunath.

(C) Pitho, Gangesh, and Bhavesh.

(D) Devkinandan (à¤¦à¥‡à¤µà¤•à¥€à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¨).

९६७. The son of Thakur Pati Singh is identified as _____.

(A) Haranath.

(B) Professor.

(C) Bab Girishwar Singh (à¤µà¤¾à¤µà¤- à¤¹à¤—à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¸à¤¿).

(D) Damodar

९६८. In the Chhabnu lineage, who is identified as the son of Chhabnu?

(A) Mithranath.

(B) Balhi (à¤¬à¤¾à¤²à¤¿).

(C) Taranath, Dharmnath, and Bhagiratha.

(D) Babunath.

१६९. Who is the son of Anand mentioned in the genealogical records?

(A) Govind

(B) Narayan.

(C) Kanh.

(D) Silauri (à¤²à¤¸à¥Œà¤¿à¥€).

१७०. Who is recorded as the son of Jeevdhar?

(A) Gopikrishna, Vijayakrishna and Pramodakrishna

(B) Nenak

(C) Sundar.

(D) Shardanand and Shyamakant.

१७१. Who is the son of Vidyanath in the Naraon lineage?

(A) Nibhak

(B) Ekahara

(C) Pali

(D) Nityanand.

१७२. Who is identified as the son of Ganpati?

(A) Revati and Vishweshwar

(B) Devpati

(C) Devnath.

(D) Maheshwar.

१७३. Devpati's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Panchuka

(B) Lokpati

(C) Anandu, Mahanand, Nagendra, and Shantinath.

(D) Gopinath

१७४. Who are the two sons of Leshpati mentioned in the lineage?

(A) The children are Judawan, Prabhunath, and Dinanath.

(B) Narottam

(C) Raghunath and Shivnath

(D) Deshual

१७५. Shrinath's son is Vavinandan, who is also known by what name?

(A) Vaidyanath

(B) Ramendranarayan.

(C) Jaydev, Vasudev, Devkinandan, and Barinath

(D) Heera

१७६. Who is recorded as the son of Giridhari?

(A) Shri Nandan Singh.

(B) Panji Gane, Panji Khokhe, and Nare

(C) Umakant.

(D) Raghunandan

૧૭૭. Shrinandan's son is identified as _____.

(A) Kamalnayan

(B) Anand

(C) Mukunda.

(D) Shakha Panji.

૧૭૮. Who are the two sons of Anand listed in the Mandar records?

(A) Girijanand and Sudhakant.

(B) Anandakar and Shubhankar

(C) Diyanand and Kashinath

(D) Ashoknath.

૧૭૯. Who is the son of Takenath in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Kripanath and Jivanath.

(B) Panchanand and Shrimohan.

(C) Mayakanth

(D) Loknath

૧૮૦. Who are the two sons of Shikhan mentioned in the records?

(A) Mahipati and Chandrapathi

(B) Dharmeshwar.

(C) Kamalnayan and Apchh

(D) Vijaymohan, Abhaymohan, and Sanjaymohan

૧૮૧. Pa. Raghunath is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Ganganand.

(B) Pan Muni.

(C) Parisara.

(D) Batuknath

૧૮૨. Who is the son of Loknath recorded in the Harayam lineage?

(A) Sundar.

(B) Deobandhu, Narendra, Vishwabandhu, Dinbandhu and Priyabandhu.

(C) Nitish Mishra.

(D) Barinath

૧૮૩. Who is the son of Lekhnath in the records?

(A) The Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda.

(B) Taranath

(C) Narayan

(D) Lilanand and Prabhakar.

૧૮૪. Name the four sons of Taranath listed in the text.

(A) Lakshmidhara

(B) Jirkhan

(C) Ramanath, Kalinath, Shrinath and Poshanath

(D) Rudi.

९८५. Kedarnath's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Mandhan.

(B) Rishishwar

(C) Rashpati

(D) Lakshmikant.

९८६. Vaidya Rishishwar is the father of which two sons?

(A) Revati

(B) Bhaskar, Manish and Dhoona.

(C) Vabh Jivanpati Singh.

(D) Rishishwar and Siddhinath

९८७. Vansh Bihari's son is identified as _____.

(A) Shankardatta, Gauridatta, Shambhudatta, and Bhikhiya.

(B) Nandipati and Chatrapati.

(C) Gopinath

(D) Ugranarayan, Shinarayan, Anandnarayan and Indranarayan

९८८. Who is recorded as the son of Tamnath?

(A) Chakrapani.

(B) Gopinath

(C) Chumman.

(D) Pyarelal

९८९. Who is the son of Lakshmidatta in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Harkhik

(B) Manik Chand

(C) Tushar Kumar.

(D) Mangu

९९०. Bihari Lal is recorded as the son of which individual?

(A) Rupnarayan and Anupnarayan

(B) Parvaya

(C) Raghupati.

(D) Sanjay.

९९१. Who is the son of Ghantnanand?

(A) Mansukh.

(B) Abhiram

(C) Umanath, Ramanath, Vaiyakarana Roopnath, and Bhavnath.

(D) Bhairavanand (alias Bugi).

९९२. Mandhan's son is identified as _____.

(A) Anil.

(B) Kishorik.

(C) Raghunandan

(D) Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.

९९३. Name the four sons of Raghunandan mentioned in the text.

(A) Mayanandan, Devkinandan, Mahavir and Motinandan

(B) Praneshwar and Ohari.

(C) Kantir

(D) Shankardatta.

९९४. Who is recorded as the son of Tikanath?

(A) Fakir

(B) Girapati

(C) Mithranath.

(D) Shivshankar and Vishnu.

९९५. Who is the son of Jivan listed in the Pali lineage?

(A) Virendra, Surendra, and Dhirendra

(B) Anant Kumar and Lalan Kumar.

(C) Suryanarayana

(D) Yognath

९९६. Who is the son of Tamnanand?

(A) Belbari vasi Shivanand Jha lineage.

(B) Pratitkar (or Udaykar, Lakshmikar, Shrikar).

(C) Goni.

(D) Amarnath

९९७. Nityanand is the son of which individual?

(A) Kheman and Nitidha.

(B) Murlinarayanpur.

(C) Dhirendra and Virendra

(D) Chhota

९९८. Who are the two sons of Nityanand (alias Ghurghur)?

(A) Muktaram and Khoshali.

(B) Shripati.

(C) Purnanand and Shobhanand

(D) Ambuj

९९९. Who is identified as the son of Shripat?

(A) Kamlu, Gandhi, Shubhe, Andu, and Viru.

(B) Rashpati

(C) Aniruddha

(D) His sons are Basudev, Roma, and Umika.

१०००. Harinath is the son of which individual?

(A) Hridayamani.

(B) Sandeep and Sagar

(C) Lochan (alias Shivnath)

(D) Yashodanand and Lalnanand

१००१. Who are the two sons of Vivajan listed in the Khandwala lineage?

(A) Keshavnath.

(B) Ajaynath and Harshanath

(C) Harikant.

(D) Shambhu

१००२. Who is recorded as the son of Hridaymani?

(A) Dayanand and Gajanand

(B) Motinandan

(C) Nanbh.

(D) Diwakant, Sundarkant, and Chotelal.

१००३. Pa. Dhanshyam's son is identified as _____.

(A) Khelandand, Dhiranand and Mantook

(B) Ayush.

(C) Shyamnath

(D) Narendra, Naresh, and Bhavesh.

१००४. Who is the son of Shyamnath mentioned in the records?

(A) Amritnath

(B) Laxmidatt

(C) Mahesh Kant.

(D) Shantikar of Udanpur Jijwal

१००५. Vanshinath is the father of which individual?

(A) Jappu and Banmali.

(B) Markandeya

(C) Ramanath

(D) Lal.

१००६. Pa. Gharharan's son is identified as _____.

(A) Ajuman, Videshwar, and Faturi.

(B) Kanh.

(C) Lochan (alias Shivnath)

(D) Janardan

१००७. Who is recorded as the son of Janardan?

(A) Lakshmikant

(B) Ramsena

(C) The genealogical records and lineages of Maithil Brahmins.

(D) Bhagwat Narayan, the son of Chiranjiv from Tisaunt.

१००८. Dukhranjan is the father of which individual?

(A) Ramakant and Vishnukant.

(B) Shakha Panji.

(C) Vishweshwar

(D) Balin

१००९. Who is the son of Dharmeshwar?

(A) Shivnath, Ruranath, and Devnath

(B) Rupnath

(C) Diyanand and Kashinath

(D) Rai Jayanarayan.

१०१०. Kamlakant's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Tetarihar.

(B) Jangal.

(C) Vasudev

(D) Teaching Panini Grammar (Vyakarana).

१०११. Who is the son of Vasudev mentioned in the records?

(A) Irauri.

(B) Jivnath

(C) Nena

(D) Baidyanath, Vishwanath, and Jagannath

१०१२. Who is the son of Ray Vagish?

(A) M.M. Devendra (alias Balakrishna) and Mahendra.

(B) Ranganath is the son of Balaram.

(C) Kamdev.

(D) Chintamani

१०१३. Who is the father of Tamikar in the records?

(A) Nishikant from the Behat Khandwala clan.

(B) Subhashchandra, Vibhashchandra, Prabhashchandra, and Shribhashchandra

(C) Manbodh

(D) Kamal

१०१४. Tamikar's son is identified as _____.

(A) Bulannand

(B) Shivanand.

(C) Kashinath

(D) The descendants of Raghupati.

१०१५. Who is recorded as the son of Ramapati?

(A) Manik Chand

(B) Lala and Kali.

(C) Belunch, through Prannath (son of Manahar).

(D) Professor.

१०१६. Manik is the father of which individual?

(A) Mathuranath

(B) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra Varttika).

(C) The specific maternal or ancestral line was not verifiable at the time of recording.

(D) M.M. Pathyak Ummanand.

१०१७. Who is identified as the son of Mathuranath?

(A) To ensure lineage purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by maintaining detailed genealogical records.

(B) Shivanand.

(C) Ghanghi.

(D) Nityanand

१०१८. Vanshidhar's son is identified as _____.

(A) Ratnapati and Sukdev.

(B) Kirtidhar

(C) Ramlal and Shyamlal.

(D) Bhairavlal

१०१९. Who is the son of Ramanath in the Bhavanidatta lineage?

(A) Bhavanidatta

(B) The West ('Paschim desh-sa agat').

(C) Janardan.

(D) Shankardatta, Gauridatta, Shambhudatta, and Bhikhiya.

१०२०. Sundar's son is identified as _____.

(A) Jhapatlal.

(B) Brahmanand.

(C) Mahesh

(D) Pagu.

१०२१. Bhavdev is the father of which individual?

(A) Vahramani.

(B) Ramanath.

(C) Rashmohan and Banmali.

(D) Jivkarna

१०२२. Dhanshyam Das is the father of which individual?

(A) Nandan

(B) Matikar.

(C) Balkrishna, Shrikrishna, Jaikrishna, and Ramkrishna

(D) Horil

१०२३. Who is recorded as the son of Jivkarna?

(A) Manbodh is the son of Gopinath.

(B) Chandrakala, Suryakala, Pavankala, Subhara, Shubhakala, and Shashikala.

(C) Nibhak

(D) Rurdatta

१०२४. Mahipati's son is identified as _____.

(A) Ajay, Abhay, and Nirbhay Kumar

(B) Bhagvandatta.

(C) Dharmai

(D) Ashutosh.

१०२५. Shriram's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Dharmanand, Sharmanand, and Karmanand.

(B) Gunpati, Krishnapati, Sudhapati, and Narapati

(C) Dih.

(D) Vavik

१०२६. Who is identified as the son of Vavik?

(A) Dih.

(B) His children are Bhikhan, Bhairav, and Bhulna.

(C) Sandahpur.

(D) Yogik

१०२७. Vaidyanath is the father of which individual?

(A) Damodar

(B) Rameshwar.

(C) Harideva.

(D) Jagannath, Upendra, Bhupendra, and Amarendra.

१०२८. Gopan's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Vishram.

(B) Jagatnath, Amarnath, Dwarikanath, and Devnath.

(C) Ramapati

(D) Garibnath (Keshavnath)

१०२९. Who is the son of Damodar in the Ratnanath lineage?

(A) Ratnanath

(B) Raghudev, Babu, Shivdev, and Haridev

(C) Choke

(D) Gonu.

१०३०. Bachu's son is identified as _____.

(A) Mangu

(B) Dharmeshwar (Suman) and Daman.

(C) Harijeev, Hari, and Dhanaram.

(D) Vishwanath

१०३१. Who is identified as the son of Bhavanidatta?

(A) Damru-pati Singh.

(B) Indranand, Chumitlal, Satyanarayan, and Panchanand.

(C) Arjun

(D) Takenath

१०३२. Vahudi is the father of which individual?

(A) Ratnapati

(B) BA BL (Vakil)

(C) Shrutidhar.

(D) Mahesh and Bandhu

१०३३. Who is the son of Arjun recorded in the records?

(A) Govind, Harishwar, Bandhu, and Arjun

(B) Nandlal.

(C) Daruk.

(D) Vidyanidhi

१०३४. Vishwanath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Vibhakara

(B) Vishnudatta.

(C) Khagnath

(D) Vivekanand and Hiranand.

१०३५. Who is recorded as the son of Vishnupati?

(A) Bhaiyo Giridhari

(B) Modnarayan

(C) Domai.

(D) Viski

१०३६. Who is the son of Mohan in the records?

(A) Sanjay

(B) Satalakha

(C) Hriday Ram

(D) Bhavaninath

१०३७. Pa. Lachi's son is identified as _____.

(A) Sugak

(B) Lakshmidhara.

(C) Bhaiya and Hiya.

(D) Anand.

१०३८. Who is the father of Harshamani in the records?

(A) Chandramani

(B) Paharalal Jha.

(C) Vidyakant and Umapati.

(D) Jagannath.

१०३९. Ramghan's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Ramanand

(B) Raghunath

(C) Nath.

(D) Bhavnath Suta.

१०४०. Vasudev is the father of which individual?

(A) Bhau (alias Fakir).

(B) Manbodh is the son of Gopinath.

(C) Harpati

(D) Ugreshwar.

१०४१. Who is identified as the son of Harpati?

(A) Kedarnath

(B) Chetnath Singh.

(C) Jaypati

(D) Hareram (alias Hari).

१०४२. Pa. Yogi's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Dhanukdhari and Dharnidhara.

(B) Babua.

(C) Khagnath

(D) Dinajayanth

१०४३. Who is recorded as the son of Thithi?

(A) Bhikh-khu.

(B) Jay Kishor

(C) Pituk.

(D) Lekheshwar

१०४४. Vaidya Thothi's son is identified as _____.

(A) Palasi

(B) Manir is identified as the son of Harirama.

(C) Jirkhan

(D) Harichandra and Krishnachandra.

१०४५. Who are the two sons of Devnath listed in the records?

(A) Hiranya and Gopal

(B) Kumudananda.

(C) Prithvi.

(D) Sodarpur.

१०४६. Hiranya's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Lakshmidhar.

(B) Shukdev and Jagannath.

(C) Vavik

(D) Kashinath.

१०४७. Mohan (alias Premnath) is the father of which individual?

(A) Munsi

(B) Upendra and Nagendra.

(C) Virnarayan and Bhagirath.

(D) Kirtinath

१०४८. Rama Nath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Rai Mahavallabh.

(B) Manir

(C) Rai Jayanarayan.

(D) Raghunath

१०४९. Name the two sons of Batia recorded in the text.

(A) Kashinath.

(B) Mahua Khaual.

(C) Indranath and Chintanath

(D) Navaranga.

१०५०. Pushpi's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Govind Lal.

(B) Brahmins, Kayasthas (Karn Kayastha), and Kshatriyas.

(C) Chidhanath

(D) Kujoli.

१०५१. Who are the two sons of Ganganath (alias Phude)?

(A) Lawyer (Vakeel).

(B) Chetnath and Vidyanath

(C) Umanand and Ramanand.

(D) Jhapatlal.

१०५२. Natha's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Jyotirvida and Dingar.

(B) Chandranand (alias Chhotu).

(C) Vishwanath

(D) Daridra (à¤¦à¤°à¤¿à¤¿à¤¾).

१०५३. Who is identified as the son of Kedar?

(A) Mangnu.

(B) Thakurdutta

(C) Bhola Nath

(D) Uttar.

१०५४. Gauridatta's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Sarisab

(B) Lakshman

(C) Lakshminath

(D) Baherarhi.

१०५५. Who is the father of Yoganath in the records?

(A) Chhandogya.

(B) Lakshman

(C) Khashpur Gram.

(D) Itranand

१०५६. Who is identified as the son of Pa. Chan?

(A) Suryanarayan.

(B) FRCS (Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons).

(C) Vishwanath

(D) Sundarnath

१०५७. Jyotishi Vanabh's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Harinam

(B) Jhingur from the Karmaha clan.

(C) Nandkishore, Jugalkishore, and Kamalkishore.

(D) A branching genealogical record that tracks individual families and their modern descendants.

१०५८. Shami's son is identified as _____.

(A) Dhanshyam

(B) Shivshankar.

(C) Surapati.

(D) Revati

१०५९. Who are the two sons of Nakchedi listed in the records?

(A) Navinchandra.

(B) Vaidyanath and Devnath

(C) Rishu Kashyap

(D) Satya-narayan, Kapileshwar, and Bhuvane-shwar.

१०६०. Meghnath is the father of which individual?

(A) Shyamnath

(B) Dalu

(C) Tufani

(D) Bhairav

१०६१. Who is identified as the son of Shyamnath in the Ranglal lineage?

(A) Raghuram and Abhiram.

(B) Eknath

(C) Ranglal

(D) Tantra Vartika.

१०६२. Jivan's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Nityanand, Pan Punyanand, Babuan, and Ramanand

(B) Inspector in the Delhi Police.

(C) Dullahe and Chatrapati.

(D) Premnath

१०६३. Who is identified as the son of Premnath?

(A) Laxmikant, Jayakant, Shitikanth, and Sokhe.

(B) Eknath

(C) Mahipati and Chandrapathi

(D) Dayanath

१०६४. Dhabala is the father of which individual?

(A) Manbodh and Bhagwan Dev alias Turkau.

(B) Naththubh

(C) Bhaiya (alias Shrikrishna), Bandhu, and Purandar.

(D) Bhavanath and Naresh

१०६५. Who is identified as the son of Kamlanath?

(A) Shaktinath

(B) Bhaiyo.

(C) Jaynath and Bholanath.

(D) Premlal and Keshivalal

१०६६. Kaushalyanandan (alias Dularnath) is the father of which individual?

(A) Nikanand

(B) Shubhankar.

(C) Shri Kumar, Basawan, Vidash, Nidhu, Begum, and Bhanukar.

(D) Ratiklal

१०६७. Rishipati's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Amitesh.

(B) Sambodh and Haribodh.

(C) Bhimnath

(D) Aniruddha.

१०६८. Who is recorded as the son of Lotai?

(A) Basuki.

(B) Ruranand, Jhulanand and Yugal.

(C) Their father is Banmali.

(D) Haridev

१०६९. Hiru's son is identified as _____.

(A) Vijayakanta and Natha.

(B) Krishnanand.

(C) Savalal and Sonelal

(D) Gonin

१०७०. Who are the two sons of Bhimnath mentioned in the records?

(A) Mohan

(B) Isahpur Pali.

(C) Jiveshwar and Ruranath

(D) Sanjeev and Sameer.

१०७१. Who is recorded as the son of Manik in the Gosai lineage?

(A) Babua and Shubhankar.

(B) Gosai

(C) Dipka.

(D) Vinodanand and Panchanand.

१०७२. Gosai's son is identified as _____.

(A) Jagannath.

(B) State Bank of India.

(C) Vikram and Dukharan

(D) Damodar

१०७३. Ugra Singh is the father of which individual?

(A) Umesh, Sushil, Bindunath, and Yoganath.

(B) Ravindranath.

(C) Jagat Singh

(D) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

१०७४. Who are the two sons of Nidhinath mentioned in the records?

(A) Narsam.

(B) Shyamnath.

(C) Shivshankar and Ruranath

(D) Engineer (Abhiyanta).

१०७५. Ranglal is the father of which individual?

(A) Chandidatta.

(B) Alay.

(C) Panchmani

(D) Harinandan.

१०७६. Who is recorded as the son of Harishankar?

(A) Dipesh.

(B) Subhara

(C) Mohan

(D) Vakil (Lawyer).

१०७७. Who is identified as the son of Hitendra Singh?

(A) Dharmanath.

(B) Vishwanath.

(C) Jagdishnandan Singh

(D) Achyuta.

१०७८. Bhup Singh's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Vishnu Singh

(B) Babulal, Bihari Lal, Mayanath, and Yashodhara.

(C) Balakrishna and Gopalakrishna

(D) Kidhar

१०७९. Who is identified as the son of Vishnu Singh?

(A) Yoganath.

(B) Nagendra Kishore.

(C) Shiromani.

(D) Ray Dev Narayan

१०८०. Ray Rup Narayan is the father of which individual (alias Kamnarayan)?

(A) Bhudar.

(B) Ratnanand.

(C) Sonmani

(D) Vasundhar

१०८१. Kavi Shyamnath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Anand

(B) The pursuit of livelihood (Ajeevikarth).

(C) Jagat Singh

(D) Maheshwar

१०८२. Who are the two sons of Maheshwar mentioned in the records?

(A) Devi Mishra.

(B) Krishnanand.

(C) Govind

(D) Shrikrishna and Balkrishna

१०८३. Son's son is identified as _____.

(A) Vishwanath, Maujilal, and Jagdish.

(B) Patha Panji.

(C) Raiyo

(D) Noni.

१०८४. Raiyo is the father of which individual?

(A) Chandreshwar

(B) Shamanand

(C) Krishnamani and Chandramohan.

(D) Sundar

१०८५. Who is the son of Bachkan recorded in the records?

(A) Purivya.

(B) Dharmanand.

(C) Teni

(D) Tilak.

१०८६. Who is recorded as the son of Umakant?

(A) Praptinath

(B) Saryan, Tulsidatt, and Lakshmidatta.

(C) Dhanpati.

(D) Ruchikar.

१०८७. Natik Dharanath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Durganand.

(B) Gopal.

(C) Ratanpani, Narsingh, and Girishwar.

(D) Vavi Gananath

१०८८. Who is identified as the son of Vavi Gananath?

(A) Khushilal

(B) Chandogya

(C) Marichai

(D) Shantinath

१०८९. Keshav is the father of which two sons listed in the records?

(A) Panchmani

(B) Ghanshyam.

(C) Satyanarayan and Ramnarayan

(D) Bhikh.

१०९०. Markandeya's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Vir

(B) Rudi.

(C) Udaybhatt

(D) Lal, Anup, Tota and Kalanath.

१०९१. Who is identified as the son of Panchkaudi?

(A) Shyamnath

(B) Babunath

(C) Gudar.

(D) Ram

१०९२. Phaninath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Sanphul

(B) Shambhu and Kundan.

(C) Bholanath

(D) Labhatan.

१०९३. Who is recorded as the son of Bholanath?

(A) Anandakar.

(B) Amarnath

(C) Ravisharma, Harisharma, and Lakshmisharma.

(D) They represent specific branch lineages or Muls like Sodarpur.

१०९४. Tirthamani's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Yogmani

(B) Ramakant and Tulakant.

(C) Vishwanath

(D) Gondu.

१०९५. Who is identified as the son of Yogmani?

(A) Virendra, Jnanendra, Anurag, and Anand

(B) Kashinath and Baidyanath.

(C) Tekmani

(D) Jaykishore and Kamalkishore.

१०९६. Thakurpati's son is identified as _____.

(A) Kalhuwa Khori Sodarpur

(B) Chidpati

(C) Jagdish, Kamlakant, Tulakrishna, Satyanarayan, and Hariam.

(D) Murlidhar, Shantidhar, and Digambar.

१०९७. Damodar Singh is the father of which individual?

(A) Gopinath Singh

(B) He held an MA degree.

(C) Gokulanand and Mathuranand.

(D) Ghanshyam, Lakshman-ram, and Ram-das.

१०९८. Who is recorded as the son of Gopinath Singh?

(A) Shivananda, Yogananda, Ananda, Divakanta, and Bholananda.

(B) Raghunandan

(C) Ruchinath Singh

(D) Belabari

१०९९. Kishornath's son is identified as _____.

(A) Durganand

(B) Gyanesh

(C) Shrikar.

(D) Punyanath

११००. Babureya's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Krishnakant, Indrakant, Suryakant, and Mahakant

(B) Mander is the village associated with Pitambar's lineage.

(C) Ashutosh.

(D) Harinandan

११०१. Who is the father of Shivlal in the Rurdutt lineage?

(A) Surendra and Virendra

(B) Vikal

(C) Rurdutt

(D) Abhinandan Mishra.

११०२. Who is the father of Damodar in the Shivlal lineage?

(A) Kantir

(B) Shivlal

(C) Virendra, Surendra, and Dhirendra

(D) Life Insurance (Jeevan Bima Karmi).

११०३. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Damodar, son of Shivlal.

(A) Ekihara

(B) Dhrupchandra.

(C) Palasi Majhoura

(D) Chikabh.

११०४. Who is the son of Damodar in the lineage associated with the maternal house of Ekihara?

(A) MM Brindavan Chandra

(B) Bhavaninath and Parmanando.

(C) Jagat and Bhim.

(D) Shaktinath

११०५. MM Brindavan Chandra's son, Ratnakar, belongs to which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) Khushi.

(B) Khaual

(C) Naresh

(D) Vasudeva.

११०६. Who is the father of Maneshwar in the Sitanath lineage?

(A) Master (Teacher)

(B) Jagatpur (Mahi-shi Budhwar).

(C) Nandishwar

(D) Phalgun, Arjun, and Chedika

११०७. Nandishwar's son, Maneshwar, belongs to which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) Gonin.

(B) Samaveda.

(C) Santlal

(D) Vudhwal

११०८. List the five sons of Nandishwar mentioned in the text.

(A) Tejeshwar, Lokeshwar, Gangeshwar, Durgeshwar, and Parmeshwar

(B) Dharanidhar

(C) The village of Koilakh.

(D) Dineshwar

१११०९. Who is the son of Bacha from the Darihara lineage?

(A) Mahesh and Kanhaiya.

(B) Gangoli.

(C) Batahu, Babuni, Gumani, Nagardhari, and Kunja

(D) Vidyanath

१११०. Vidyanath, the son of Bacha, is associated with which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) Viklal Mishra.

(B) Sodarpur

(C) Political Science.

(D) Ajaynath and Harshanath

१११११. Who is the father of Artinath in the Tufani lineage?

(A) Kulapati.

(B) Kali.

(C) Tufani

(D) Krishnaram and Balkrishna

१११२. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Artinath.

(A) Pramod Chandra, Subodh Chandra, Prabodh Chandra, and Ramchandra.

(B) Banu.

(C) Vishnudev

(D) Bamhaniyam

१११३. Who are the sons of Maheshwar mentioned in the Sarisab lineage?

(A) Achyut Vaibhav.

(B) Durganand.

(C) Vindhyanath, Vighneshwar, and Indreshwar

(D) Shiromani and Dinamani.

१११४. Raghuram's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Diwakant, Sundarkant, and Chotelal.

(B) Janjwal

(C) Hirai

(D) Ashutosh (son of Ramanand).

१११५. Who is the father of Narottam in the Raghuram lineage?

(A) Raghuram

(B) Nakchedi.

(C) Raman.

(D) Ganapati and Haridatta.

१११६. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Narottam.

(A) Laxmikant.

(B) Raghunath

(C) Sudhakant

(D) Karmiyan

१११७. Who is the father of Purushottam Mushnan?

(A) Ratinpati, Chatrapati, and Sangram

(B) Raghupati.

(C) Narottam

(D) Sidhtikar.

१११८. Who is the father of Dharni Narayan in the Manir lineage?

(A) Manir

(B) Sahbazpur.

(C) Vaiyaakaran

(D) Ganeshdatt is the son of Nilambar.

१११९. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Dharni Narayan.

(A) Shubhankar

(B) Horil

(C) Kujauli

(D) Nageshwar and Lakshmishwar.

११२०. List the four sons of Purushottam mentioned in the lineage associated with Viski.

(A) Shidhar and Shalandhar

(B) 167

(C) Devidutt, Gauridutt, Shambhudutt, and Ishwaridutt

(D) Lalbehari.

१११९. Who is the father of Bachru and Lakshminath in the Choke lineage?

(A) Chintamani.

(B) Choke

(C) Hari, Devanand, Kamlapati, Kamalnayan, and Rishikesh.

(D) Sanu Kumar

१११२. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Bachru and Lakshminath.

(A) Ashok, Sarayug and Shankar.

(B) Pabauli.

(C) Purnia.

(D) Viski

१११३. Who is the father of Lakshmipati Shalipani?

(A) Registrar (BA).

(B) Vivekanand.

(C) Phalgun, Ajuman, and Lotna.

(D) Manohar

१११४. Identify the father of Kanth in the Raghunandan lineage.

(A) Raghunandan

(B) Nandkishore, Jugalkishore, and Kamalkishore.

(C) Jaydev, Vasudev, Devkinandan, and Barinath

(D) Chhandoga.

१११५. Kanth's maternal lineage (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Shridhar

(B) Vaiya. Punyanath.

(C) Batabhi

(D) Sultanpur.

१११६. List the three sons of Kanth mentioned in the lineage associated with Mandar.

(A) Shuchikar.

(B) Krishnanand.

(C) Bhagirath, Gangaram, and Maniram

(D) Ratnanand.

१११७. Gopinath's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Lakshman (from Budhwal).

(B) Khaual

(C) Veernarayan and Bechu

(D) Vanshidhar (Dharanand), Jayanand, and Gayanand

१११८. Who is the father of Banmali in the Pranpati lineage?

(A) Pranpati

(B) Shaktinath

(C) Ajay Kumar alias Munna.

(D) Bhagirath, Fakiran, and Mathuranath.

११२९. Who are the three sons of Kashinath in the Banmali lineage?

(A) Baidyanath and Singheshwar.

(B) Raghurudra.

(C) Bhola Nath

(D) Nilambar, Nilkanth, and Ruvnanda

११३०. Who is the father of Manganiratna in the Budhai lineage?

(A) Bataha, Ishwaridatt, and Giridharika.

(B) Budhai

(C) Chaturanand, Bhoganand, Yoganand, and Bhatt.

(D) Dr Jayakant

११३१. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Manganiratna.

(A) Sushilnath, Bhaktinath, Ashoknath, Vijaynath, and Jitunath.

(B) Ganganath and Lalitnath.

(C) Parisara

(D) A full introduction comprises 32 ancestral lineages.

११३२. Who are the two sons of Manganiratna?

(A) Lekhnath and Damodar.

(B) Babuday.

(C) Raghunandan and Hrishikesh

(D) Rakesh, Vimlesh, and Kamlesh.

११३३. Hrishikesh's son, Jagannath, belongs to which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) Hiramani, Jamahira, Jhingur, and Giridhari are listed as the sons of Ishan Nath.

(B) Nunulal

(C) Sodarpur

(D) Bhavani Datta is the father of Gopal.

११३४. Who is the father of Shyam in the Jagannath lineage?

(A) Dukhmohan

(B) Jagannath

(C) Naresh Mohan, Bhavesh, Ravindra, Arvind, Manoranjan, and Niranjan.

(D) Shambhunath and Vishwanath.

११३५. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Shyam.

(A) Balabodha, Subodha, and Manabodha.

(B) Kujauli

(C) Ugendra and Surendra.

(D) Kashinath.

११३६. Who is the father of Sundar in the Mukunda lineage?

(A) Mahavir

(B) Mukunda

(C) Laxmidev

(D) Vishnudev.

११३७. Sundar's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Kirtinath.

(B) Pali

(C) Mohilal

(D) Shridhar and Mohan

११३८. Who is the son of Hariram with the maternal house of Vudhwal?

(A) Nima Tekwal

(B) Kalakant.

(C) Baidyanath

(D) Markandeya

११३९. Who is the son of Purushottam associated with the maternal house of Khaual?

(A) Sathu.

(B) Bodhan Sukhet

(C) Kantikar and Banmali

(D) Nilkanth

११४०. Who is the father of Muralidhar and Banshidhar?

(A) Virbal and Bhairav

(B) Bholanath.

(C) Bachai

(D) Upamana Khanda.

११४१. Muralidhar and Banshidhar belong to which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) Prabhakar.

(B) Amarnath and Samarnath.

(C) Ravindranath and Narendranath.

(D) Khandwala

११४२. Who is the father of Govind in the Veni lineage?

(A) Harikrishna and Satlakha

(B) Veni

(C) Jinilaal from the Kujouli clan.

(D) Jhuvaro

११४३. Govind's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Panchuka

(B) Karmiyan

(C) Yantranath, Matinath, Punyanath, and Tejnath.

(D) Krishnanand

११४४. Who is the father of Ramanand in the Keshi lineage?

(A) Keshi

(B) Morasanda Gram branch

(C) Maho Gotrupnath.

(D) Dayananda, Mayananda, Sarvananda and Shankara.

११४५. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Ramanand.

(A) Valiyas

(B) Gana

(C) Phul

(D) Rutchanath and Kirtinath.

११४६. Who is the father of Devkrishna in the Narottam lineage?

(A) Narottam

(B) Yantranath, Matinath, Punyanath, and Tejnath.

(C) Gyanendra and Uttamnath.

(D) Natthu and Nandkumar.

११४७. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Devkrishna.

(A) Master Baidyanath.

(B) Sarisab

(C) Narayan.

(D) Singheshwar

११४८. Who is the father of Ummanand in the Bhairav lineage?

(A) Bhaktikar.

(B) Dharu and Krishnapati.

(C) Vira

(D) Bhairav

११४९. Ummanand's maternal lineage (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Satalakha

(B) Kashinath.

(C) Vishnuchand and Maheshchand.

(D) Bhagirath (alias Rurudev).

११५०. MM Nainan is the son of which individual?

(A) Nishikant from the Behat Khandwala clan.

(B) The maternal grandfather's lineage.

(C) Ruchinath Singh.

(D) Dayaram

११५१. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of MM Nainan.

(A) Lakshminath.

(B) Bhola

(C) Acharya.

(D) Bhatipali

११५२. Who is the father of Shalipani in the Ramkrishna lineage?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Naraun.

(C) Bhagavan.

(D) Ramkrishna

११५३. Who is the father of Krishnaram and Gangaram in the Dashrath lineage?

(A) Dwarkanath.

(B) Dashrath

(C) Vedanand.

(D) Vidyapati Singh.

११५४. Krishnaram's son Chitaru belongs to which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) Paoli

(B) Kanhaiya, Shyamlal, Jhumak-lal, and Bacharia.

(C) Devnandan.

(D) Shilanath and Yashodhar

११५५. Who is the father of Ramnath in the Shivnath lineage?

(A) Mansukh.

(B) Ramananda.

(C) Shivnath

(D) Sambhardatt and Dullahe.

११५६. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Ramnath.

(A) Vaidyanath Jha.

(B) Karmiyan

(C) Harishchandra, Dhruvchandra, Rupchandra, Bulandand, Mahanand, and Shobhanand.

(D) Andu, Prannath, and Chhotakanya.

११५७. Who is the father of Rupnath in the Vishwanath lineage?

(A) Vishwanath

(B) Basukinath (BA, B.Ed).

(C) Irauri.

(D) Yashodhar

११५८. Rupnath's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Eknath, Satinath, and Tejnath.

(B) Sarisab.

(C) Alay

(D) Dayakant, Vedakant, Vidyakant and Tarakant.

११५९. Who is the father of Hemkar in the Shalipani lineage?

(A) Shalipani

(B) Shrinath.

(C) Lokinath Singh Thakur.

(D) Vabh Amarendra Singh.

११६०. Identify the maternal house (Dau) of Hemkar.

(A) Harijeev, Hari, and Dhanaram.

(B) Raghunath.

(C) Belauunch.

(D) Darihara

११६१. Who are the sons of Nare mentioned in the lineage associated with Sodarpur?

(A) Dhani and Murari

(B) Amaru.

(C) Balbodh.

(D) Isahpur Pali.

११६२. Who are the sons of Rameshwar associated with the maternal house of Digho?

(A) Santoshmani, Thegan, Gogan, Bhairavan, and Hridaynath

(B) Prakash, Vikas, and Subhash

(C) Surapati

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

११६३. Who is the son of Kriparam from the Gangoli maternal house?

(A) Babu Jivanath.

(B) Roharh Sodarpur.

(C) Raghunath and Lakshminath

(D) Sarvasva

११६४. Who is the son of Ganpati from the Khaual maternal house?

(A) Nandishwar

(B) Loknath.

(C) Garib

(D) Chandrashekhar, Damodar, and Aniruddha.

११६५. Who is the son of Krishnanand associated with the maternal house of Darihara?

(A) Pheke

(B) Katyayanand.

(C) Harinarayan, Devnarayan and Chandranarayan.

(D) Ruvdev

११६६. Gopinath's son Godhai belongs to which maternal house (Dau)?

(A) Gusaut

(B) Tripurari of Dhanauj

(C) Lala.

(D) Peman.

११६७. Who is the son of Kunai associated with the maternal house of Mandar?

(A) Ananta

(B) Vishram

(C) Jhantu

(D) Prannath, the son of Maninath.

११६८. Who are the sons of MM Mahesh Thakur mentioned in Section 1.210?

(A) Jaydev, Haridev, Mahidev, and Mohit

(B) Ramchandra, Gopal, Achyut, and Parmanand

(C) Sahebram, Bholanath, and Baidyanath

(D) Gulab.

११६९. Who is the father of Balkrishna associated with the Naraun lineage?

(A) Shivshankar

(B) Sanjeev

(C) Vedanand, Nityanand, and Shobhanand

(D) Hari Shankara.

११७०. Who is the father of Kamlakant in the Balkrishna lineage?

(A) Balkrishna

(B) Bhavi.

(C) Amitesh.

(D) Kheman and Nitidha.

११७१. Kamlakant's maternal house (Dau) is from which village?

(A) Ajaynath and Harshanath

(B) Bhaiji and Vidyanath

(C) Naraun

(D) Shridatta and Singheshwardatta

११७२. List the four sons of Kamlakant mentioned in the text.

(A) Indra Kant, Tuchikant, Amikant, and Shivkant

(B) Aniruddha.

(C) Pandua.

(D) Loknath.

११७३. In the 'Panji' records, the suffix 'Suto' or 'Sut' is used to identify a _____.

(A) Chetranath.

(B) Darihara

(C) Son.

(D) Kohvara (Hati Sodarpur).

११७४. According to the Sodarpur lineage, who is the father of Jagannath?

(A) Prof. Jagdish.

(B) Rohini Raman is the son of Chakrapani and associated with Gonoá¸a Jayashiva.

(C) Kapileshwar

(D) Lakshman.

११७५. In the Karmaha lineage, who is the son of Dev Krishna?

(A) Sanjay and Ajay

(B) Vubujan.

(C) Parashurama.

(D) Krishnamani

११७६. Rama Pati's father in the genealogical sequence is recorded as _____.

(A) Bholanath, Dharmananda, Dinanath, Kashinath and Bateshwarnath.

(B) Devnath and Teknath.

(C) Parauka.

(D) Chartered Accountant.

१११७७. Who was the father of Kishore Singh and Mukunda Singh?

(A) Kalikant, Kulanand, Bulinath, Sitaram, and Shriram.

(B) Durvaran and Baidyanath.

(C) Belonchi.

(D) Mohan Singh.

१११७८. The son of Devaki Nandan Singh is recorded as _____.

(A) Pemu.

(B) Jhuvaro

(C) Vishwanath, Harinath, Ganpati, and Shrinath.

(D) Naas.

१११७९. Identify the father of Dukhmochan in the Pali lineage.

(A) Gopal, Dulardatta, Ram, Vishwanath, and Dinbandhu.

(B) Mathura Nath.

(C) Collective written family records that document the merits and flaws of a lineage.

(D) Pagu.

१११८०. Which individual is the father of Kirtinath in the Mandar lineage?

(A) Mishra Pankaj.

(B) Kaushiki Dutt.

(C) Meghnath.

(D) Ghusout is cited as the village of origin for Lakshamana.

१११८१. Identify the father of Haridev in the Mandar lineage.

(A) Virenra

(B) Rakesh and Mukesh

(C) Laxmikant.

(D) Mukund.

१११८२. Who was the son of Pitambar in the Baliyas lineage?

(A) Vishnudutt.

(B) Amritlal

(C) Pashupati.

(D) Vabh Yogeshwar Singh and Vabh Tuleshwar Singh.

१११८३. In the Mandar lineage, who is the father of Raghav?

(A) Shalandhar.

(B) Chintamani.

(C) Pali.

(D) Babuni.

१११८४. Identify the son of Bandhu in the Karmaha lineage.

(A) Nirmal and Kaushal

(B) Raiya and Ghaiya.

(C) It was preserved through the Panji system, recording migrations, titles, and social changes.

(D) Bachruk.

૧૧૮૫. Who was the father of the individual named Loknath in the Karmaha lineage?

(A) Kamlu, Gandhi, Shubhe, Andu, and Viru.

(B) Kajal.

(C) They are the sons of Govind.

(D) Bachru.

૧૧૮૬. Who was the father of the individual named Mohan in the Budhwal lineage?

(A) Avinash

(B) Mansukh.

(C) Rameshwar.

(D) Belunch.

૧૧૮૭. Identify the son of Jivaeshwar in the Ekira lineage.

(A) Mukund.

(B) Sathu.

(C) Purandhar.

(D) Ganapati and Vachaspati.

૧૧૮૮. Who was the father of Lakshmipati and Umapati in the Pali lineage?

(A) Bauka.

(B) Vachaspati.

(C) Manoj Kumar

(D) Bhairavdatta

૧૧૮૯. Who was the father of the individual named Shukdev in the Uchati lineage?

(A) Naresh.

(B) Bheyan

(C) Shambhunath alias Baldev.

(D) Vidyapati Thakur.

૧૧૯૦. In the Mandar lineage, who is the father of Manorath?

(A) Ramdev

(B) Jayakant, Krishnakant, Vijayakant, Prabhakant and Sudhakant

(C) Ugrik.

(D) Jore.

૧૧૯૧. Who was the father of the individual named Gorai in the Kalgram lineage?

(A) Chhandogya.

(B) Reve.

(C) Shankar.

(D) Damodar and Lambodar

૧૧૯૨. Identify the father of Chitar and Krishna in the Pali lineage.

(A) Devnandan.

(B) Rahuvavasi Kanholi Ekahra.

(C) The son is Shishri.

(D) Dambhu.

१११३. Identify the father of Raghupati in the Jalay lineage.

(A) Devpati.

(B) Jajwal.

(C) Gorelal and Chhedi.

(D) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda) and Chhandogya (Samaveda).

१११४. Who was the father of the individual named Jagdish in the Bhandarisam lineage?

(A) Vishwanath

(B) Bhayanath, Harinath, Jayanath, Jhumak-lal, and Girdhari.

(C) Jase.

(D) Prannath

१११५. Who was the father of the individual named Ghanashyam in the Uchati lineage?

(A) Mangarouni.

(B) Jainendra Kumar

(C) Narottam.

(D) Kareylala

१११६. Identify the father of Ratanu in the Nikhat lineage.

(A) He holds an MSc and is a professor at an engineering college.

(B) Bodhananda and Dolananda.

(C) Uchitlal (alias Bangat)

(D) Ghanashyam.

१११७. Who was the father of Baidyanath and Jagannath in the Sarisab lineage?

(A) Ratanu.

(B) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage, and genetic exclusivity across centuries.

(C) Dinbandhu.

(D) Ganga.

१११८. Identify the father of the individual named Shankardutt.

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Chitu.

(C) Shankhapani.

(D) Kundeshwar.

१११९. Who was the father of the individual named Suburdutt?

(A) It is associated with the son named Kedabh.

(B) Simhashram.

(C) Samir and Manish.

(D) Khushilal.

१२००. Identify the son of Gayan in the Mandar lineage.

(A) Bank Officer.

(B) Their father is Mishra Tengvan.

(C) Shivnath.

(D) Belauch.

१२०१. Who was the father of the individual named Ramapati in the Pali lineage?

(A) A specific maternal village or sub-location associated with the lineage.

(B) Raghunath.

(C) Jangal.

(D) Amarnath and Vishwambhar.

१२०२. Who are the four sons of Govind (the son of Gauri Nath Singh) listed in the text?

(A) Udaypur.

(B) Bhikshuk (alias Prandhan).

(C) The sons are Jagdish Singh, Satish Singh, Girish Singh, and Ratish Singh.

(D) Shivanandan

१२०३. Which two individuals are identified as the sons of Ayodhyanath Singh?

(A) Shiv-shankar, Bhuvneshwar, and Dineshwar.

(B) Baidyanath and Singheshwar.

(C) The sons are Ashutosh Singh and Santosh Singh.

(D) Babunandan and Bhagwandatt.

१२०४. What is the relationship between Rohini Raman and Gonoá¸ a Jayashiva?

(A) Mangni

(B) Ruramani, Jagatmani, and Mishramani.

(C) Rohini Raman is the son of Chakrapani and associated with Gonoá¸a Jayashiva.

(D) Chhandog.

१२०५. Who is listed as the son of Satchidanand Singh (Sanatan)?

(A) The text identifies Janki as a related figure through the Khoual lineage.

(B) Ravinandan.

(C) Pan Garib

(D) Gana

१२०६. In the record of Dwarkanath Singh, who is identified as his son?

(A) Manik.

(B) Raghunath

(C) Anirudh Singh is identified as the son of Dwarkanath Singh.

(D) Ashok Kumar, Anil Kumar, and Vakil Kumar.

१२०७. According to the Panji, who is the son of the individual named 'Gonen'?

(A) Gonen's son is Mahinath.

(B) Shakha Panji.

(C) Devakinandan.

(D) Gana

१२०८. The lineage of 'Ujan Belaunch' is associated with which son of Jagannath?

(A) Sarvasva, Mahabal, and Puran.

(B) Brahmeshwar.

(C) It is associated with the son named Kedabh.

(D) Kulmani.

१२०९. Identify the sons of Devanand listed under the Ujan Belaunch branch.

(A) Devakinandan.

(B) M.M. Shatralochan

(C) Sitanath and Sachinath.

(D) His son is Deep (from Baheraá¸ hi).

१२१०. Who is identified as the father of Ramanand and Shri Mohan?

(A) Because it systematically tracks genetic lineage and ancestry over 1,500 years to prevent inbreeding.

(B) Their father is Someshwar.

(C) Muktinath and Pulakit.

(D) Pituk.

१२११. In the Sodarpur lineage, who is the son of Bechu?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Kako Belaunch (Kusheshwar).

(C) Mahishi.

(D) The son of Bechu is Shyamnath.

१२१२. Who are the sons of Rohini Raman as per the Budhwal branch?

(A) Nityanand.

(B) Jay Krishna

(C) Ruruvansh.

(D) The sons are Bholanath and Harikrishna.

१२१३. Who is the son of Kedarnath in the Pali branch records?

(A) The son is Shaktinath.

(B) Kamal.

(C) Jagat-pati, Prithvi-pati, Mahi-pati, and Dharma-pati.

(D) Abhishek and Rahul.

१२१४. Identify the daughters' names associated with the lineage of Pratap Singh.

(A) Kalidash.

(B) The names include Gulab Singh, Gola Nath Singh, and Jasmanth Singh.

(C) Sandeep and Sagar

(D) Vavunandan

१२१५. Who is the son of Punyapati in the Khandavala lineage?

(A) Devnand.

(B) Ramdev and Raghudev.

(C) Umanath and Jayanath.

(D) The son is Anant.

१२१६. In the record of Thakur Jagat Singh, who is the son identified as an 'MM'?

(A) Nishikant

(B) The son is MM Krishna Singh.

(C) Indramani.

(D) Devkinandan (à¤¦à¥‡à¤µà¤•à¥€à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¥).

१२१७. Who are the sons of Damodar Singh listed in the text?

(A) Kulmani.

(B) The sons include Gopinath Singh, Raghuvir Singh, Jaynath Singh, and Harinath Singh.

(C) Sudhakar and Chatardev.

(D) Narayan.

१२१८. Identify the son of Ruchinath Singh mentioned in the Darihara branch.

(A) Prabhakar

(B) Harihi Nath.

(C) Vavik

(D) The son is Ghananath Singh.

१२१९. In the Budhwal branch, who is identified as the father of Batoran?

(A) Kalanath is the son of Digambar.

(B) Shankar.

(C) The father is Jayram.

(D) Basudev (alias Parmeshwar).

१२२०. Who is the son of Batoran mentioned in the Budhwal lineage?

(A) Ghananand.

(B) The son is Shishri.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Ganapati.

१२२१. Who are the sons of 'Vaiya' Krishnapati according to the Khandavala records?

(A) Mrityunjay and Dhananjay.

(B) Vidheshwar.

(C) Manak.

(D) The sons are Gunapati and Khelpati.

१२२२. Identify the sons of Harinandan listed in the Ghusout branch.

(A) Bhola

(B) Subuli.

(C) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage through hundreds of generations to prevent inbreeding.

(D) The sons are Litan, Suryanandan, Girijanandan, and Shiamanandan.

१२२३. In the Budhwal lineage, who is the son of Shishri?

(A) Bahna

(B) The son is Raghunath.

(C) Ranganath is the son of Balaram.

(D) Suday Belauch

१२२४. Identify the daughter of Thakur Chiranjiv Singh.

(A) Pyarelal.

(B) Baidyanath, Vasukinath, and Kedarnath

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Her name is Kua.

१२२५. Who are the sons of Bhagwat Narayan mentioned in the Tisaunt branch?

(A) Saraswati.

(B) The sons are Lakshmi Narayan, Jay Narayan, Ati Narayan, and Mod Narayan.

(C) Abhiram, Dhani, and Bachru

(D) Shivanand, Chaturanand, Dayanand and Ganganand.

१२२६. Who is the father of Batoran in the Bamhaniyam branch?

(A) Kedarnath, Kashinath, Shivnath, and Prayagnath

(B) Jirkhan

(C) Sanphul

(D) The father is Narapati.

१२२७. Identify the son of 'Rai' Shankardatta mentioned in the text.

(A) Jaydev.

(B) The son is Pitambar.

(C) Babu and Dharmeshwar.

(D) Gopinath.

१२२८. In the Naraun lineage, who is the son of Tuna?

(A) Krishnaram and Balkrishna

(B) The son is Timinath.

(C) Retired Secondary School Teacher.

(D) Umesh, Sushil, Bindunath, and Yoganath.

१२२९. Who is the son of 'Thakur' Bhimnath Singh?

(A) Damodar.

(B) The son is Govindnath Singh.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta (in 'Tantra Varttika').

(D) Shailesh.

१२३०. In the Khandavala lineage, who is the father of Divyanand?

(A) The father is Anand.

(B) Darhi.

(C) Ray Ved Narayan.

(D) Dharmanand, Sharmanand, and Karmanand.

१२३१. Identify the sons of 'Thakur' Chet Nath Singh.

(A) Lokpati

(B) The sons are Khalatnath Singh, Subodhnath Singh, and Gopalnath Singh.

(C) Fakir.

(D) Mahesh and Kanhaiya.

१२३२. Who is the father of the individual named Kirtinath?

(A) The father is Baidyanath.

(B) Kalikant, Trilok, and Sudesh.

(C) Horil, Dukhya, and Mannu

(D) 27 January 1930

१२३३. In the Sakraá¸ hi lineage, who is the son of Kalinath?

(A) Indramani.

(B) Bhaskar

(C) The son is Lalitnath.

(D) The basic ancestral root and village of a lineage.

१२३४. According to the lineage of Harishankar, who is his son?

(A) Sodarpur Karmaha.

(B) Ranjan.

(C) Anandilal

(D) Subhashchandra, Vibhashchandra, Prabhashchandra, and Shribhashchandra

१२३५. From which village or clan does Ranjan originate?

(A) Sanjay

(B) Nishikant

(C) Uttamlal

(D) Khauwal.

१२३६. Vishweshwar belongs to the lineage of Alay from which specific location?

(A) Dukhan

(B) Prakash and Subhash

(C) Umesh, Bhimnath, and Indranath.

(D) Rananda.

१२३७. Who was the son of Bechanhira according to the records?

(A) Kashinath and Baidyanath.

(B) Aniruddha.

(C) Manbodh.

(D) Kashinath.

१२३८. Identify the village associated with the lineage of Bechanhira.

(A) Sushilkant.

(B) Chakkauri.

(C) Pali.

(D) M.M. Shashthinath.

१२३९. Identify the father of the daughter who originated from the lineage of Shivanandan Singh.

(A) Thakur Phakchi.

(B) Shivanandan

(C) Chandan Singh.

(D) Dineshwar.

१२४०. Vibhajan's son, Raiye, is associated with which village?

(A) Rai Harinarayan, Rai Satyanarayan, and Rai Tejanarayan.

(B) Devkrishna and Lakshmikanth.

(C) Gopal.

(D) Jajwal.

१२४१. Who was the son of Ishwaridatta in the Pali lineage?

(A) Bharat, Dharmanath, and Triloknath.

(B) Kamlapat.

(C) Rami

(D) Haridatta.

१२४२. Harivansh, the son of Raiye, is associated with which village?

(A) Krishnamani and Chandramohan.

(B) Sodarpur Satlakha.

(C) Siddhartha and Chaitanya.

(D) Satlakha.

१२४३. Identify the origin village of Nilambar.

(A) Jayakrishna

(B) Satlakha.

(C) Shivshankar and Ruranath

(D) Chandoga

१२४४. Who was the father of Kanhai according to the Bishuni lineage?

(A) Vishnudatta.

(B) Kalhuwa Khori Sodarpur

(C) Devidatta, Gauridatta, Shambhudatta, and Ishwaridatta.

(D) Punyapati, Thakurpati, and Mahavir.

१२४५. Fekhan was the son of which individual?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Subodh and Pramod

(C) Ramanand.

(D) Ghananand.

१२४६. Raiyo's lineage is associated with which village?

(A) Arvind, Navin, and Arun.

(B) Mishra Milana.

(C) Valiyas.

(D) Bhikh.

१२४७. Ramkrishna is the son of whom according to the Valias lineage?

(A) Nath.

(B) Damru, Baidyanath, Baleshwar, Mahananda, and Deepchand.

(C) Gunaakara Jha.

(D) Kanh.

१२४८. Identify the father of Muktinath.

(A) Artinath.

(B) Her name is Kua.

(C) Loknath.

(D) Loknath, Prannath, Bhoranath, Jagannath, and Jivanatha.

१२४९. Muktinath is described as a resident of which location?

(A) Hirakant, Keshav, and Shivnarayan.

(B) Pt. Punyanand.

(C) Sidiyar Katihar.

(D) Giridhari, Ratan, and Banshidhar.

१२५०. Giridhar Singh's daughter was from which village?

(A) Vaidyanath

(B) MSc

(C) Halayudh and Chakrayudh.

(D) Tati Pali.

१२५१. Shivdash Harigovind was the son of which individual?

(A) Ganesha

(B) Vidyanath.

(C) Kisaie.

(D) Muktinath.

१२५२. Identify the father of Ratnapati.

(A) Buddhilal.

(B) Shakha Panji.

(C) Markandeya.

(D) Shashidhar.

१२५३. Gauripatiâ€™s son, Pitambar, belongs to which specific clan?

(A) Shankhapani.

(B) Rudranath.

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Pan Muni.

१२५४. Ram was the son of which individual from the Valias lineage?

(A) Manbodh and Garib

(B) Manidhar.

(C) Ekahara

(D) Bhairav.

१२५५. The daughter of Pitambar originated from which location?

(A) The son is MM Krishna Singh.

(B) Udaykant and Sudhakant.

(C) Poshan.

(D) Diha Sakuna.

१२५६. Haridev is associated with which village/clan?

(A) Belaur Garh.

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Dhanukdhari and Dharnidhara.

(D) Mander.

१२५७. Manir (or Manidhar) originates from which lineage?

(A) Trilochan.

(B) Andoli Mander.

(C) Lakshminath and Baidyanath.

(D) Vishnuchand and Maheshchand.

१२५८. Who was the son of Laxmidev?

(A) Ramdev.

(B) Laxmidatta.

(C) Bodh.

(D) Bachhru.

१२५९. Khedoo is associated with the lineage of which village?

(A) Ajit and Shwet.

(B) Kulanand and Krishnamani

(C) Muni.

(D) Karamsiha.

१२६०. Identify the father of Paramanand.

(A) Sodarpur Satlakha.

(B) Shivanand.

(C) Jay Krishna

(D) Ramdev.

१२६१. Paramanand is associated with which specific village lineage?

(A) Damodar.

(B) Parisara.

(C) Sandahpur.

(D) Shrinath

१२६२. Who was the son of Ramdev from the Bughaura lineage?

(A) Jagdish Chandra.

(B) Harikesh.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Shamanand

१२६३. Manir's son was named _____.

(A) Paran, Veedu, and Ram (also Raghav and Parbhu).

(B) Narhari.

(C) Lala.

(D) Jaymani.

१२६४. Identify the father of Laxman from the Naraun lineage.

(A) Kashinath.

(B) Lala (alias Balabhola Nandana)

(C) Bankhandi.

(D) Shalipani.

१२६५. Shripatri originates from which village?

(A) Pali.

(B) Dahith.

(C) Ashoknath.

(D) Bhuvan, Darpanarayan, and Chandan.

१२६६. Pashupati is associated with which village/clan?

(A) Bhaveshwar Singh.

(B) Valiyas.

(C) Jivan and Devan

(D) Mandhan.

१२६७. Anath belongs to the lineage of which village?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Kanhuli.

(C) Chandrashekhar and Indushekhar

(D) Ravinath.

१२६८. Identify the father of Narapati in the Naraun lineage.

(A) Vinnu.

(B) Panchuka

(C) Narapati

(D) Kavai.

१२६९. Identify the father of Narapati in the Shripatri lineage.

(A) Jagati Pauli.

(B) Pashupati.

(C) Abhinandan.

(D) Shambhu

१२७०. Manir, the son of Shripatri, is associated with which clan?

(A) Narayan and Govinda.

(B) His son is Deep (from Baheraá¸ hi).

(C) Parmanand and Baidyanath

(D) Pahan.

१२७१. Identify the father of Harihar.

(A) Narapati.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta (in the Tantravarttika).

(C) Vishnukant.

(D) The father is Baidyanath.

१२७२. Jiveshwar originates from which village?

(A) Vishnupur.

(B) Tripurari of Dhanauj

(C) Pranay Kumar and Shailesh Kumar

(D) Pandua.

१२७३. Identify the father of Dharani.

(A) Sitanath, Gitanath, and Jagannath

(B) Hari.

(C) The Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(D) Budhai

१२७४. Dharani is associated with which village?

(A) Kanhai.

(B) Punyanand.

(C) Gopal.

(D) Satlakha.

१२७५. Who was the father of Dinbandhu and Pranbandhu?

(A) Gouridatt and Tikaram.

(B) Ratiklal

(C) Laxman.

(D) Govind

१२७६. Identify the village associated with the lineage of Dinbandhu.

(A) Prabhunath

(B) Bavunandan.

(C) Budhwal.

(D) Chanda.

१२७७. Who was the son of Manir in the Satlakha lineage?

(A) Chandeshwar.

(B) Because the intense heat of that season is most effective for preserving the palm leaves from damp and pests.

(C) Vikuni (or Nakasuni).

(D) Ravesh.

१२७८. The daughter of Dinbandhu originated from which location?

(A) Bateshwar, Jateshwar, and Gopeshwar

(B) Belaunch.

(C) Kamalnayan

(D) Jibach.

१२७९. Who was the son of Vishnudatta in the Karamsiha lineage?

(A) Harishankar

(B) Shambhunath.

(C) Nath and Gopinath.

(D) Bhatan.

१२८०. Who were the sons of Umaie Purushottam?

(A) Babu Krishnanand Singh.

(B) Mansukh.

(C) Ugrik.

(D) Khauwal sa Laxmikant.

१२८१. Damodar was the son of which individual?

(A) Anant.

(B) Khushi and Nena.

(C) Pali.

(D) Lakshmikant.

१२८२. Identify the father of Baidyanath.

(A) Ramkrishna

(B) Yugal Kishore.

(C) Rameshwar and Dharmeshwar.

(D) Narayan.

१२८३. In the genealogical entries, what information typically follows the name of a village (e.g., 'Sodarpur saÃ±')?

(A) It specifies the ancestral village or origin point (Sams) of the individual or family line.

(B) Mathu

(C) Chetnath Singh.

(D) He held an MSc degree.

१२८४. Identify the prominent village origin for the scholar Sir Ganganath Jha as per the text.

(A) Narapati.

(B) Divyakaran

(C) Pali.

(D) Hariram.

१२८५. The lineage of 'Pali saÃ±' includes the eminent scholar _____.

(A) Bank Officer.

(B) Gopinath and Ram.

(C) Pitambar.

(D) Sir Ganganath Jha

१२८६. The text mentions a lineage from 'Belonch' associated with which specific individual?

(A) Table 11 and Table 12.

(B) Lakshmidatta or Keshav.

(C) Navinchandra.

(D) Krishnamohan.

१२८७. What is the relationship of Jiveshwar Singh and Sureshwar Singh to Vishweshwar Singh?

(A) They are his sons (Kumar Jiveshwar Singh and Kumar Sureshwar Singh).

(B) Katma Bhavanayam.

(C) Vijay Shankar, Uma Shankar, and Hari Shankar.

(D) Indrakant and Chandrakant.

१२८८. Which village is 'Khaual saÃ±' associated with in the early part of the text?

(A) Dukkha.

(B) Khaual.

(C) Heera.

(D) Nunuji.

१२८९. The lineage of 'Mandar saÃ±' includes which prominent historical figure?

(A) Krishnananda.

(B) Shrinath or Raghunath.

(C) Abhishek.

(D) Nhibharan, Manbharan, and Kirtinath.

१२९०. To which lineage does the figure 'Ray Lakshmi Narayan' belong, as noted in the ancient Panji section 1.252?

(A) Nagendra and Lilanand.

(B) Suryagan (à¤¸à¥ à¤°à¤—à¤¨).

(C) Sohagmandar

(D) Vabhdatt and Ishwaridatt.

१२९१. Vabh Amarendra Singh's sons are listed as _____ and _____.

(A) Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khanam branch.

(B) Jivi.

(C) Umesh

(D) Vabh Taranand Singh and Vabh Chandrashekhar Singh.

१२९२. In the genealogical sequence, who is the son of Vabh Akeshwar Singh?

(A) Suman.

(B) Manbodh.

(C) Vabh Mayanand Singh.

(D) Nityananda, Tirthamani, Babumani, Vasudeva, and Shambhunath.

१२९३. The son of Vabh Sarveshwar Singh mentioned in the early excerpts is _____.

(A) Babua.

(B) Achutyanand Singh

(C) Vabh Yogeshwar Singh.

(D) Baburaiya

१२९४. Who is the father of Vabh Indudhari Singh and Vabh Vindudhari Singh?

(A) Doman.

(B) Divyakaran

(C) Vabh Amritdhari Singh.

(D) Ramnagar

१२९५. Vabh Meghapati Singh and Vabh Durgapati Singh are the sons of which individual?

(A) Vabh Devpati Singh.

(B) Buddhinath.

(C) Shripati from Mahindrapur Pandua.

(D) Tejnarayan, Chedu, Ashfi and Suryanarayan

१२९६. The 'Suryagan' lineage of Ray Lakshmi Narayan includes a son named _____.

(A) Chhatuk

(B) Girijanand and Ganganand

(C) Ray Ved Narayan.

(D) Taranath, Bhola (Tulanath), and Nena (Harinath).

१२९७. The father of Vabh Jivanpati Singh and Vabh Chandrapati Singh is _____.

(A) Balkrishna and Harekrishna.

(B) Santlal.

(C) Rameshwar.

(D) Vabh Ushapathi Singh.

१२९८. Identify the son of Vabh Gopinath Singh associated with the village 'Mahuai'.

(A) Vabh Kirti Singh.

(B) Shyamlal, Bhaiyalal, Kauskidutt and Bhagwata

(C) Panchanand

(D) Gondika.

१२९९. In the lineage of 'Markandeya Singh', who is identified as the father?

(A) Shobhakant and Shrikant.

(B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Vabh Dharmapati Singh.

(D) Govind

१३००. The son of Vabh Kuleshwar Singh mentioned in the late excerpts is _____.

(A) Premkant

(B) Vabh Jiveshwar Singh.

(C) Krishnananda, Krityananda and Vijay Kumar.

(D) Jaynath, Kamalnath, Chandranath, and Shantinath.

१३०१. In the records, who is the father of Vabh Mayanand Singh and Vabh Gajanan Singh?

(A) Vasukinath, Krishnakant, Gaurikant, and Kalikant

(B) Vabh Akeshwar Singh.

(C) Vishwanath

(D) One hundred and sixty-seven.

१३०२. The lineage of 'Vabh Jivanpati Singh' includes a son named _____.

(A) Vabh Jivanpati Singh.

(B) Babue.

(C) Shiromani and Dinamani.

(D) Manjula.

१३०३. Who are the sons of Vabh Sarveshwar Singh mentioned in the Kujauli records?

(A) Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi)

(B) Kunsam Mander

(C) Vabh Yogeshwar Singh and Vabh Tuleshwar Singh.

(D) Devnath

१३०४. Which individual is the son of Vabh Meghapati Singh in the Devpati lineage?

(A) Parashnath (Pr. Pashupatinath) and Lokeshnath.

(B) Sodarpur.

(C) Vabh Chitrapati Singh.

(D) Valiyas

१३०५. The text lists 'Vabh Dharmapati Singh' as the son of which figure?

(A) Dixit Jha.

(B) Narayani.

(C) Ram, Lakshman, Bhoganand and Nityanand.

(D) Vabh Ramapati Singh.

१३०६. In the lineage of 'Vabh Gopinath Singh', who is the son associated with 'Kirti'?

(A) MM Pashupati and MM Raghupati

(B) 27 January 1930

(C) Rami

(D) Vabh Kirti Singh.

१३०७. The daughter of Vabh Hemeshwar Singh was married into which lineage?

(A) Jaykanth, Mayakanth, Dayakanth, and Ravikanth.

(B) Karmiha.

(C) Ramnagar.

(D) Lawyer (Vakil).

१३०८. Identify the father of Vabh Taranand Singh.

(A) Vabh Amarendra Singh.

(B) Shobhan.

(C) Jail Chowk

(D) Subodhnath.

१३०९. Who was the son of Vabhi Ganapati Singh?

(A) Engineer

(B) Shatanjeev Singh.

(C) The Nagaram branch of lineages.

(D) Hanuman-datta, Ishwar-datta, Shankar-datta, Shridatta, Kirtinath, and Chandidatta.

१३१०. Who was the father of Kumar Taranand Singh?

(A) Chandranath and Hemnath.

(B) Kumar Budhanand Singh.

(C) Naresh and Gajanand

(D) Janjwal

१३११. Who was the father of the scholar Manbodh (Jyotirvid)?

(A) Nishikant

(B) Sonmani from the Pali lineage.

(C) The children are Judawan, Prabhunath, and Dinanath.

(D) Behait Khandala.

१३१२. Who was the son of Vabhi Banshi-pati Singh?

(A) Deshpati Singh.

(B) Krishnanand.

(C) Gauripat and Mahipat.

(D) Sudhir and Sujit.

१३१३. Identify the daughter of Vabhi Damru-pati Singh's husband.

(A) The son is Timinath.

(B) Kashinath, the son of Neelkanth from the Mandar lineage.

(C) Devkrishna and Harikrishna.

(D) Bhaskar (Bank Manager) and Pankaj.

१३१४. Who was the son of Vabhi Chhatrapati Singh?

(A) Durganand Singh.

(B) Bhairavdatt.

(C) Taranath, Bhola (Tulanath), and Nena (Harinath).

(D) Kumudananda.

१३१५. The daughter of Vabhi Chhatrapati Singh married ____ from the Tisaunt lineage.

(A) Raghupati.

(B) Devnath.

(C) Giridhari

(D) Nishikant from the Behat Khandwala clan.

१३१६. Who was the father of Pinakinath?

(A) Jivanath, Janakinath, and Motinatha.

(B) Lalitnath.

(C) Ude

(D) Krishnamohan.

१३१७. Identify the father of Lalitnath.

(A) Lala and Kali.

(B) Giripati

(C) Nand Kishore and Raghuvir.

(D) Chhotaki.

१३१८. Who was the daughter of Vabhi Vishnupati Singh married to?

(A) Acharya.

(B) Prof. Govind.

(C) Chudamani.

(D) Chanak from the Sakrarhi lineage.

१३१९. Who was the son of Vabhi Vishnupati Singh?

(A) Jagdish.

(B) Kunjan is the son of Yoganand.

(C) The West ('Paschim desh-sa agat').

(D) Vishwanath.

१३२०. The son of Punyanath mentioned in the lineage is named ____.

(A) Vishwanath.

(B) Kamalakant, Dhirkant, and Veerkant.

(C) Kumudnath

(D) Kumar Shyamanand Singh (as his father).

१३२१. Who were the five sons of Vabhi Gopi-nandan Singh?

(A) Manmohan.

(B) Master of Commerce (M.Com).

(C) Balhi (à¤¬à¤¾à¤²à¤¿).

(D) Shambhunandan, Ritunandan, Shankaranandan, Shekharanandan, and Vasantanandan.

१३२२. To whom was the daughter of Vabhi Gopi-nandan Singh married?

(A) Navaranga.

(B) Digambar and Bhavesh

(C) Lakshminarayan, the son of Vedanarayan from Luam-surgan.

(D) Lawyer (Vakil).

१३२३. Who was the son of Vabhi Devi-nandan Singh?

(A) Chanchal Kumar.

(B) Sameer.

(C) Mahanand.

(D) Vijay-shankar Singh.

१३२४. Name the three sons of Vabhi Saraswati-nandan Singh.

(A) Rai Kumar.

(B) Harpati

(C) Arunanand, Varunanand, and Prakashanand.

(D) Mahesh and Kanhaiya.

१३२५. Who was the son of Vabhi Janaki-nandan Singh?

(A) Vidyapati Thakur.

(B) Artha-shankar Singh.

(C) Chandrakar, Vibhakar, and Veni.

(D) Pritilal and Khushilal

१३२६. Name the sons of Artha-shankar Singh.

(A) Bhikhiya

(B) Uma-shankar and Jaya-shankar.

(C) Mahalbari.

(D) Vina Babhanagama

१३२७. Who were the sons of Uma-shankar Singh?

(A) Doctor.

(B) Ashok and Manoj.

(C) Koskiriman.

(D) Muktinath

१३२८. Who was the husband of the daughter of Jaya-shankar Singh?

(A) They are Purushottam, Mahottam, Narottam, Kumar Jee, and Kusheshwar.

(B) Jatanandan, the son of Jivanand from Daridra.

(C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(D) Krishnakant.

१३२९. Who was the father of Chhotakani?

(A) Pali.

(B) Prakash

(C) Kalanath from the Karmiha lineage.

(D) Dulhai and Bhola.

१३३०. The son of Vabhi Rama Singh is identified as _____ from the Budhwal lineage.

(A) Raghunath

(B) Baliyas.

(C) Babulal and Chandramani

(D) Jagannath.

१३३१. Who was the husband of the daughter of Vabhi Rama Singh?

(A) Amarnath

(B) Babulal

(C) Bulinath

(D) Chhotakani from the Pali lineage.

१३३२. The daughter of Vabhi Dola-pati Singh married Punyanath, the son of _____.

(A) Chhandoga.

(B) Parashuram

(C) Anil Kumar and Ashok Kumar.

(D) Sachidanand and Ramanand

१३३३. Who was the father of Vaidyanath, whose own father was Gopinath?

(A) MA in English and Author.

(B) Bheem.

(C) Dularaiya, Anand, Jaynath and Neelkanth.

(D) Bankhandi.

१३३४. Identify the two sons of Mathuranath.

(A) Gopinath and Chaturbhuj.

(B) Vinayakar and Pannibha.

(C) Jagannath and Vibhutinath

(D) Amritanshu, Bhushan, and Arvind.

१३३५. Identify the son of Kumar Gananand Singh.

(A) Bholan-ji.

(B) The son is Ghananath Singh.

(C) Muralilal.

(D) Nagardhari.

१३३६. The scholar Gokulanath's son was named _____.

(A) Gopal, Prakash, Subhash, Vibhash and Dhananjaya.

(B) Raghunath

(C) Vriddhanand.

(D) Subodhnath.

१३३७. Who was the daughter of Vabhi Bhavani-pati Singh married to?

(A) Gopinath.

(B) Harkhik

(C) Phanilal

(D) Jagdish

१३३८. The daughter of Vabhi Gopi-pati Singh married ____ from the Karmiha lineage.

(A) Gosain

(B) Baukku.

(C) Sahebram, Bholanath, and Baidyanath

(D) Kohvara (Hati Sodarpur).

१३३९. Who was the father of the daughter of Vabhi Damru-pati Singh?

(A) Baburaiya

(B) His sons are Nanu and Mannu.

(C) Damru-pati Singh.

(D) Harinarayan and Jagatnarayan.

१३४०. Identify the father of Matinath.

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Thakur Ratighar.

(C) Vibhakara

(D) Rachhu.

१३४१. Who was the son of Thakur Ratighar?

(A) Jhumaknath

(B) Anand, Govind, Haridev, Sukhdev, and Jaidev.

(C) Bhikhari.

(D) Surapati.

१३४२. Who was the son of Thakur Mane?

(A) Shyamnath.

(B) Durbhanjan.

(C) Ratighar.

(D) Gumani.

१३४३. Who was the father of Thakur Mane?

(A) Bacharan.

(B) Shrilal (son of Phuri).

(C) Ramanand.

(D) Thakur Narapati.

१३४४. According to the lineage of Kujauli, who was the father of Shivanandan?

(A) Bacharu.

(B) Nakchedi and Manmohan.

(C) Taranand Jha

(D) Abhishek and Rahul.

१३४५. In the Daridara lineage, who is listed as the son of Chaturibhuj?

(A) Indrapat.

(B) Ashok and Manoj.

(C) Narayan.

(D) Gaurinath.

१३४६. Who were the two sons of Haripati in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Soni and Poshan.

(B) Sumankant.

(C) Vishweshwari.

(D) Raghuram and Rameshwar.

१३४७. The lineage of 'Shankar' is specifically associated with which village?

(A) Harishwar (à¤¿à¤°à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤°).

(B) Satlakha.

(C) Shalandhar.

(D) Bhagirath and Hrishikesh.

१३४८. Which village is linked to the lineage of 'Ramchandra'?

(A) Shiromani.

(B) Devendra.

(C) Alay.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१३४९. Who is the son of Lakshman in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Dhanpati.

(B) Kidhar

(C) Durganath, Dayanath and Dwarikanath.

(D) Narayan.

१३५०. Who are the two sons of Ganganand recorded in the text?

(A) Purnanand and Hiranand.

(B) Ayush.

(C) Jayika.

(D) Bacharan

१३५१. Which village is associated with the lineage of 'Ganapati', son of 'Supun'?

(A) Makuri

(B) Naresh

(C) Jagati Pauli.

(D) Fekan.

१३५२. Who was the son of 'Sapey' in the Mandar clan?

(A) Ram.

(B) Shardanand and Shyamakant.

(C) Kanhaiyalal

(D) Krupanand and Suryanand

१३५३. In the Khauwal lineage, who was the son of 'Chintamani'?

(A) Nath

(B) Jor.

(C) Chandan Singh.

(D) Sathu.

१३५४. Who are the sons of Damodar listed in the text?

(A) Harivansh, Suvansh, and Shrivansh

(B) Vinod Mohan, Pramod Mohan, Kumod Mohan, and Mukesh Mohan.

(C) Raghurudra.

(D) Narhari and Janardan.

१३५५. Which village is associated with the lineage of 'Rati', son of 'Shiva'?

(A) Ratnapati and Sukdev.

(B) Mahishipali.

(C) Bhikhiya

(D) Shobhanand.

१३५६. Who is the son of 'Mahesh' in the Gangoli lineage?

(A) Ekhara.

(B) Jyotishi Shivnandan

(C) Sitikanth and Shyamkanth.

(D) Vishnupat.

१३५७. Who was the son of 'Baidyanath' in the Karamiha lineage?

(A) Narayan or Rupesh

(B) Shubhankar.

(C) Sone.

(D) Harishwar.

१३५८. In the Kujauli lineage, who was the son of 'Param'?

(A) Kamali.

(B) Shishiraman and Sonu Kumar.

(C) Chakrapani

(D) Muktinath.

१३५९. Who are the four sons of Durganath listed as Vaiyaakarans?

(A) Moti Baccha.

(B) Khelandand, Dhiranand and Mantook

(C) Dinanath, Chandranath, Dharmanath, and Durganath.

(D) Parmanand.

१३६०. In the Ghosaut lineage, who was the son of 'Ram'?

(A) Muktinath

(B) Shilanand and Mayakant

(C) Chunchun.

(D) Labhatan.

१३६१. Who are the two sons of 'Hema' in the Daridara lineage?

(A) Rakesh, Vimlesh, and Kamlesh.

(B) Raghunath and Prabhunath.

(C) Nityanand Singh.

(D) Sunil.

१३६२. Who is the son of 'Bataun' in the Mandar clan?

(A) Palasi

(B) Jagannath

(C) Ramdhar.

(D) Vinodananda and Shivananda.

१३६३. Who was the son of 'Jiveshwar' in the Pali lineage?

(A) Rahua.

(B) Ravindra and Rakesh.

(C) Rai Lall.

(D) Shobhakant and Sundarkant

१३६४. Who was the son of 'Naro' in the Satlakha village?

(A) Jaydutt and Yashodhar.

(B) Bandhu.

(C) Rahul and Nitin.

(D) Nayansukh

१३६५. In the Khauwal lineage, who was the son of 'Mahinath'?

(A) Raghunath.

(B) Gouridatt and Tikaram.

(C) Bhaiyaram (alias Tetan).

(D) Amarnath and Samarnath.

१३६६. Who are the sons of 'Hemkar' recorded in the text?

(A) Chhattu (alias Vishnukant).

(B) Tularam and Motiram.

(C) Bhatan.

(D) Pan Panji.

१३६७. The individual 'Ratnanand' is the son of _____.

(A) Buddhinath.

(B) Harimohan and Achyut

(C) Loknath.

(D) Kaushalya, Sushila, Amina, and Nirmala.

१३६८. Who is the son of 'Jaleshwar' in the Pali lineage?

(A) Gulli.

(B) Vidyanath.

(C) Jayakant, Babekant and Navakant.

(D) Amritlal

१३६९. Who was the son of 'Panni' in the Belunch village?

(A) Master Vishwanath

(B) Gopinath

(C) Karmaha.

(D) Bhushan.

१३७०. In the Baliyas lineage, 'Ram' is the son of _____.

(A) Achyuta, Narayan, Maho Harikrishna, and Maho Ramkrishna.

(B) Babulal.

(C) Vabh Devpati Singh.

(D) Kunjan is the son of Yoganand.

१३७१. The individual 'Somdatta' is the son of _____.

(A) Jagannath, Vasukinath, Ramnath, and Bateshnath.

(B) Anil and Jitendra

(C) Nanbh.

(D) Raghunandan

१३७२. Who was the son of 'Jivi' in the Baliyas lineage?

(A) Bala.

(B) Dahith.

(C) Banamali.

(D) Bhairav.

१३७३. Who was the son of 'Purushi' in the Ekihara lineage?

(A) Haripani.

(B) Manikant.

(C) Devnath

(D) Arjun

१३७४. Who is the son of 'Haripani'?

(A) Harinam

(B) Hridayamani.

(C) Bauku and Baldev.

(D) They reside south of the Vindhyachal Mountains.

१३७५. The individuals Kalanand and Munai are the sons of _____.

(A) His sons are Barju and Hari.

(B) Khalifa.

(C) Ramkrishna.

(D) Balmukund.

१३७६. In the Sarisab lineage, who was the son of 'Pan Eknath'?

(A) Sodarpur Darihara.

(B) Pan Bhola.

(C) Bhavanand.

(D) Leela, Veena, Hema, Meera and Shyama.

१३७७. In the Mandar clan, who is the son of 'Vachaspati'?

(A) Hriday Ram

(B) Ugranand

(C) Ramakant, Tarakant, Vishweshwar, and Gaurikant.

(D) Vachaspati.

१३७८. Who are the sons of 'Ganesh' in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Anand.

(B) Kaliraman.

(C) Durvaran and Baidyanath.

(D) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda branch).

१३७९. Who is the son of 'Durvaran'?

(A) Sultanpur.

(B) Behat Khandwala.

(C) Lakshmidatta.

(D) Ratneshwara and Rameshwara.

१३८०. Who is the son of 'Lakshmidatta'?

(A) Kirtinath.

(B) Jahanpur

(C) Prabhunarayan

(D) Manohar and Manodhar.

१३८१. In the Baliyas lineage, who was the son of 'Anant'?

(A) Pashupati.

(B) Karmaha

(C) Dulhai and Bhola.

(D) Nikanand

१३८२. Who was the son of 'Vamani' in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Dayanidhi and Bhavanidhi

(B) Prannath, the son of Maninath.

(C) Devnath.

(D) Balbodh.

१३८३. Who was the son of 'Pan Mahidhar' in the Ghosaut lineage?

(A) Pan Muni.

(B) Jagdish.

(C) Bhimananda and Medhananda.

(D) Gopinath and Baidyanath.

१३८४. The individual 'Gangesh' is the son of _____.

(A) Loknath.

(B) Pan Muni.

(C) Chhattu (alias Vishnukant).

(D) Gamail, son of Shambhu from Kataiya Mandar

१३८५. Who is the son of 'Komal Kant' in the Khauwal clan?

(A) Digambar.

(B) Tulanand.

(C) Brahmanand

(D) Mahesh Kant.

१३८६. Who are the three sons of 'Ravinandan'?

(A) Shambhunath alias Baldev.

(B) Vishweshwar and Janaki.

(C) Bholanath, Dharmananda, Dinanath, Kashinath and Bateshwarnath.

(D) Vishwanath, Kalanath, and Baidyanath.

१३८७. Who is the son of 'Dinanand' in the Haritama lineage?

(A) Govind.

(B) Yogamani.

(C) Babu.

(D) Sasimhwar.

१३८८. Who are the five sons of 'Bachan' in the Khauwal clan?

(A) Triveni Kant, Tara Kant, Ganesh Kant, Shura Kant, and Vijay Kant.

(B) Brahmeshwar.

(C) M.M.U. Vishwanath

(D) Jivanath, Ratanu, and Chilaka.

१३८९. In the Baliyas lineage, who is the son of 'Gaurinand'?

(A) Indranath and Chandranath.

(B) Suphal.

(C) Kumar Vishweshwar Singh.

(D) Nilkanth

१३९०. Who are the two sons of 'Pan Abhich'?

(A) Prithvi.

(B) Bhavanand.

(C) Pan Shivanandan and Pan Raghunandan.

(D) The maternal grandfather (Nana).

१३९१. Who was the son of 'Saheb' in the Sarisab lineage?

(A) Mishra Bhavanidatta.

(B) Prannath.

(C) Kashinath.

(D) Lala.

१३९२. Who was the son of 'Narayan Datta'?

(A) Narottam

(B) Hemdatta.

(C) The children are Judawan, Prabhunath, and Dinanath.

(D) Rupnath.

१३९३. Who was the son of 'Mansukh' in the Pali lineage?

(A) Jagmohan

(B) Vishnudatta.

(C) Narayan.

(D) Dhanaram and Dhairyanarayan.

१३९४. Who is the son of 'Hemdatta'?

(A) The Kauthuma branch.

(B) Shilanath.

(C) Parmanand and Baidyanath

(D) Kamlu.

१३९५. In the Pandua lineage, who was the son of 'Chan'?

(A) Acharya Mahendra.

(B) Indranand and Vinayanand.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Tripti Narayan.

१३९६. Who is the son of 'Panji'?

(A) Vijay Kishore

(B) Bavunandan.

(C) Rachit and Bandhu.

(D) Indranath.

१३९७. Who are the three sons of 'Ramkrishna'?

(A) Jagannath, Vasukinath, Ramnath, and Bateshnath.

(B) Sharda and Sandhya

(C) Vasudev, Laksheshwar, and Vighneshwar.

(D) Bhaskar.

१३९८. Who was the son of 'Khijjilal'?

(A) Parameshwari Datta.

(B) Indian Engineering Services officer (IES).

(C) Nagardharik.

(D) Jivanath.

१३९९. In the Sodarpur lineage, who was the son of 'Dyanidhi'?

(A) Mritunjay

(B) Arjun, Vinod, and Ashok.

(C) Vishnudatta.

(D) Kripanand.

१४००. Who was the son of 'Lala' in the Haritama lineage?

(A) Mishra Suresh.

(B) Sodarpur

(C) Dullampur Vanu (Sandahpur Dighoya).

(D) Shyam.

१४०१. The individual 'Prabhakar' is the son of _____.

(A) Yashodhara.

(B) Bhagirath, Fakiran, and Mathuranath.

(C) Bhutkun

(D) Chandrashekhar, Sureshwar, and Bhuvaneshwar.

१४०२. Who is the son of 'Prabhakar'?

(A) Pinku.

(B) Ajablal and Nunulal

(C) Hemkar.

(D) Chetnath and Vidyanath

१४०३. In the Alay lineage, who is the son of 'Mukunda'?

(A) Sambodh and Haribodh.

(B) Hridaychandan

(C) Vaiju.

(D) Vedanand.

१४०४. Who was the son of 'Soni' in the Khandabala lineage?

(A) Hridyagarbha.

(B) Jaynath

(C) Pali

(D) Bhuvanath and Jayanath.

१४०५. Who was the son of 'Som' in the Pali lineage?

(A) Damodar.

(B) Nandlal.

(C) Shrikant.

(D) Nathubh.

१४०६. In the Baliyas lineage, who was the son of 'Ruchi'?

(A) Bokann

(B) Udaypur.

(C) Ghnanand, Dayaram and Hridayaram.

(D) Shridatta.

१४०७. Who are the two sons of 'Mathuresh'?

(A) Engineer (G.M.).

(B) Manbodh and Subodh.

(C) Sandahpur to Shashishpur

(D) Vedidhar.

१४०८. Who are the sons of 'Yogi' in the Baliyas lineage?

(A) Bulinath

(B) Vishram and Vauri.

(C) Shambhunath.

(D) Nityanand

१४०९. Who was the son of 'Bandhuram' in the Pali lineage?

(A) Bank Official

(B) Vidyapati

(C) Gaurishwara.

(D) Dabhulak.

१४१०. Who was the son of 'Nand' in the Barhaniyam lineage?

(A) Hiramani, Jamahira, Jhingur, and Giridhari are listed as the sons of Ishan Nath.

(B) Gondika.

(C) Manidhar.

(D) Gonod.

१४११. In the Khauwal clan, who is the son of 'Purandar'?

(A) Jayashiva.

(B) Mandar.

(C) Bhikh-khu.

(D) Jyotirvid Tofalal and Shrilal

१४१२. Who was the son of 'Ram' in the Budhawal village?

(A) Amaru, Ratan and Veer Panthuka.

(B) Achal.

(C) Singheshwar

(D) Mishra Pankaj.

१४१३. In the Karamiha lineage, who is the son of 'Ruranath'?

(A) Harikrishna and Satlakha

(B) He was a composer of songs and poetry, a herbal medicine specialist, and a lover of botany.

(C) Parmanand and Durganand.

(D) Shitla Datta.

१४१४. Who are the sons of 'Prannath' in the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Bhairav

(B) Jivanath and Janakinath.

(C) Shri Vatsa.

(D) Bhatan.

१४१५. In the Biraidha lineage, who was the son of 'Raghunath'?

(A) Mandar.

(B) Ganapati and Haridatta.

(C) Revati Raman and Ghnanand.

(D) Larvai.

१४१६. Who are the two sons of 'Larvai'?

(A) They are his sons (Kumar Jiveshwar Singh and Kumar Sureshwar Singh).

(B) Dr Ramdev (MBBS) and Kamdev.

(C) Vavunandan

(D) Shalipani and Shiva.

१४१७. In the Janjwal lineage, who was the son of 'Bandi'?

(A) Govind Lal

(B) Balabhar.

(C) The sons are Khalatnath Singh, Subodhnath Singh, and Gopalnath Singh.

(D) Shubhi.

१४१८. Who was the son of 'Kashinath'?

(A) Devaki.

(B) Nandlal.

(C) Sodarpur Mandar.

(D) Baldev, Viranji, Laxminath and Shulapani.

१४१९. In the Pali lineage, who is the son of 'Mukunda'?

(A) Sundar.

(B) Vinodananda and Shivananda.

(C) Gopinath

(D) Jagdish and Lalan Kumar.

१४२०. Who is the son of 'Chakor'?

(A) Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence.

(B) Ugreshwar, Sonu, and Channu

(C) Nandan and Narottam.

(D) Bhairav.

१४२१. Who is the son of 'Parmanand' in the Belunch village?

(A) Jayaram.

(B) Chandranand

(C) Chotai

(D) Hridaynandan.

१४२२. Who is the son of 'Jayaram'?

(A) Yashinath from the Mangrauni Pali clan.

(B) Bhavanand.

(C) Shakha Panji.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१४२३. Who was the son of 'Thakur' in the Pali lineage?

(A) Bhaiya and Chanan.

(B) Samavedi and Shukla Yajurvedi.

(C) Kanh.

(D) Bhairav.

१४२४. Who was the son of 'Vatibh' in the Ekihara lineage?

(A) Tanranath Jha.

(B) Mahesh

(C) Hari.

(D) Kangali is the father of Ramanand.

१४२५. Who is the son of 'Jatibh'?

(A) Rupesh and Anupam.

(B) Raghupati.

(C) Ravishankar and Bhikhari.

(D) Babuni.

१४२६. Who are the four sons of 'Krishnaram'?

(A) Govind.

(B) Durganath, Devnath, Vindhyanath, and Jagannath

(C) Revatinath, Thothi, Chunnilal, and Teknath.

(D) Bhuvan, Darpanarayan, and Chandan.

१४२७. Who is the son of 'Hridyanath' in the Daridara lineage?

(A) Sarisab

(B) Bhavanath.

(C) Sandahpur to Singhwara.

(D) Kamalnayan

१४२८. In the Karamiha lineage, who is the son of 'Hemnarayan'?

(A) Manghan.

(B) 167

(C) Ram.

(D) Engineers.

१४२९. Who was the son of 'Barinath'?

(A) Vaiyakarana Jivanath.

(B) Shambhudatta.

(C) Kedarnath.

(D) Kirtinath.

१४३०. Who was the son of 'Rurdatta' in the Kujauli lineage?

(A) Gopinath.

(B) Kukru

(C) A daughter's son, used to track maternal lineage connections.

(D) Hemnath.

१४३१. According to the Mandar records, who is the son of Sitaram?

(A) Poshan.

(B) Bubinath.

(C) Dayanath Singh.

(D) Krishnabodh

१४३२. Who is the father of Chira, as documented in the Karmiya lineage?

(A) Kalidash.

(B) Kanhaiya.

(C) Kashinath, Jaynath, and Premnath.

(D) Bhatan.

१४३३. In the Phinandih records, who is identified as the father of Bhavani?

(A) Udhay.

(B) Ramanand and Parmanand.

(C) Ganesh.

(D) Nibhak

१४३४. From which village is the son of Keshav, Banamali, mentioned to have originated?

(A) Parmanand

(B) Brahmapur Mandar.

(C) Kushal is the son of Mishra Dhani.

(D) Banu.

१४३५. Who is the son of Jagdish associated with the village of Kujauli?

(A) Sukumar and Umra.

(B) Mohan.

(C) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(D) The sons are Bholanath and Harikrishna.

१४३६. In the Harishankar lineage, who are the sons of Harishankar?

(A) Isharu.

(B) Bhavanand.

(C) Ramajiv

(D) Nandan and Purushottam.

१४३७. Who is the son of Mohan mentioned in the recordsequence (324/09)?

(A) Abhishek.

(B) Praveen and Pranav.

(C) Mishra Dhanesh

(D) Purushottam.

१४३८. According to the text, who is the son of Harijiv associated with the village of Dumra Gangoli?

(A) Rameshwar.

(B) Narayan.

(C) Parmeshwar.

(D) Gauridatta.

१४३९. Who is the father of Hari, Govind, and Parmananda in the Triptinath lineage?

(A) Lakshmipati.

(B) Thotha.

(C) Damodar

(D) Triptinath.

१४४०. Who is the father of Gosaindash and Harivansh in the Alay village records?

(A) Prannath (the son of Jhagru).

(B) Ratan.

(C) Khushar

(D) Chikabh.

१४४१. In the Mandar village records, who is identified as the son of Chaudhary Buddinath?

(A) Khandabla.

(B) Nitesh and Rahul

(C) Hriday Sukh Thakur.

(D) Narayan Ji.

१४४२. Identify the son of Vishnupati associated with the village of Mandar Katuna.

(A) Devsutdar.

(B) Chandrakar.

(C) Krishnapati

(D) Shrinath.

१४४३. Who are the two sons of Vishnupati mentioned in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Parashnath (Pr. Pashupatinath) and Lokeshnath.

(B) BCA

(C) Sakurdatt.

(D) Ramdev and Raghudev.

१४४४. In the Satlakha records, who is the son of Ramdhar?

(A) Chaturbhuj.

(B) Bhavdev.

(C) Siddhartha and Chaitanya.

(D) Jivnath

१४४५. Who is the father of Krishnananda, Vishnupati, Shri Krishna, and Gopal in the Ajbhuna lineage?

(A) Rukmanidatta, Vishweshwardatta, and Rameshwardatta.

(B) Ramchandra.

(C) Brahmins, Kayasthas (Karn Kayastha), and Kshatriyas.

(D) Babunath

१४४६. Identify the son of Abhinandan associated with the Kamal lineage.

(A) Kamal.

(B) Pramod Chandra, Subodh Chandra, Prabodh Chandra, and Ramchandra.

(C) Dukhia.

(D) Jibach.

१४४७. In the Virpur Panichom records, who is the father of Gopi?

(A) Banamali.

(B) Jamuni.

(C) Bahna

(D) Balram.

१४४८. Who is the son of Vasudev from the Darrihra village records?

(A) Dulhai

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Haripati.

(D) Chetnath, Kirtinath, Achyuta, and Pritinath.

१४४९. In the lineage of Alay, who is the son of Kamdev?

(A) Ghosout.

(B) Chakrapani.

(C) Vira.

(D) Lilakar.

१४५०. Who is the son of Santoshi in the Baliyas records?

(A) Muralidhar and Vanshinar

(B) Kauthuma.

(C) Gopinath, Jankinath and Shambhunath.

(D) Nath.

१४५१. Who are the two sons of Ram in the Alay records (son of Bavbhi)?

(A) Khagesh, Naresh, Varun, Kuber and Harideva.

(B) Mahesh

(C) Anilendu.

(D) Raiya and Ghaiya.

१४५२. In the Phinandih records, who is the son of Sonai?

(A) It is associated with the son named Kedabh.

(B) Ravinath.

(C) Shankardatt.

(D) Kalidasa.

१४५३. Who is the father of Ghora and Narottam in the Raunwal lineage?

(A) Mohan.

(B) Gokul.

(C) Raghunath and Parashuram.

(D) Mahesh

१४५४. In the Sarisab records, who is the father of Vishnupati?

(A) Gopinath.

(B) Harinandan

(C) Chotai

(D) Genealogical management and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins.

१४५५. Who are the three sons of Dharani in the Darrihra records?

(A) Hirananda, Dharani, and Nilkanth.

(B) His sons are Basudev, Roma, and Umika.

(C) Kauthuma.

(D) Barinath

१४५६. In the Khaunwal records, who is the son of Ghora?

(A) Bodh.

(B) Raghupati

(C) Ruruvansh.

(D) Dhruvchandra.

१४५७. Who is the son of Shambhunath mentioned in the Pabauli records?

(A) Hiya.

(B) Haripati.

(C) Girijanand, Yoganand, Krishnanand, and Rudranand.

(D) Extended branch lineages, including titles, educational achievements, and migration details of individuals.

१४५८. In the Kujauli records, who is the son of Shankar?

(A) Abhiram.

(B) Patuaha

(C) Basukinath.

(D) Palasi

१४५९. Who is the father of Pritam in the Beharna records?

(A) Ramkrishna.

(B) Vishnuchand and Maheshchand.

(C) Tatipati, Lakshmipati, Manipati, and Ganapati.

(D) Phattu.

१४६०. In the Ravnaual records, who is the father of Rangi?

(A) Indu.

(B) Pan Shivanandan and Pan Raghunandan.

(C) Bhaskar.

(D) Lakshmikant.

१४६१. Who is the son of Shambhu in the Pali records?

(A) Vishow.

(B) State Bank of India.

(C) Thakur Duhar.

(D) Kukuroun.

१४६२. In the Mandar records, who is the son of Vishwanath?

(A) Sodarpur

(B) Shambhunath.

(C) Chintamani.

(D) Lakshman

१४६३. In the Sodarpur records, who is the son of Lakshman?

(A) Devnath

(B) Bodhnarayan

(C) Ajit Lal

(D) Ghora.

१४६४. In the Janjwal records, who is the son of Bhagwati?

(A) Satyanand, Santoshanand, Shashi, Satish, and Shekharanand.

(B) Prof. Jagdish.

(C) Raiyaram.

(D) Rai Sinehi.

१४६५. In the Yamugam records, who is the father of Kamal?

(A) Vishnupur

(B) Abhiram

(C) His sons are Basudev, Roma, and Umika.

(D) Narayan.

१४६६. Who is the son of Chakrapani in the Khaunwal records?

(A) Dinanath, Babunath and Yogananda

(B) Pyareka.

(C) Bandi.

(D) Ganapati.

१४६७. In the Karmiya records, who is the son of Ramapati?

(A) Jagdish.

(B) Navsundar, Devsundar, Bholanath, Karelal, and Premsundar.

(C) Bhaiyo.

(D) It serves as a supplementary record or note, often for the Sodarpur or other specific lineages.

१४६८. According to the Sakuri Sarisab records, who is the son of Somdatt?

(A) Shaktinath.

(B) Vibhash

(C) Bavunandan.

(D) Vidyanath

१४६९. From which village is Shaktinath's maternal lineage (dau.) derived?

(A) They represent specific branch lineages or Muls like Sodarpur.

(B) Kohvara (Hati Sodarpur).

(C) Bhorelal

(D) Darhi.

१४७०. Who is identified as the son of Shaktinath in the Panji records?

(A) Vindhyanath, Vighneshwar, and Indreshwar

(B) Dudheshwar, Devnath, Nageshwar and a third unspecified individual.

(C) Dharmanath.

(D) Savuri, Bhaynath, and Baburama

१४७१. Who is the son of Baldev mentioned in the Sakuri lineage?

(A) Manir is identified as the son of Harirama.

(B) Giripati

(C) Kamalapati.

(D) Jaydev.

१४७२. Jaydev's maternal grandfather is Abhaynath from which specific village?

(A) Tripuroli Naun.

(B) Ghonghi (Chhatranath), Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

(C) Maherman and Tejan

(D) Vishnukant.

१४७३. Dharmanath's daughters are recorded as Nandan and _____.

(A) Pashupati, Bhagirath, Dashrath, and Dharu.

(B) Bhushi.

(C) Kundana.

(D) Sakuna.

१४७४. Who are the two sons of Baidyanath Jha 'Prashesh'?

(A) Jaynath and Eknath.

(B) Suresh and Shailesh.

(C) Ramkar.

(D) Tejnath.

१४७५. From which village is the maternal lineage of Baidyanath Jha 'Prashesh'?

(A) Lakshman

(B) Siholi Mandar.

(C) Rutchanath and Kirtinath.

(D) Shankhapani and Kirtipani.

१४७६. Who is the son of Ghoghan mentioned in the opening section of the BatchLM merge?

(A) Bhailal

(B) Paltan.

(C) Maho, Gauridutt, and Garibo.

(D) Ratanpati.

१४७७. Vachchan is recorded as the son of which individual?

(A) Vishnukant.

(B) Devnandan.

(C) Sushil and Sunil.

(D) Rukminidatt.

१४७८. Who is the father of Jivnath according to the early sections of the Panji?

(A) Basuki and Ganganand.

(B) Chedi.

(C) Prannath.

(D) Shilanand and Mayakant

१४७९. Chandramohan's son is named _____.

(A) Bhikhiya

(B) Nandmohan.

(C) Mahesha.

(D) Mohit Lal, Navchit Lal and Anugrah Lal.

१४८०. Who are the two sons of Mukund?

(A) Keshav and Janardun.

(B) Dharanath.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Shikhu.

१४८१. Keshav's maternal lineage (dau.) originates from the village of _____.

(A) Mandar.

(B) Kanha (and Ram).

(C) Abhishek.

(D) Krupanand and Suryanand

१४८२. Who is the son of Baboo Vindyanath?

(A) Vira

(B) Vishwanath.

(C) Devnandan.

(D) Jaydev and Haridev.

१४८३. Who is the father of Anand and Chunchun?

(A) Sushil Kumar

(B) Kaushalya, Sushila, Amina, and Nirmala.

(C) Devnandan.

(D) Parmani.

१४८४. From which village is the maternal lineage of Anand?

(A) Professor Vishveshwar Jha.

(B) Budhwal.

(C) The sons are Khalatnath Singh, Subodhnath Singh, and Gopalnath Singh.

(D) Kumarila Bhatt in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

१४८५. Kantu is identified as the father of which individual?

(A) Ghaneshwar.

(B) Raiyo

(C) Mahipati Jha.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta (in the Tantravarttika).

१४८६. Shantinath is the son of which individual?

(A) Nityanand

(B) Garinath.

(C) Ramkrishna and Jayakrishna.

(D) Jagannath.

१४८७. Who are the three sons of Shantinath?

(A) Harijeev.

(B) Kamnath, Mayanath, and Abhaynath.

(C) The family of Ram, son of Thakur Hari.

(D) Mohan and Mukund

१४८८. Who is recorded as the son of Tharu?

(A) Apooch.

(B) Vishwambhar and Bhalchandra.

(C) Anand

(D) Vaidyanath.

१४८९. Yognath is the father of Nipat and _____.

(A) Chandranath and Hemnath.

(B) Krishnakishore.

(C) Ramanand and Brahmanand.

(D) Yupat.

१४९०. From which village is the maternal lineage of Jagannath (son of Kedarnath)?

(A) Sujit and Suman.

(B) Hariam.

(C) Girjanand

(D) Chhandogya.

१४९१. According to Section 4, who are the sons of Vishwanath?

(A) Hridaychandan

(B) Subuli.

(C) Bhagirath, Gangaram, and Maniram

(D) Vijaynath and Shashinath.

१४९२. Who is the father of Jaikrishna?

(A) Harihi Nath.

(B) Ashutosh.

(C) Raghunandan and Hrishikesh

(D) Muktinath.

१४९३. Surendra and Virendra are identified as the sons of _____.

(A) Balwa Baliyas.

(B) Jaikrishna.

(C) Govind.

(D) The genealogical records and lineages of Maithil Brahmins.

१४९४. Who is the son of Jhotahu?

(A) Kamala and Manmohan.

(B) Brahmanand

(C) Lakshminath.

(D) Kunjnath.

१४९५. Indranath's sons are named Dhirendra and _____.

(A) Sameer.

(B) Loknath.

(C) Raghupati.

(D) Khani is the son of Kavi Krishnapati.

१४९६. Who is the father of Jagdish and Kumudnath?

(A) Babuuan

(B) Ramanath, Dayanath, Shaktinath, and Ajabnath

(C) Umarunath.

(D) Shivnath.

१४९७. Dharmanath and Kishor are the sons of which individual?

(A) Vindhyanath and Shobhanath.

(B) Sarisab

(C) Chintamani.

(D) Meghnath.

१४९८. Rattan is the father of which three individuals?

(A) Vidyapati

(B) Kashi (Varanasi).

(C) Umesh, Bhimnath, and Indranath.

(D) Balkrishna

१४९९. Who is the father of Lakshminath?

(A) Bhikari and Fakir.

(B) Digambar and Bhavesh

(C) Babua

(D) Mahendra.

१५००. Lakshminath's sons are recorded as Ugranath and _____.

(A) Chhotku.

(B) Dhiranath.

(C) Shiva Lal (alias Hriday Lal).

(D) Saheb

१५०१. Nena is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Bharathi

(B) Devnand.

(C) Manglu and Taranand

(D) Bhimnath Singh.

१५०२. Who are the three sons of Mimanshak Mani?

(A) Gangesh

(B) Gatiram.

(C) Narapati

(D) Vasudev, Kamdev, and Jaydev.

१५०३. Mishri Mohan is the son of which Mimanshak?

(A) Bhushan

(B) Jaydev.

(C) State Bank of India.

(D) Kashinath.

१५०४. The lineage of Anath is associated with which village?

(A) Kalikant, Muralidhar, Vidyakant, and Vijaykant.

(B) Mahajani Pur.

(C) Shishiraman and Sonu Kumar.

(D) Ghusout is cited as the village of origin for Lakshamana.

१५०५. Khushi and Nenako are the sons of which individual?

(A) Devanand.

(B) Kujouli

(C) Harinandan

(D) Ranjit and Sunit.

१५०६. Who is the father of Bhushan?

(A) Lalit Lal.

(B) Kavai.

(C) Sundarnath

(D) Ramlal

१५०७. Giridhari's father is recorded as _____.

(A) Hema.

(B) Lakshmikant.

(C) Gonen's son is Mahinath.

(D) Parashar.

१५०८. Vanshamani is the son of which individual?

(A) Mukund

(B) Bhavanidatt.

(C) Thakurdatta.

(D) Shivlal

१५०९. Gangaram's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Koskiriman.

(B) Pudendaha

(C) Mihir Kumar himself (his father is Balchandra).

(D) Lilanand and Prabhakar.

१५१०. Dinanath is recorded as the father of whose son?

(A) Leelanath.

(B) Hore.

(C) Bhimnath

(D) Harinarayana.

१५११. Ganganath is identified as the son of _____.

(A) Ambika Raman.

(B) Navsundar, Devsundar, Bholanath, Karelal, and Premsundar.

(C) Bachcha and Aniruddh.

(D) Hridayram, Hareram, Shivram, and Kalaram

१५१२. Jyoti Raman is the son of which individual?

(A) Raghunath.

(B) Sachi Raman.

(C) The descendants of a specific lineage, starting approximately 500 years ago.

(D) Lachhu.

१५१३. Gopiraman's five sons are Devkiraman, Janakiraman, Lakshmiraman, Saraswatiraman, and ____.

(A) Kaliraman.

(B) Mahesh

(C) Political Science.

(D) Mihir Kumar himself (his father is Balchandra).

१५१४. Who is the father of Rameshwar and Singheshwar?

(A) Harishchandra, Dhruvchandra, Rupchandra, Bulandand, Mahanand, and Shobhanand.

(B) Ganesh.

(C) Kalanath from the Karmiha lineage.

(D) Bholak.

१५१५. Shambhu Gopal is identified as the father of ____.

(A) Chandra Gopal.

(B) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for seven generations.

(C) Haripati.

(D) Kamal.

१५१६. Narsingh is the father of Bhimnath, Videshwarnath, and ____.

(A) Vishwanath, Shilanath, Muktinath, and Vidyanath.

(B) Bhayanath, Harinath, Jayanath, Jhumak-lal, and Girdhari.

(C) Devnath

(D) Sitaram.

१५१७. Who are the four sons of Mahant (also recorded as Kirtinandno)?

(A) Mahesh, Ganesh, Naresh, and Suresh.

(B) Panchanand alias Harivansh.

(C) Nandlal, Singheshwar, Kapileshwar, and Mukteshwar.

(D) Nokhelal

१५१८. According to the Sodaripur lineage record, who was the father of Laxman?

(A) Kamalapani

(B) It serves as a supplementary or sub-register for specific family branches.

(C) Ramkishore

(D) Shambhunath alias Baldev.

१५१९. What was the professional role of Ramesh, the son of Laxman in the Sodaripur lineage?

(A) Balha Supaul.

(B) Harishwar (à¤¿à¤°à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤°).

(C) Chief Engineer.

(D) Sodarpur

१५२०. Who were the two sons of Chetnath mentioned in the lineage of Sodaripur?

(A) Shivnath and Bhavnath.

(B) Mahajani Pur.

(C) Sohagmandar

(D) Kamal

१५२१. Who was the father of D.G.P. Bhimnath?

(A) Shrivatsa, Halleshwar, Shrikar, Vasudhar, Ramdev, and Kamdev

(B) Kalikant, Gaurikant, Nikant, and Vijaykant.

(C) Bheshnath (alias Kalin).

(D) Diwakar alias Munchun and Prabhakar alias Chunchun.

१५२२. Who was the father of Kumar Ganganand Singh?

(A) Hemchandra, Shivchandra, and Naveenchandra.

(B) Matini, Shankardutt, and Devidutt.

(C) Kumar Kamalanand Singh.

(D) Manoj Kumar (Superintending Engineer).

१५२३. Which individual in the Alay branch was identified as a 'Tantrik Babu'?

(A) Nityanand Singh.

(B) Basukinath

(C) Parmanand

(D) Mohan Singh.

१५२४. In the Niun lineage, who was the son of Javali?

(A) Anupnath, Bateshnath and Artinath.

(B) Eknath, Chetnath, and Yognath

(C) Maujilal.

(D) Purivya.

१५२५. Who was the father of Purivya (alias Janakinath)?

(A) Sodarpur Darihara.

(B) Vasudev

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Raghav.

१५२६. Purivya was the father of which three individuals in the Lalganj record?

(A) Rami

(B) Kanhai, Ganganath, and Hemnath.

(C) Balkrishna, Shrikrishna, Jaikrishna, and Ramkrishna

(D) Durganath, Devnath, Vindhyanath, and Jagannath

१५२७. Who were the two sons of Hemnath mentioned in the Lalganj Sodaripur record?

(A) Vishram.

(B) Shobhnath, Motinath and Nath.

(C) Murari (alias Premnath) and Manohari (alias Mahinath).

(D) Nilkantha

१५२८. Who was the father of Maho Yunnath and Anantanand?

(A) Laxman, Faturi, and Kanhai.

(B) Maho Jaynath.

(C) Tilaknath.

(D) Bhutkun

१५२९. Who was the father of Premnath, Vijaynath, and Birendranath in the Lalganj branch?

(A) Nena.

(B) Manbodh, Anbodh and Haribodh.

(C) Leelanath.

(D) Kashinath.

१५३०. Who were the four sons of Poshnath?

(A) Hanumandatt

(B) Kalanath, Indranath, Punyanath, and Machinath.

(C) Karaumha.

(D) Dukhabhanjan

१५३१. Gokulnath was the father of which three individuals?

(A) Bhola Nath

(B) Lalpani

(C) Lalitnath, Parthivnath, and Maynath.

(D) Girjanath and Ishnath.

१५३२. Who were the two sons of Goloknath?

(A) Jayanand and Bhairav.

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Ravindranath and Narendranath.

(D) Baldev.

१५३३. Saptaminath (alias Jayarinath) was the son of whom?

(A) Lala (alias Balabhola Nandana)

(B) Basuki.

(C) Vinayakar and Pannibha.

(D) M.M. Shashthinath.

१५३४. Who was the father of the scholar Kumudnath?

(A) Janardana.

(B) Budhikar, Hore, and Dinakar.

(C) Vaiya. Punyanath.

(D) 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch).

१५३५. Kumudnath was the father of which three individuals?

(A) Govind and Gopal

(B) Amarnath, Mohan, and Bodhnath.

(C) Matikar.

(D) The management and documentation of Brahmin genealogical lineages (Genome Mapping).

१५३६. Who was the father of Gauri, Shanker, Harishanker, and Sushila?

(A) Eka and Ramapati.

(B) Maho Gotrupnath.

(C) Harinath and Loknath.

(D) Chintamani

१५३७. Akamnath was the father of which son?

(A) Rewanath.

(B) Aniruddha

(C) Dulli and Totanath.

(D) Bejoli Khual.

१५३८. Who were the three sons of Jibach mentioned in the Digunth branch?

(A) It stated that noble families protect their lineage with great effort through written group records (Samuha Lekhya).

(B) Shubham and Sangam.

(C) Satish Chandra, Harish Chandra, and Ganesh Chandra.

(D) Narayan and Govinda.

१५३९. In the Digunth branch, Shivanand was the father of which three individuals?

(A) Bholanand, Jhotan (alias Kamalanand), and Kali (alias Krishnanand).

(B) Hari, Purushottam and Shripati

(C) Teknath (alias Tetan).

(D) Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence.

१५४०. Who were the sons of Satya Narayan?

(A) Bakanath.

(B) Hari Narayan and Laxmi Narayan.

(C) Tantra Vartika.

(D) Gudar.

१५४१. Who was the father of Vishwanath in the Digunth-Bhattapura branch?

(A) Shobhan.

(B) Palasi

(C) Hari Narayan.

(D) Ekhara.

१५४२. Who was the father of Kewalanand?

(A) Chandrashekhar, Damodar, and Aniruddha.

(B) Laxmidev

(C) Deshual

(D) Vishwanath.

१५४३. Who was the father of Bhola, Kishore, and Keshav in the Digunth lineage?

(A) Shyam.

(B) Bodhnarayan.

(C) Siddham Priya Anand

(D) Shyamnath.

१५४४. Gosai, Feku, and Bachkana were the sons of which individual?

(A) Mandi.

(B) Narottam

(C) Shankaracharya and Bhanu.

(D) Kishore (alias Matidatta).

१५४५. Who were the two sons of Gosai in the Digunth record?

(A) Ganganand, Parmanand, and Indranand.

(B) M.M. Devendra (alias Balakrishna) and Mahendra.

(C) Shailendra Narayan Chaudhary.

(D) The maternal grandfather's lineage or place of origin.

१५४६. Who was the father of Lekhdatt, Gopidatt, Vachaspati, and Duna (alias Murari)?

(A) Nibhak

(B) Maheshnath.

(C) M.M. Devendra.

(D) The Kauthuma branch.

१५४७. Who was the father of Dinanath in the Digunth record?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Ravikant

(C) Tanuka

(D) Bucha (alias Kishorenath).

१५४८. Who were the two sons of Gopidatt?

(A) Satlakha.

(B) Hira and Vinod.

(C) Rohiniraman.

(D) Baburam.

१५४९. Who was the father of Ashutosh in the Bhattapura record?

(A) Babu Nanu (alias Bodhnath).

(B) Jivesh.

(C) Lakhinath, Shambhunath, Sarayug, and Subodh.

(D) Bank Manager (Bank of India).

१५५०. Who were the two sons of Murari (alias Tuna)?

(A) Vijay and Ajay.

(B) Yashodanand and Lalnanand

(C) Shobhakant and Sundarkant

(D) Surath and Gunapati.

१५५१. Prof. Govind and Prof. Jagdish were the sons of which individual?

(A) The son is Lalitnath.

(B) Dharmanand, Brahmanand, Kumudanand, and Pramod

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Mahendra (alias Mahi).

१५५२. Who was the father of Uday?

(A) Prof. Govind.

(B) Ruranand, Jhulanand and Yugal.

(C) Satyanarayan

(D) Eknath, Satinath, and Tejnath.

१५५३. Who was the father of Anurag?

(A) Fakir.

(B) Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence.

(C) Prof. Jagdish.

(D) Hridaynath, Panji Bachkan, Buddhinath, Amritnath, Jivanath, and Shivanath

१५५४. Feku was the father of which two sons?

(A) Ramkrishna and Jaykrishna.

(B) Shripati.

(C) Soharpur.

(D) Pandua.

१५५५. Who were the two sons of Ramkrishna?

(A) Kumarila Bhatta.

(B) Bhagwandutt

(C) Anand Prakash and Om Prakash.

(D) Devnath and Thatkan.

१५५६. Ganesh was the father of which three brothers?

(A) Jankinath.

(B) Chakrapani.

(C) Jaymani.

(D) Devesh, Shailesh, and Mithilesh.

१५५७. Who was the father of Achyutnath and Eknath in the Sodaripur record?

(A) Gopinath.

(B) Ravinandan.

(C) Pathak Gajanananda.

(D) Ravesh.

१५५८. Indranand was the father of which two individuals?

(A) Achyutanand and Nandlal.

(B) Hari and Govinda.

(C) Hridayamani.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१५५९. Who was the father of Vishwanath in the Sodaripur-Karimaha branch?

(A) Belunch.

(B) Shiva Lal (alias Hriday Lal).

(C) Chandog.

(D) Shivanand.

१५६०. Who was the father of Dwarikanath?

(A) Grammarian (Vyakaranacharya)

(B) Vaiya. Shobhanath.

(C) Pravin Nanauti.

(D) Bhikhiya

१५६१. What is the primary subject matter of the 'Panji Prabandh' system detailed in the source?

(A) Shrinath, Silinath, Nidhinath, and Pritinath.

(B) Krishnanand.

(C) Shambhunath and Ambunath.

(D) The genealogical records and lineages of Maithil Brahmins.

१५६२. What does the abbreviation 'U.T.' (Uptip) represent in the document structure?

(A) A sub-branch or supplementary genealogical note within a lineage.

(B) Kalikant, Trilok, and Sudesh.

(C) Batesh (Pr. Kanhaiya) and Bambam.

(D) Umesh (alias Vachcha).

१५६३. According to section 49, the 'Digaundh' lineage is primarily associated with which village?

(A) Kachua.

(B) Devananda.

(C) Babunandan and Bhagwandatt.

(D) Pan Panji.

१५६४. Which lineage is the focus of the records starting in section 52?

(A) Yogeshdatt, Kamleshdatt, and Shaileshdatt.

(B) Ajaykant

(C) Andoli Mander.

(D) Kanhuli.

१५६५. Section 56 describes the 'Mani' lineage as originating from which village?

(A) Bhaiya.

(B) Dhorigama

(C) Motilal and Ajitlal.

(D) Sarisab (Sodarpur).

१५६६. The 'Hati' lineage, discussed in section 59, is linked to which primary village branch?

(A) Chiku

(B) Ramanath.

(C) Lala.

(D) Sodarpur.

१५६७. Which lineage is extensively detailed starting from section 62, including branches like Pali and Isahpur?

(A) Mahishi.

(B) Shambhudatta.

(C) Pankhu.

(D) Chandoga

१५६८. Dr Sir Ganganath Jha was a member of the _____ branch of the Mahishi lineage.

(A) Gunananda.

(B) Jore.

(C) Nityanand

(D) Isahpur Pali.

१५६९. Which member of the Jha family from the Mahishi lineage served as the Deputy Governor of Delhi Town?

(A) Kamal Narayan.

(B) Jyotish.

(C) Shyam.

(D) Dr Vibhutinath Jha.

१५७०. According to section 50, who were the two sons of Ugranand from the Digaundh lineage?

(A) Inspector in the Delhi Police.

(B) Sakuna.

(C) Yashodanand and Lilanand.

(D) He was a retired District School teacher and an author.

१५७१. Which village is associated with the 'Ujan' branch of the Kanhuli lineage?

(A) Gunaakara and Kirtikara.

(B) Daruk.

(C) Mangarouni.

(D) Bellur, Kolkata.

१५७२. Who was the father of the scholar Markandeya Jha in the Mani lineage?

(A) Premnath and Baidyanath

(B) Suryakar.

(C) Ganesh Jha.

(D) Bodhi, Bhukhia, Nenin, Sanand, and Bhawanidatt.

१५७३. Section 57 mentions 'Vidhyapati' as the son of which individual in the Mani lineage?

(A) Hari.

(B) Vachaspati Jha.

(C) Ravesh.

(D) Bateshnath.

१५७४. In the Mahishi lineage records (Section 62), who are the two sons of Lakshminarayan?

(A) He was an MA Principal and an expert in Ancient Indian History.

(B) Bhikari and Fakir.

(C) Gopinath and Chaturbhuj.

(D) Lilamohan.

१५७५. According to section 66, 'Hemnath' from the Mahishi lineage is associated with the village ____.

(A) Isahpur Pali.

(B) Baburaiya and Atmaram.

(C) Nripateshwar is the son of Maheshwar.

(D) Rakesh, Vimlesh, and Kamlesh.

१५७६. Who was the father of the scholar Bhavnath Jha mentioned in the Isahpur Pali branch (Section 73)?

(A) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(B) Virnarayan and Bhagirath.

(C) Tarananda and Ambikananda.

(D) Pan Panji.

१५७७. Section 52 lists 'Shaktidatt' as the son of _____ in the Kanhuli lineage.

(A) Sarvanarayan

(B) Thakur Mayanand.

(C) Purandhar.

(D) Babua and Shubhankar.

१५७८. Which village is linked to the 'Pabitola' branch of the Mahishi lineage in section 72?

(A) Mahishi.

(B) Diwakar

(C) Chotuka

(D) Digambar and Bhavesh

१५७९. In section 56, 'Vamdev' is identified as the son of _____ from the Mani lineage.

(A) Ratipati.

(B) Akshay (alias Sudhir).

(C) Krishnanand.

(D) Damodar (alias Boru)

१५८०. The 'Lohna' village is mentioned in section 71 as a branch of which major lineage?

(A) Kedar.

(B) Kangali is the father of Ramanand.

(C) Neelkanth and Shachi

(D) Mahishi.

१५८१. The 'Ddau' for many individuals in the Mahishi lineage is frequently noted as being from the village _____.

(A) Vabh Kirti Singh.

(B) Khandabala.

(C) Jaykrishna and Choti.

(D) Lakshman

१५८२. Who was the father of Shaktinanandan Jha in the Isahpur branch (Section 67)?

(A) Devesh.

(B) Jagdish Chandra.

(C) Maheshnath.

(D) Ekanath

१५८३. Section 69 mentions 'Gulh' (alias Dharidhar) as being the son of _____.

(A) Manbodh.

(B) Vanshidhar.

(C) 7 generations prior to him.

(D) The sons are Khalatnath Singh, Subodhnath Singh, and Gopalnath Singh.

१५८४. In section 59, 'Bambhollak' is recorded as the son of which individual?

(A) Jhumaknath

(B) Harinarayan.

(C) Hemakara and Shubhankara.

(D) Kulmani.

१५८५. The lineage associated with the village 'Mahuakhoal' in section 49 is ____.

(A) Jagdish and Lalan Kumar.

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Raghunath.

(D) Digaundh.

१५८६. Who were the four daughters of Raghunandan mentioned in section 50?

(A) Upendra, Virendra, Uday, and Ashok.

(B) Chaturbhuj.

(C) Mathuranand, Bholanand, and Krishnanand.

(D) Mahavir, Motinandan, Devkinandan, and Mayanandana.

१५८७. Which member of the Jha family is associated with the 'Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth' (contextually implied by the lineage titles)?

(A) Pan Bhola.

(B) Vishnudev.

(C) Khagesh, Naresh, Varun, Kuber and Harideva.

(D) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

१५८८. In section 52, 'Gangeshdatt' is the son of ____.

(A) Shivdatt.

(B) Mahanand and Mayanand

(C) Rewanath.

(D) Sukumar and Umra.

१५८९. Which individual from the Mani lineage is credited with a Ph.D. and D.Litt. in section 56?

(A) Jagannath

(B) Kedarnath.

(C) MA and CL.

(D) Professor Vishveshwar Jha.

१५९०. The 'Isahpur' branch is a sub-division of the ____ lineage.

(A) Lal

(B) Shiromani and Govardhan.

(C) Rami.

(D) Mahishi.

१५९१. According to section 68, 'Umanath' and 'Shambhunath' were the sons of ____.

(A) Balwa Baliyas.

(B) Durganath.

(C) Bihari

(D) Govinda.

१५९२. Which village is the primary residence for the 'Bhattapura' branch of the Mani lineage (Section 57)?

(A) Kunal Ranjan, Mrinal Ranjan and Vikas Ranjan.

(B) Tekenath is the father of Ghane.

(C) Sarisab.

(D) Khude and Lakhuk.

१५९३. Who was the father of the three sons Ramji, Bhagwan Ji, and Sudarshan in the Mahishi lineage (Section 65)?

(A) Suryanarayana

(B) Dhodhi (alias Chhanath).

(C) Varinath Jha.

(D) Darihara.

१५९४. Section 55 notes that the 'Kanhuli' lineage has a sub-note regarding the village _____.

(A) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

(B) Ujan.

(C) Jagannath.

(D) Andu, Prannath, and Chhotakanya.

१५९५. Identify the two sons of Chandi-datt mentioned in section 52.

(A) Lekhdatt and Anantanand.

(B) Arvind, Navin, and Arun.

(C) Umakant

(D) Rani Chataravati (wife of Kumar Chatranand Singh).

१५९६. In section 49, 'Koushalayanand' is recorded as the son of _____.

(A) Vachaspati.

(B) Ramkrishna and Devnath.

(C) Vavi Gananath

(D) Krishnanand.

१५९७. The 'Sodarpur' lineage records in section 61 are divided into which two sub-groups?

(A) Katka and Gangoli.

(B) They are Barinath, Kedarnath, and Bhawnath.

(C) Kanhai.

(D) Samaiya Pali.

१५९८. Who is the son of Maheshwar of Khandala as per the 'Uptip' records?

(A) Haripani

(B) Bhavnath Suta.

(C) Pitambar and Ashutosh.

(D) Jeevan Singh, Kumar Singh, and Amar Singh.

१५९९. Identify the son of Purushottam from Sodipur mentioned in section 2.30.

(A) Kali.

(B) Jayanandan.

(C) Kashi from Ekyara.

(D) Ramkrishna and Jayakrishna.

१६००. Who are the sons of Shivnath from Kerma according to section 2.30?

(A) Jamua

(B) Makaranda-Amaria Panji (within Udteh).

(C) Girjanath and Ishnath.

(D) The Devanand Shakha Panji.

१६०१. Who is the son of Gopinath from Mahishi Pali Pahitole according to section (74)?

(A) Krishnaeshwar.

(B) Brahmanand

(C) Darihara.

(D) Sijhuar

१६०२. Who are the four sons of Sitanath (son of Markandeya) listed in section (74)?

(A) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya.

(B) Lochan.

(C) Krishnanand.

(D) Shyamnath, Hiranath, Taranath, and Chandranath.

१६०३. According to section (74), who is the son of Gopinath mentioned after Taranath?

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Ranjit Kumar

(C) Tanranath Jha.

(D) Gaurikant and Shashikant.

१६०४. Identify the son of Shivnath who is also referred to as 'Manbhar' in section (75).

(A) Umanath.

(B) Lakeshwar

(C) Maujilal.

(D) Ritesh and Nitesh.

१६०५. Who is the son of Umanath (Manbhar) as listed in the Mahishi Pali lineage?

(A) Fakir.

(B) Lalitnath, Bholanath, and Phanindranath.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Vishwanath.

१६०६. Who are the three sons of Damodar mentioned in the Mahishi Pali records?

(A) Premkant

(B) Ajuman, Videshwar, and Faturi.

(C) He was a Rural Bank Manager.

(D) Lakshminath and Baidyanath.

१६०७. Identify the three sons of Ajuman from the Mahishi Pali lineage.

(A) Udayakar and Priyankar

(B) The temple of the village deity, Nrisingha (Nrisingha-sthan).

(C) Eknath, Satinath, and Tejnath.

(D) Jhapatlal

१६०८. Who is the son of Eknath according to section (75)?

(A) Chhandogya.

(B) Ratinath

(C) Maninath.

(D) Life Insurance (Jeevan Bima Karmi).

१६०९. Who are the three sons of Satinath mentioned in the records?

(A) Matinath, Yoganath, and Amritnath.

(B) Gauri Shankar and Kalyan Shankar.

(C) Ramdev and Jayanarayan.

(D) Amit Anand, Alok Anand, and Vinay.

१६१०. In section (75), Kalinath and Kalanath are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Veer, Sursiri, and Girishwar.

(B) Tejnath.

(C) Mishra Milana.

(D) Chief Engineer.

१६११. Who is the son of Kalinath from the Mahishi Pali lineage?

(A) Mayanandan, Devkinandan, Mahavir and Motinandan

(B) Kamalnath.

(C) Keshavnath.

(D) Kotar and Bhutan.

१६१२. Who are the three sons of Bhavanidatt as listed in the 'Uptip' for Mahishi Pali (Mangalbani)?

(A) Asha.

(B) Janakpur.

(C) Lakshmeshwar and Sinheshwar.

(D) Phalgun, Ajuman, and Lotna.

१६१३. Identify the four sons of Phalgun mentioned in section (77).

(A) Chetnath, Kirtinath, Achyut, and Pritinath.

(B) Vacha, Kanhai, Gopi, and Govinda.

(C) Rahul and Rohit

(D) Chatrapati.

१६१४. In section (78), who are the sons of Pankaj Krishna?

(A) Social Work.

(B) Chandoga.

(C) A sub-branch or supplementary genealogical note within a lineage.

(D) Shrikrishna and Jaikrishna.

१६१५. Who is the son of Jaikrishna from the Lakhanur branch?

(A) Yogkrishna.

(B) Kalanand

(C) Bachhru.

(D) Matikar.

१६१६. Who are the five sons of Jyotishi Bhaiyan Geyan?

(A) Chanchal Kumar.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Bhavanurami, Amritnath, Kulmani, Mathuranath, and Gopinath.

(D) Chandra Kishore.

१६१७. According to section (78), Chetnath is identified as the son of whom?

(A) Rami.

(B) Mahavir

(C) Bhawanidatt.

(D) Shalipani and Shiva.

१६१८. Who are the two sons of Chetnath?

(A) Parshumani and Raghuvir.

(B) Naresh Mohan.

(C) Harinarayan and Ramnarayan.

(D) Vijaymohan, Abhaymohan, and Sanjaymohan

१६१९. Who is the son of Parshumani in the Jamdauli Pali lineage?

(A) Chandrakant.

(B) Umakant.

(C) Tirthmani.

(D) Dipka.

१६२०. According to section (79), who is the son of Mahinath?

(A) Daulat Jahan

(B) DGM at Central Bank.

(C) Baliyas.

(D) Sevanath.

१६२१. Who are the four sons of Shachinath mentioned in section (79)?

(A) Khushar.

(B) Rai Lall.

(C) Umesh, Sushil, Bindunath, and Yoganath.

(D) Pretnath

१६२२. Who are the two sons of Khagdatt listed in section (81)?

(A) Balbodh, Subodh, Abhiyanta, and Manbodh.

(B) Shambhunath and Bandhunath.

(C) Devnath and Teknath.

(D) Sarisav Karmaha.

१६२३. Identify the two sons of Vaidyanath mentioned in section (81).

(A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(B) Mimirnath.

(C) Umanath and Vishwanath.

(D) Hareram (alias Hari).

१६२४. Who are the two sons of Babu Loknath listed in the records?

(A) Thithar and Yunath.

(B) Bhulan, Jagannath, and Baidyanath

(C) Ramesh.

(D) Pudendaha

१६२५. Identify the five sons of Yunath Mishra as listed in section (82).

(A) Nirhari and Shrihari.

(B) Mani Ram

(C) Nityanand.

(D) Anand, Govind, Haridev, Sukhdev, and Jaidev.

१६२६. Who are the five sons of Gopinath Mishra listed in section (82)?

(A) Abhiram

(B) Ganesh and Mahesh

(C) Pandua (associated with Indramani).

(D) Sushilnath, Bhaktinath, Ashoknath, Vijaynath, and Jitunath.

१६२७. Who are the five sons of Jaidev mentioned in section (83)?

(A) Shubham and Sangam.

(B) Arunendu and Varunendu.

(C) Nitikar and Ruchikar.

(D) Muktinath, Bednath, Buddhinath, Siddhinath, and Riddhinath.

१६२८. According to section (83), Hemnath is the son of whom?

(A) Muktinath.

(B) Ranjan

(C) Devesh Kumar

(D) Pathak Kamalnayan.

१६२९. Who are the three sons of Babu Murali (Girijanath) mentioned in section (83)?

(A) Taranath, Bhola (Tulanath), and Nena (Harinath).

(B) Chumman (alias Ritalal).

(C) MSc Agricultural Scientist (Krishi Vaigyanik).

(D) Vijaykant and Ajaykant

१६३०. Who is the son of Raghunath according to section (84)?

(A) Shivanand.

(B) Gauri, Chilku, Shrinath, and Harinath.

(C) Meghanath.

(D) Krishnakishore.

१६३१. Who are the two sons of Abhaynath listed in the records?

(A) Jaybodh.

(B) Gulab.

(C) Harshnath and Gopinath.

(D) Narsingh

१६३२. Identify the two sons of Durganath (Pachchi) mentioned in section (87).

(A) Manidhar.

(B) Kumudnath and Dinanath.

(C) Gauripati.

(D) Anil Chandra

१६३३. According to section (88), who is the son of Mishra Manik?

(A) Varun and Pramod.

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) Batesh (Pr. Kanhaiya) and Bambam.

(D) Goshai.

१६३४. Who are the two sons of Mishra Goshai?

(A) Divakar and Prabhakar.

(B) Dhanpati (son of Purandar)

(C) Damodar and Ugari.

(D) Laxmikant.

१६३५. Identify the two sons of Damodar as per section (88).

(A) Bavainand.

(B) Muktinath and Pulakit.

(C) Valiyas

(D) Tejkar and Kar (unspecified).

१६३६. Who are the four sons of Pulakit (Bhavnath) listed in section (88)?

(A) Yantranath, Matinath, Punyanath, and Tejnath.

(B) Dhaura Baliyas (Dayaram).

(C) Kalpanath.

(D) Krityanand, Chaturnand, Punyanand, Devanand, Vinod, and Amarnath

१६३७. Who is the son of Prabhu Nath mentioned in section (89)?

(A) Chandranath.

(B) Prof. Bhaktinath, Raghunath, and Chhatranath Singh.

(C) Bachru

(D) Khelanand and Bhoganand.

१६३८. Who are the two sons of Shyamnath listed in section (89)?

(A) Katyayanand.

(B) Ranglal and Nirmlal.

(C) Rai Sinehi.

(D) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage flaws and bloodlines over 1,500 years.

१६३९. According to section (93), who are the two sons of Ullah Mishra?

(A) Urbidhar and Giridhar.

(B) Satyanarayana and Gautamo.

(C) Shankardatta.

(D) Nand-lala.

१६४०. Who are the two sons of Urbidhar listed in the records for Behat?

(A) Saurabh and Gaurav.

(B) Narayan.

(C) Kirtidhar and Bhagavandatt.

(D) Shambhunath and Bandhunath.

१६४१. According to the Panji records, which branch of the Maithil Brahmins is the focus of section 2.40?

(A) The Ujan branch from the Ruchauli lineage.

(B) Bateshnath and Kedarnath

(C) Satyanarayan

(D) Minister in the Government of Bihar.

१६४२. Who is listed as the son of Manbodh's daughter in the Sodipur lineage (ref 100//4)?

(A) Haritrashva.

(B) Jayakant and Vijayakant alias Sukumar.

(C) Finance Service (Vitta Seva)

(D) Anugrah and Devendra.

१६४३. Who was the son of Mahipati, listed under the Nariun lineage in section 2.40?

(A) Kulapati.

(B) Ghana

(C) Ram Sharma.

(D) Darhi.

१६४४. According to the Ujan records, who was the father of the legal professional (Vakeel) Jagdish?

(A) Abhishek

(B) Dr Amarnath.

(C) Mangaldutt

(D) Narsingh.

१६४५. In the genealogy of the Sodipur lineage, _____ was the son of Laxmidatta.

(A) Gopal.

(B) Pabauli.

(C) Kalanath, Indranath, Punyanath, and Machinath.

(D) Manbodh.

१६४६. Who is the 'Vayakarana' (Grammarian) mentioned in the Sodipur branch of the Ruchauli lineage?

(A) Pitambar.

(B) Sundarnath

(C) Batasu.

(D) Halayudh and Chakrayudh.

१६४७. From which village did the sons of Vednathâ€”Medhanath and Shrimantâ€”originate?

(A) Sarla

(B) Lala.

(C) Harinath, Shyamnath, and Udaynath.

(D) Nariun.

१६४८. The Behat lineage records identify the son of Jagannath as _____.

(A) Raiya

(B) Extended branch lineages, including titles, educational achievements, and migration details of individuals.

(C) Narayan Datta (or Bhavani Datta).

(D) Vishakar.

१६४९. Who was the son of Kavi Venidatta in the Behat lineage?

(A) Vasudev, Jaydev, Bhudev, and Kamdev

(B) Haridev.

(C) Pyarelal (or Shridatta).

(D) The son is Govindnath Singh.

१६५०. In the lineage of Behat, who were the two sons of Mune and Bounu?

(A) Raghunath and Shyamlal.

(B) Divakar and Prabhakar.

(C) Diwakar alias Munchun and Prabhakar alias Chunchun.

(D) Shyamnath and Diwakar

१६५१. The scholar identified as 'Vaiya' (Vayakarana) Uma in section 104 belonged to the ____ lineage.

(A) Bhaiya and Bhairav

(B) Nariun.

(C) Muni.

(D) He is a B.A. Teacher.

१६५२. Who was the son of Jivnath in the Behat lineage (section 112)?

(A) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineages, and genetic purity over more than a millennium.

(B) Indranath.

(C) Kamal.

(D) Prabhat.

१६५३. The daughter of Gureshwar Singh in the Khandavala lineage married ____.

(A) Ashok Kumar, Anil Kumar, and Vakil Kumar.

(B) Haldhar

(C) Bhaveshwar Singh.

(D) It contains the earliest mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) used for preserving lineage purity.

१६५४. In the Tarauni branch (section 122), who were the two sons of Kalidatta?

(A) Krupanand and Suryanand

(B) Veni and Batuki.

(C) Sundar.

(D) Abhiram.

१६५५. Which village is associated with the lineage of Hemkar, son of Gokhulnath?

(A) Purnanand and Hiranand.

(B) Ayush.

(C) District Education Officer (DEO)

(D) Khowal.

१६५६. In the Behat branch, who was the father of the daughter married to Bharat and Shatrughna?

(A) Bhayan.

(B) Raghav.

(C) Bhagwandutt

(D) Bhairavdutt.

१६५७. The daughter of Kavi Venidatta in the Behat lineage was married into the _____ village.

(A) Anand.

(B) Sarisab.

(C) Devkrishna and Harikrishna.

(D) Artinath.

१६५८. In section 106, who was the son of Murlidhar in the Nariun lineage?

(A) Guruanand (or Dharmanath).

(B) Parmanpur vasi Rouchonli Ekhra.

(C) Chandoga.

(D) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage through hundreds of generations to prevent inbreeding.

१६५९. The son of Jivnath, named Indranath, belongs to the _____ village lineage.

(A) Naresh

(B) Girijanand and Ganganand

(C) Ugendra and Surendra.

(D) Khandavala.

१६६०. In the Behat lineage, who were the two sons of Laxmidatta?

(A) Kamlanand and Chandranand

(B) Ghanghi.

(C) Hridaynath, Panji Bachkan, Buddhinath, Amritnath, Jivanath, and Shivanath

(D) Murlidhar and Shankardatta.

१६६१. The Behat lineage records state that the son of Gopinath was named _____.

(A) Kumudnath.

(B) Thethai, the son of Bhawanidutt from Sodarpur.

(C) Kailu and Haribodh.

(D) Chintamani.

१६६२. In the context of the Behat branch, who was the father of Kavi Venidatta?

(A) Basudev (alias Parmeshwar).

(B) Loknath.

(C) Jagannath.

(D) Dulli and Totanath.

१६६३. The son of Ratnakar, named Hridaynath, belonged to the _____ village lineage.

(A) Pritisharma.

(B) Sodarpur Karmaha.

(C) Sodipur.

(D) Mayakant

१६६४. Who was the son of Mahipati Singh in the Ravandabla branch?

(A) Nanku Singh.

(B) Bachhru.

(C) Narapati.

(D) Jayakant

१६६५. In the Behat lineage, who is listed as the son of Venidatta's daughter Pyarelal?

(A) Lilanand and Prabhakar.

(B) Gopal.

(C) Vivekanand, Vijayanand, and Ajayanand.

(D) Laturi (or Bachchu).

१६६६. Who is the son of Jivachh in the Sodipur lineage mentioned in section 112?

(A) Saroj Kumar.

(B) That the ancient system accurately tracked genetic traits and lineage health long before modern genetics.

(C) Harishchandra Mishra.

(D) The record associates him with Bahuan (Village: Dih Darihara).

१६६७. The son of Kumar Rudranath, who was a professor, was named _____.

(A) Mahesh, Avdhesh, and Mithilesh.

(B) Engineer (Abhiyanta).

(C) Girindranath.

(D) Veni.

१६६८. In the context of section 121, who is identified as the father of Muktimohan?

(A) Dhodhi (alias Chhanath).

(B) Pratitnath.

(C) Damodar and Pitambar.

(D) Vudhwal

१६६९. Which individual is identified as the son of Babu Harinandan Singh?

(A) Shambhu

(B) Basukinath

(C) Babu Krishnanand Singh.

(D) Bhimnath Singh.

१६७०. Who is the son of Jayanandan as mentioned in the Puvaripar Jhanjharpur records?

(A) Ajay and Dhananjay.

(B) Basukinath.

(C) Vishwanath and Bhoranath.

(D) Paricheta Devanand.

१६७१. Shivanand is the father of which individual mentioned in the Sakranri records?

(A) Vishwanath.

(B) His sons are Santoshman, Tengan, Gongan, Shikhan, and Hridaynath.

(C) Dharanath.

(D) Ritesh and Nitesh.

१६७२. Identify the father of Ravindra and Shaktinandan in the Jhanjharpur branch.

(A) Andu, Prannath, and Chhotakanya.

(B) Khauwal (specifically Raghudev).

(C) Bholanath.

(D) Upendra.

१६७३. Who are the sons of 'Vedic' Tulanand?

(A) Anil and Jitendra

(B) Vikal

(C) Nagendra and Lilanand.

(D) Jivanath.

१६७४. Lilanath and Churanath are identified as the sons of which individual?

(A) Markandeya.

(B) Bhavtosh and Ashutosh

(C) Majhua

(D) Sodarpur Satlakha.

१६७५. Who are the sons of Somnath mentioned in the Analpur Upatip?

(A) Nandlal, Amritkant, Shyamlal, Ratiklal, and Kedar Nath

(B) Santosh and Ruchal.

(C) Gopal, Premnath, and Sundarnath

(D) Dugnath.

१६७६. The Analpur records mention 'Bachi' and 'Suraviya' as the sons of _____.

(A) Rurdev.

(B) Shilanath and Yashodhar

(C) Mahanand

(D) Lalak.

१६७७. Vamdev is identified as the son of which individual in the Analpur lineage?

(A) Kamala and Manmohan.

(B) Gopinath

(C) Krishnaeshwar.

(D) Ganga.

१६७८. Who are the four daughters of Bachru mentioned in the Budhwal section?

(A) Khaual.

(B) Lulli, Chunni, Visani, and a fourth implied by the group.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Hridaychandan

१६७९. Identify the two sons of Parashumani mentioned in the Budhwal lineage.

(A) To track the expansion of lineages into various branches and sub-branches across different villages.

(B) State Bank of India.

(C) Nandishwar and Hariheshwar.

(D) He was an MA Bank Manager and a creator of religious documentaries.

१६८०. Vatseshwar and Bhaiya are the sons of which individual in the Gangaura records?

(A) Bachir.

(B) Babulal and Pyarelal.

(C) Mayanandan, Devkinandan, Mahavir and Motinandan

(D) Kamalanayan and Kulapati.

१६८१. Who are the sons of Shukdev mentioned in the Gangaura lineage?

(A) Sitanath and Sachinath.

(B) He was a retired District School teacher and an author.

(C) Ashok and Mukesh.

(D) Amritnath and Hridaynath.

१६८२. According to the Gangaura Upatip, who are the sons of Vaiya Shiveshwar?

(A) Chandranand (alias Chhotu).

(B) Ganeshiswar and Satishwar.

(C) Avoiding the paternal lineage up to the seventh generation.

(D) Bhavanipur.

१६८३. Identify the father of Kumar Jiveshwar Singh in the Gangaura branch.

(A) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda) and Chhandogya (Samaveda).

(B) Bhavanand.

(C) Sodarpur Mandar.

(D) Kumar Vishweshwar Singh.

१६८४. In the Gangaura lineage, who is the son of Tejeswar?

(A) Khushilal

(B) Babulal.

(C) Premnath and Baidyanath

(D) Banamali

१६८५. Bhupeshwar and Jaleshwar are the sons of which individual in the Lalganj records?

(A) Muktinath, Bednath, Buddhinath, Siddhinath, and Riddhinath.

(B) Anati, Sundarnath, Sudhir, Mithilesh, and Akhilesh.

(C) Kedar.

(D) Shripati from Mahindrapur Pandua.

१६८६. Kalanath is recorded as having two sons named _____

(A) Ramdev, Raghuni, and Jivana.

(B) Vidyapati Thakur.

(C) Naraun.

(D) Umanath and Jayanath.

१६८७. In the Dumra branch, Gauri Nath is identified as the son of _____

(A) Manbodh and Bhagwan Dev alias Turkau.

(B) Chanan.

(C) Chhandogya

(D) Shivnath.

१६८८. Who are the two sons of Gauri Nath in the Dumra lineage?

(A) Ganganath and Lalitnath.

(B) Anant.

(C) Gauri Raman (and Govind Raman).

(D) Stephen Phillips

१६८९. Identify the son of Ratanpani who is also the father of Vanshi.

(A) Kalikant.

(B) Khatar.

(C) Hari and Govinda.

(D) Hridayphul.

१६९०. Gaurinath is identified as the son of which individual in the Simrawar branch?

(A) Pramod Kumar

(B) Modnath.

(C) Eka and Ramapati.

(D) Pushpanath

१६९१. In the Simrawar branch, Punyanath is the father of which three individuals?

(A) Nandlal, Amritkant, Shyamlal, Ratiklal, and Kedar Nath

(B) Umanath, Bhavnath, and Laxminath.

(C) Ayush.

(D) Krishnamani

१६९२. Identify the two sons of Lajyanath in the Simrawar branch.

(A) Mahendra

(B) Dharanath and Bholanath.

(C) Sanjay and Abhay.

(D) Jagdish and Keshav.

१६९३. In the Simrawar records, who is the father of Shashinath and Achyutanath?

(A) B.D.S.E.

(B) Avinash and Abhishek

(C) Bathnaha.

(D) Lekhnath.

१६९४. Naktu is the father of which individual in the Parihat lineage?

(A) Raghunath and Shivnath

(B) Devnandan.

(C) Nandishwar

(D) Vishnudatta.

१६९५. Who are the sons of Satyanarayan in the Parihat records?

(A) Shivnarayan and Suryanarayan.

(B) Shripati is the son of Raghupati.

(C) Silinath

(D) Because the intense heat of that season is most effective for preserving the palm leaves from damp and pests.

१६९६. Durgamanand and Harinandan are the sons of which individual in the Parihat branch?

(A) Kanhai.

(B) Govind, Harishwar, Bandhu, and Arjun

(C) Damru, Baidyanath, Baleshwar, Mahananda, and Deepchand.

(D) Shubham and Sandeep.

१६९७. Identify the father of Jayakrishna in the Parihat branch.

(A) Sachi Raman.

(B) Baiju.

(C) Ranjit Kumar

(D) North.

१६९८. In the Parihat records, Shachinath is identified as the son of _____

(A) Ramkrishna.

(B) Ramakrishna is the son of Mahipani.

(C) Rishinath.

(D) Sanu Kumar

१६९९. Identify the father of Amarnath and Jagannath in the Parihat branch.

(A) Lakshman

(B) Tejnath.

(C) Ravinandan.

(D) Bhola Nath

१७००. Who are the two sons of Laxminath in the Parihat lineage?

(A) Yashodhar

(B) Paramanpur

(C) Nena

(D) Panchanand and Shrimohan.

१७०१. Lilanath is identified as the son of which individual in the Ishahpur branch?

(A) Kamlakant.

(B) Shri Nandan Singh.

(C) Shobhakanth

(D) Nandmohan.

१७०२. Who are the two sons of Laxman mentioned in the Ishahpur records?

(A) Bhagwan and Balram.

(B) Muninath and Umanath.

(C) Vishwanath and Bhoranath.

(D) Surendra, Virendra, and Bhupendra.

१७०३. Amritnath is identified as the father of which individual in the Sakranri branch?

(A) Jeevan.

(B) Virenra

(C) Mimirnath.

(D) Shrikanta.

१७०४. In the Ratouli branch, who are the two sons of Bhavnath?

(A) Chumman and Kumudnath.

(B) Vishwanath, Maujilal, and Jagdish.

(C) Abhiram.

(D) Raghunath

१७०५. Which village is frequently cited as the origin for the sons of Bhagwan Dutt?

(A) Shambhu

(B) A complete ancestral introduction covering 32 distinct maternal and paternal lineage points.

(C) Mandi.

(D) His son is Deep (from Baheraá¸ hi).

१७०६. According to the Ratauli Upatip (2.60), who are the three sons of Bandhu's daughter?

(A) Vikram and Dukharan

(B) Devendra

(C) Punyanand.

(D) Bhupnarayan, Yugnarayan, and Yajnanarayan.

१७०७. Yajnanarayan is recorded as the father of which individual in the Pauraripar Ratauli lineage?

(A) Shivanand, Vilanand, and Balanand.

(B) Raghunandan

(C) Damodara.

(D) Vidyanath.

१७०८. Who is the father of the individual named Nanuk in the Ratauli branch?

(A) Tirhut.

(B) Bhuvaneshwar

(C) Vidyanath.

(D) Dayalal.

१७०९. According to section 2.60, Bhupnarayan's daughter married into which family in Ghosaut?

(A) The family of Ram, son of Thakur Hari.

(B) Brahmapura.

(C) Dharampur.

(D) Rahul and Nitin.

१७१०. In the lineage of Barinarayan (148), who are his two sons?

(A) Ramgovind and Harigovind.

(B) Prakash Chandra, Sudhir Chandra, Vikas Chandra, and Abhash Chandra.

(C) Bhola Nath, Khagpati, Ganesh, Mahesh, Shavesh, and Batesh.

(D) Rameshwar

१७११. Who is the father of Jitendranarayan in the Pauraripar Ratauli lineage?

(A) Ramkrishna.

(B) Ratneshwar.

(C) Harigovind.

(D) Khude and Lakhuk.

१७१२. Identify the son of Jitendranarayan mentioned in the genealogy of section 148.

(A) The genealogical records and lineages of Maithil Brahmins.

(B) Jamua Tek

(C) Parashar.

(D) Mathura Nath.

१७१३. In the record for 'Ananda' (149), who are his three daughters?

(A) Vidyanath.

(B) Ratnananda, Hirananda, and Medhananda.

(C) Itarshekhar.

(D) It identifies the ancestral village from which the family line originated.

१७१४. The sons of Babu Phaninanda are recorded as Ramananda and _____.

(A) Gunananda.

(B) Nena.

(C) Table 11 and Table 12.

(D) Rai Kripa Narayan.

१७१५. Who are the two sons of Gribananda in the lineage of Nityananda?

(A) Mayakanth

(B) Nas Khoual

(C) Maniknandan and Motinandan.

(D) Chandrakant.

१७१६. Who is the son of Nikananda mentioned in section 150?

(A) Tantra Vartika.

(B) Ishwakar Datta.

(C) MBBS, D.H. Superintendent.

(D) Phalananda.

१७१७. Phalananda is the father of which two individuals?

(A) Yoganath.

(B) Bodhananda and Dolananda.

(C) Haripati.

(D) Rai Harinarayan, Rai Satyanarayan, and Rai Tejanarayan.

१७१८. Who are the two sons of Girijananda mentioned in the Lohana branch?

(A) Tarananda and Ambikananda.

(B) Lal.

(C) Bokai.

(D) Sukumar and Umra.

१७१९. Tarananda is the father of which two sons?

(A) Bhimananda and Medhananda.

(B) Golok and Chaturlok

(C) Surasar

(D) The original inhabitancy or root village (e.g., Khauwar from Khauwal).

१७२०. Who is the son of Medhananda in the Lohana sub-branch?

(A) Tejkar and Kar (unspecified).

(B) Bhorelal.

(C) Bhaveshkant.

(D) Lekhananda.

१७२१. In the lineage of 'Feku' (Ugrananda), who is his son?

(A) Shivnath.

(B) Babu Lokananda.

(C) Vivekanand and Hiranand.

(D) The son is Raghunath.

१७२२. Identify the two sons of Purnananda in the Gangoli branch.

(A) MM Brindavan Chandra

(B) Vinodananda and Shivananda.

(C) Karmaha.

(D) Visha.

१७२३. In the lineage of 'Gopinanda', who is his son?

(A) Pramod Kumar

(B) Ramdhar.

(C) Krishnananda.

(D) Baldev and Anirudh

१७२४. Who is the father of the three sons Toyananda, Samirananda, and Shivananda?

(A) Bhavanand.

(B) Lilanand, Ramanand, and Achmitlal (alias Thithar Gopal)

(C) Krishnananda.

(D) Balram

१७२५. The son of Bhairavananda is recorded as _____.

(A) Devananda.

(B) Babunath

(C) Bathnaha.

(D) Bhaynath.

१७२६. Who are the two sons of Gopalji mentioned in section 152?

(A) Baldev and Vijay.

(B) Harishwar.

(C) Pakhyanath.

(D) Ajay, Abhay, and Nirbhay Kumar

१७२७. In the lineage of Kanhai (Hemnath), who is the son who was based in Hariamb?

(A) Bankhandi.

(B) Kunjan is the son of Yoganand.

(C) Vyakarana (Grammar).

(D) Jiveshwar

१७२८. Srinath is the father of which individual, mentioned as marrying into the family of Kavi Ved-Dutt?

(A) Anil Chandra

(B) 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch).

(C) Vabuan.

(D) Belauch.

१७२९. Identify the son of Jagannath mentioned in the Ratauli Ujian branch.

(A) Bhailal.

(B) Shrikrishna and Balkrishna

(C) Kulanand

(D) Jhonti

१७३०. In the genealogy of Chaturbhuj (153), who is his son?

(A) Shrikrishna.

(B) Gopal.

(C) Nirhari and Shrihari.

(D) Nand Kishore and Raghuvir.

१७३१. Gopal's son is recorded as the Vedic practitioner _____.

(A) Jivanath.

(B) Gusaut

(C) Gunaakara Jha.

(D) Jay Krishna

१७३२. Who is the father of Abhaynath, Hridaynath, and Gopinath in the Sarisab branch?

(A) Sarisab.

(B) Narsingh.

(C) Mandar.

(D) Yunnath.

१७३३. Abhaynath's two sons are recorded as Bhivar and _____.

(A) Amarnath

(B) Kanhu.

(C) Vasundhar

(D) Lala.

१७३४. Who is the father of Kulananda in the Niun branch?

(A) Dukkha.

(B) Harshanath.

(C) Arjun, Prakash, Vijay, and Bhagwat.

(D) Bhavanand.

१७३५. In the lineage of Hridaynath, who are his two sons?

(A) Their father is Barju.

(B) Kalanath.

(C) Bhuvanath and Jayanath.

(D) Vishnusingh.

१७३६. Who is the father of Ramanath in the Khondbala branch?

(A) Mahamitto Supati, Mahamitto Indra-pati, and Mahamitto Dhriti-pati.

(B) The Kauthuma branch.

(C) Bhuvanath.

(D) Vibhash

१७३७. Mahinath's four daughters are named Wareshwari, Machireshwari, Dharmeshwari, and ____.

(A) Yogmani

(B) Vedanand

(C) Purandhar.

(D) Narayani.

१७३८. Identify the two sons of Shivlal in the Gangoli branch.

(A) Vanshidhar.

(B) Buddhinath.

(C) Tetarihar.

(D) Chitrapati and Damodar.

१७३९. Who are the two sons of Sanphul mentioned in section 154?

(A) Bhaiyaram (alias Tetan).

(B) Kirtinath and Harinath.

(C) Ramapati

(D) Teaching Panini Grammar (Vyakarana).

१७४०. Kirtinath's son is recorded as ____.

(A) Ugranath.

(B) Jase.

(C) Prannath (the son of Jhagru).

(D) Bandhu.

१७४१. In the lineage of Harinath, who are his two sons?

(A) Kanram.

(B) Kulanand.

(C) Anil and Golok

(D) Kishorenath and Lilanath.

१७४२. In the Shishausal Mandar branch (163), who are the two sons of Bhurshi?

(A) Khagpati and Raghupati.

(B) Bharat, Dharmanath, and Triloknath.

(C) Mahendra (alias Mahi).

(D) Taranand and Chandranand

१७४३. Who is the son of Khagpati in the Shishausal lineage?

(A) Raghunath and Prabhunath.

(B) Vachak.

(C) Sijhuar

(D) Paali.

१७४४. Vachak's four sons are Yagyapati, Chandrapati, Yashaspati, and ____.

(A) Bhaveshkant.

(B) Ratinath (Bhaiya)

(C) Haripati.

(D) Khangur.

१७४५. In the lineage of Yagyapati, who are his two sons?

(A) Vuchi and Mukunda.

(B) Doshai

(C) Bateshwar, Jateshwar, and Gopeshwar

(D) Kumuda

१७४६. Identify the two sons of Phanipati.

(A) Keshavnath.

(B) Kamala and Manmohan.

(C) Sanand

(D) Bhola and Ramesh.

१७४७. Kashinath is the father of which two individuals in the Shishausal branch?

(A) Jaykrishna and Amritkrishna.

(B) Gunanidh.

(C) Anita.

(D) Ruramani, Jagatmani, and Mishramani.

१७४८. Who is the father of Jayanand and Khelpati in the Shishausal lineage?

(A) Lalo

(B) A chronological family tree or lineage record.

(C) Janardana.

(D) Baidyanath.

१७४९. According to section 165, Premakar is the father of which individual?

(A) Bhaktinath.

(B) Shridhar, Mahidhar (alias Pritinath), and Shalinath.

(C) Vishwakanand.

(D) Basant Kumar and Hemant Kumar.

१७५०. In the lineage of Damodar, who are his two sons?

(A) Mukund

(B) Kalanath

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Nandipati and Chatrapati.

१७५१. Nandipati's three sons are Chiranjeev, Ratanjeev, and _____.

(A) Babuana.

(B) Tulapati.

(C) Roharh Sodarpur.

(D) Vasudeva.

१७५२. Who is the father of Mahaveer and Mohit in the Rampur branch (160)?

(A) Ramananda.

(B) Achyutanand

(C) Subhash and Prakash.

(D) Chakrapani

१७५३. Who are the three sons of Vachhu in the Rampur branch?

(A) Jaydev, Vasudev, Devkinandan, and Barinath

(B) Yugandhara, Bhola, and Kantuka.

(C) Nityanand and Ruranand.

(D) Bhayan.

१७५४. Yugandhara's son is recorded as _____.

(A) Devananda.

(B) Hirai

(C) Gopal, Lal, and Babulal.

(D) Premanarayan.

१७५५. The scholar Jivanath, son of Dinbandhu, is described by which two titles related to language and literature?

(A) He held an MA degree.

(B) Dhorigama

(C) Bahu Bhashavid (Polyglot) and Sahityakar (Litterateur).

(D) Mithilesh.

१७५६. Indranath and Chandranath are the two sons of which individual in the Bataha lineage?

(A) Nandilal.

(B) Sundarnath

(C) Vishnupati.

(D) Jayant

१७५७. In Uptip 168, Shambhunath and Nirannath are identified as the sons of which scholar?

(A) Vaiyakarana Jivanath.

(B) Mangnu.

(C) Lilanand.

(D) Gaurinath.

१७५८. Which royal figure is the daughter of Muktinath (alias Kamala) married to, according to the Khandwala records?

(A) Pramod, son of Ram.

(B) Babu Vijaynath Singh.

(C) Rudraman.

(D) Tinkauri and Vinanand

१७५९. In the lineage of Shrimohan, which six sons are listed in the records?

(A) Sachindra and Shailendra

(B) Loknath.

(C) Pramod, Subodh, Kamod, Bheshnath, Bhavanath, and Lekhnath.

(D) Vanamali

१७६०. Who is the son of Anand Mohan associated with the village of Sarisab?

(A) Indra Kant, Tuchikant, Amikant, and Shivkant

(B) Chudamani

(C) Vishram and Vauri.

(D) Suman.

१७६१. In Uptip 170, Bhagwandatta Jha is recorded as the son of which individual?

(A) Punyanath

(B) Latdu.

(C) Amritnath.

(D) Chotu

१७६२. Who are the two sons of Vishnupati (alias Bataha) mentioned in section 84?

(A) Indranath and Chandranath.

(B) Mohanlal

(C) Ram and Lakhan

(D) Kalikant.

१७६३. In Uptip 172, the son of Yugandhara, Dinanand (alias Chheti), has maternal links to which village?

(A) Dullampur Vanu (Sandahpur Dighoya).

(B) Ganapati.

(C) Dayanidhi

(D) Khandwala.

१७६४. In Uptip 174, Manik Singh is recorded as having which son?

(A) Gatiram.

(B) Bablu.

(C) Bihari Singh.

(D) Haritnandan.

१७६५. In Uptip 175, Jayandand's son Jagatnand is linked to which village?

(A) Karmaha.

(B) Umanand.

(C) Prof. Krishnamohan

(D) Santoshmani himself is the son of Hariram.

१७६६. Who is the son of Jivapati mentioned in the context of the Lohana Uptip (176)?

(A) Kheman and Nitidha.

(B) Upendra

(C) Ratauli Darirahra.

(D) Manipati.

१७६७. Buli, the son of Manipati, belongs to which village lineage?

(A) Ganesh

(B) Pachi.

(C) Irauri.

(D) Vavik

१७६८. The son of Ganapati, named Devapati, is associated with which village?

(A) Damodar

(B) Budhwal.

(C) Shobhakanth

(D) Shobhakar (Raghuvar)

१७६९. Who are the three sons of Lokpati mentioned in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Durganath, Devnath, Vindhyanath, and Jagannath

(B) Brahmanand

(C) Punyapati, Thakurpati, and Mahavir.

(D) Jayprakash and Ravindranath.

१७७०. In the lineage of Punyapati, the son Nagarjapati has a maternal link (Dau) to which village?

(A) Harinarayan.

(B) Sodarpur.

(C) Lakshman

(D) Sudhir and Manoj.

१७७१. The daughter of Mahavir, named Tantrapati, is recorded as married into which village?

(A) Aniruddh.

(B) Meghnath.

(C) Irauri.

(D) Vishram and Vauri.

१७७२. In Uptip 180, who is identified as the son of Mani (alias Vidhyapati)?

(A) Pyareka.

(B) Ramakant

(C) Sone.

(D) Babu Vijaynath Singh.

१७७३. Which village is the daughter of Chandreshwar, Ganganath, linked to in Uptip 180?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Suryakant (Pr. Dilip) and Subhash (Pr. Santosh).

(C) Chartered Accountant (CA)

(D) Kalanand

१७७४. In Uptip 181, Gauri Shankar is recorded as having which two sons?

(A) Shivshankar and Vishnu.

(B) Ekma Baliyas (Vishnupati).

(C) Bhailal.

(D) Kamal.

१७७५. Durgapati, the son of Yogeshwar, is associated with which village lineage?

(A) Budhwal.

(B) Ghaneshwar.

(C) Kanhaiya, Shyamlal, Jhumak-lal, and Bacharia.

(D) Khaual

१७७६. The son of Amarendra, named Loknath, is associated with which village in section 2.92?

(A) Their father is Jhagru.

(B) Rudraman.

(C) Devanand, Anil, and Sunil.

(D) Irauri.

१७७७. In the lineage of Phuchi, who is the father of the daughter named Kalikeshwar?

(A) Bheem.

(B) Bhola Nath, Khagpati, Ganesh, Mahesh, Shavesh, and Batesh.

(C) Sahityakar

(D) Modapati.

१७७८. In the lineage records of Sulhani (Uptip 183), who are the three daughters of Sone?

(A) Rampal and Babulal.

(B) Bhangi.

(C) Kalar.

(D) Bhairavdatta, Chintamani, and Chhotkani.

१७७९. In Uptip 183, which son of Ananta is recorded as being from the Kodariya village?

(A) Jagyapati, Sitaram, Chetu, and Kamlabh.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Narayan Ji.

(D) Ambuj

१७८०. Who are the two sons of Umesh recorded in the Sarisab village records?

(A) Vakil (Lawyer).

(B) B.Tech.

(C) Lakshmikant and Shri Dev.

(D) Sudarshan, Balbhar, and Vipan.

१७८१. Under the record for Hanu's daughter, Bhavanidatta is the son of whom?

(A) Vidyanidhi and Ramanidhi.

(B) He held an MA degree.

(C) Kamlanand and Chandranand

(D) Harinath.

१७८२. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Dinanath from the Khandabala lineage.

(A) Sarvajeet Singh, the son of Kamal Singh.

(B) Anuplal and Garidhu

(C) Nakchedi.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१७८३. Dwarikanath is recorded in the lineage as the son of which individual?

(A) Manbodh

(B) Dinanath.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Shivshankar.

१७८४. According to entry 188, who is identified as the son of Buddhikar?

(A) Tejnanath.

(B) Harinarayan and Ramnarayan.

(C) Dinajayanth

(D) Harihar and Sudhakar.

१७८५. Tejnanath's maternal lineage (Dau) is traced back to which individual from the Sarisab village?

(A) Shyamsundar Jha.

(B) Jagmohan is the son of Yogi.

(C) Devidutt, the son of Bhawanidutt.

(D) Pashupati.

१७८६. In the Panji records, who is the father of Gaurinath in the Ghanghi lineage?

(A) Vibhakara

(B) Larvai.

(C) Dabhulak.

(D) Ghanghi.

१७८७. Gaurinath's lineage identifies his 'Dau' as coming from which individual and village?

(A) Kumar Kamalanand Singh.

(B) Maninath, the son of Dharmanath from Khandabala.

(C) Umesh Chandra

(D) Shri Ashok (MA)

१७८८. The individual Balamukund is identified as the son of _____.

(A) Manihar.

(B) Thethai, the son of Bhawanidutt from Sodarpur.

(C) Bhimdutt, Bhavanidutt, and Devidutt.

(D) Munna

१७८९. In entry 189, the siblings Pramod, Subodh, and Balabodh are the children of which father?

(A) B.Tech.

(B) Parashuram.

(C) Heera

(D) Vabh Akeshwar Singh.

१७९०. Identify the sons of Tuna as recorded in entry 189 of the genealogical text.

(A) Taranath, Dharmnath, and Bhagiratha.

(B) Bechan is the son of Jirvani.

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Jhumaknath

१७९१. In the lineage of Shaktinath Singh (Champanagar Deodhi), who is the father of Jagannath?

(A) Bhimnath Singh.

(B) Durganand.

(C) Eknath, Satinath, and Tejnath.

(D) Buddhinath.

१७९२. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Jagannath from the Shaktinath Singh lineage.

(A) Devi.

(B) Thethai, the son of Bhawanidutt from Sodarpur.

(C) Ishwardatt and Saburdatt

(D) Suryagan (à¤¸à¥ à¤°à¤—à¤¨).

१७९३. According to entry 190, who are the two sons of Pushpanath?

(A) Jiveshwar

(B) His sons are Dinesh, Mahesh, Ramesh, Dhanesh, and Naresh.

(C) Vishnudev

(D) Harshanath and Munika.

१७९४. Kapileshwar's daughter is recorded as being married to the son of ____ from Khandabala.

(A) Haritnandan.

(B) Gondu

(C) Vishnu Singh's son Chandreshwar Singh.

(D) Urvinath.

१७९५. In the Alaya lineage (entry 190), who is the son of Brahmanand?

(A) Mithilesh.

(B) Dr Mohan Rai.

(C) Gulab.

(D) Shambhunath, Dinesh, Vinesha, Gandhesha and Randhesha.

१७९६. The 'Dau' of Mithilesh is identified as which specific judicial figure?

(A) Rathikanth, the son of Harikanth.

(B) Deshpati Singh.

(C) Nandipachit and Babunath.

(D) Lalitnath.

१७९७. Identify the maternal grandfather (Dau) of Amarnath and Vijaynath.

(A) Baidyanath

(B) Bhagwat Narayan, the son of Chiranjiv from Tisaunt.

(C) Akshay Jha.

(D) Vidyanath, son of Jhaiya from Bauali

१७९८. Who is the father of Baijnath in the lineage of Jivan?

(A) Nityanand.

(B) Tanranath Jha.

(C) Machi

(D) Jagannath

१७९९. Tirthanath's 'Dau' is recorded as being the son of ____ from the Bulwal village.

(A) Taranath, Dharmnath, and Bhagiratha.

(B) Lilanand, Ramanand, and Achmitlal (alias Thithar Gopal)

(C) Dahith.

(D) Vidyaman, the son of Lulli.

१८००. Identify the father of the scholar Sir Ganganath Jha, as mentioned in entry 191.

(A) Govind

(B) Maujilal, Kantlal, Eklal and Karulal

(C) Ratnakar (Babu), Rozhan, and Bhaiyak.

(D) Vaidyanath Jha.

१८०१. In entry 192, Janakinath is identified as the son of _____.

(A) Gonu.

(B) Prakash and Kailash.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Dayanath.

१८०२. Who is the father of Harinand in the lineage of Vishvanath?

(A) Harishvara.

(B) Baherarhi.

(C) Vishvanath.

(D) Aniruddha.

१८०३. Identify the two sons of Vabu Manmohan recorded in entry 194.

(A) Ramakant and Yogananda

(B) Purandar (Tejnanath) and Phude (Ganganath).

(C) Govind

(D) Vavinath is the son of Dhaniram.

१८०४. Identify the two sons of Tejnanath in the Sodarpur lineage.

(A) Punyanath and Kamalanath.

(B) Ramakant, Tarakant, Vishweshwar, and Gaurikant.

(C) Harinath

(D) Hiramani.

१८०५. Tankanath's maternal grandfather (Dau) is identified as _____ from the Pali village.

(A) Shivanand.

(B) Vidvanesh (à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥ à¤µà¤¨à¥‡à¤¶).

(C) Jayanath, the son of Khaganath.

(D) Kulman.

१८०६. Who is the father of Abhaynath in the Dhaneiyampuri lineage (entry 195)?

(A) A record used to track original villages and habitation history, prevalent for the last 500 years.

(B) Devkinandan and Pan Harinandan

(C) Sudhendra, Satyendra, and Khagendra.

(D) Bholanath.

१८०७. In the Darrihara lineage, Chandranath is recorded as the son of _____.

(A) Goni.

(B) Bihari Singh.

(C) Tejnanath.

(D) Tejnath.

१८०८. Who is the father of the brothers Bhirvinath and Revatinath in entry 198?

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Raman Kumar and Sushil Kumar

(C) Bholanath.

(D) Jaykrishna.

१८०९. Who are the two sons of Gopala from the Hemnath lineage?

(A) Manohar and Chumman (Vabu).

(B) Suryanarayan.

(C) Damodar

(D) Tirthamani and Basant Lal.

१८१०. In entry 199, Raghunandan is identified as the son of _____.

(A) Mandar.

(B) Gauri.

(C) Raghuram and Rameshwar.

(D) Vabu Chumman.

१८११. In the Panji records, who is the son of Ruchipati?

(A) Suday Beluanch.

(B) Arunendu and Varunendu.

(C) Mangalanand

(D) Pachkaudi.

१८१२. In the progeny of Taranath (entry 204), who is the father of Prof. Tankanath?

(A) Sahebram, Bholanath, and Baidyanath

(B) Taranath.

(C) Oharri.

(D) Lakshmikant

१८१३. The individual Lakshminath's 'Dau' (maternal grandfather) is linked to which person from Khandabala?

(A) Baldev and Anirudh

(B) Mahipat Upe.

(C) Rami.

(D) Prannath, the son of Maninath.

१८१४. Who is the father of the brothers Shivnath and Sumatinath in entry 200?

(A) Hari and Govinda.

(B) Naroo

(C) Bholanath.

(D) Balkrishna and Harekrishna.

१८१५. In the Punwaripath lineage, who is recorded as the son of Muktinath?

(A) Ramnarayan

(B) Damodar

(C) Urbidhar and Giridhar.

(D) Dharmanath.

१८१६. Dharmanath's maternal grandfather is from which lineage in the Pali village?

(A) Chhatrapati.

(B) Jireva, Jora, and Dhane

(C) Damodar, the son of Manibhar.

(D) Tanuklal.

१८१७. According to entry 191, who is the 'Dau' (maternal grandfather) of the sons of Banka Umanath?

(A) Phul

(B) Rutchanath and Kirtinath.

(C) Motinand, the son of Nityanand from Darihara.

(D) Naveennath

१८१८. Which major Maithil Brahmin lineage is associated with the village 'Sodarpur'?

(A) Manbodh, Anbodh and Haribodh.

(B) Vedarambha

(C) The Sodarpur Sakhi.

(D) Muralidhar

१८१९. Who was the son of Chandrapati from the Paboli lineage mentioned in the Loam section?

(A) Manir is identified as the son of Harirama.

(B) Sukhsena

(C) Ranjan

(D) Raghunandan.

१८२०. Who was the son of Gopal Narayan, also known by the alias 'Phuchi'?

(A) Kedarnath.

(B) Durganand and Dharmanand.

(C) Baldev Narayan.

(D) Ratan.

१८२१. According to the records of the Alaya lineage, who was the son of Ray Jaynarayan?

(A) Nona

(B) Harinarayan.

(C) B.Tech Mechanical

(D) Vidyanidhi (alias Chitu).

१८२२. Name the son of Upendranarayan mentioned in the Khandavala lineage.

(A) Harishankar

(B) Shobhnath, Motinath and Nath.

(C) Bhaiyalal.

(D) Ramendranarayan.

१८२३. Who was the son of Raghunandan (alias Lilanand) from the Vedanand lineage?

(A) Amarendra

(B) Umanand Narayan.

(C) Vidyanath.

(D) Govindnath Singh.

१८२४. Who were the two sons of Satyanarayan recorded in the Ekahara lineage?

(A) Sanjeev and Sameer.

(B) Taranath, Bhola (Tulanath), and Nena (Harinath).

(C) Kidhar and Purushottam

(D) Mithranath.

१८२५. In the Shankar lineage, who was the father of Shankar and Chandrashekhar?

(A) Dakshanand Narayan.

(B) Bholanath

(C) Thakur Mayanand.

(D) Praveen and Pranav.

१८२६. Who was the son of Gyanendra Narayan associated with the village Karmaha?

(A) His sons are Bilat and Bhubaneshwar.

(B) Umakant.

(C) Vidyapati Singh.

(D) Hari, Atmaram, Mansaram, Dataram, Sahebram, and Lalaram.

१८२७. According to the Kujouli records, who was the son of Meghakar?

(A) Kalanath

(B) Sitaram.

(C) Shobhakar.

(D) Isahpur Pali.

१८२८. Who was the son of Shivakar mentioned in the same section as Shobhakar?

(A) Bachru.

(B) Motikant.

(C) Haranath.

(D) Bhavanath.

१८२९. The son of Haranath, referred to as 'Vucha', also held the name _____.

(A) Naraun.

(B) Prakash Chandra, Sudhir Chandra, Vikas Chandra, and Abhash Chandra.

(C) Lakshmidhara.

(D) Kishornath.

१८३०. Who were the sons of Kishornath (Vucha)?

(A) Guruanand (or Dharmanath).

(B) Dinanath and Khelnath.

(C) Babulal

(D) Chikni.

१८३१. Identify the son of Dinanath who was a 'Dau' to the Mandar lineage.

(A) Muktinath.

(B) The Kauthum branch of the Sama Veda.

(C) Anil

(D) Kamal Kishore.

१८३२. Who was the son of Muktinath recorded in the Karmaha lineage?

(A) Vishwanath.

(B) Bholanath and Umakant.

(C) Chintamani

(D) Lalu

१८३३. Name the two sons of Khelnath from the Pali lineage.

(A) Lekhnath and Damodar.

(B) Amritnath.

(C) Nandishwar and Hariheshwar.

(D) Chetnath and Vidyanath

१८३४. Who was the son of Amritakar mentioned in the Mandar lineage?

(A) Vaiya. Punyanath.

(B) Vidyakar.

(C) Bodhnath and Shilanath.

(D) Moti Baccha.

१८३५. Who was the son of Baldev recorded as a Professor and Sociologist?

(A) Shobhanand.

(B) Patra Panji

(C) Manik of Satlakha.

(D) Prof. Hetukar.

१८३६. Name the two sons of Prof. Hetukar mentioned in the text.

(A) Vishnudatt.

(B) Dhirnath and Bulinath.

(C) Tejkar and Kar (unspecified).

(D) Chidpati

१८३७. Who was the son of Ratnakar from the village of Lohna?

(A) Lilakar.

(B) Chandrashekhar and Dhananjay

(C) Viranarayan

(D) Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khanam branch.

१८३८. Who was the son of Dr Chetkar?

(A) Tri-purari Mohan

(B) Talhanpur

(C) Nagardharik.

(D) Prabhakar.

१८३९. Identify the son of Achyutkar recorded in the Karmaha lineage.

(A) Mahesh

(B) Ramesh.

(C) Prof. Hetukar.

(D) Modnarayan, Barju, Gunmidhi, Mayamidhi, Mitan, Amritnath, Vishnudatt, and Nakta.

१८४०. Name the son of Yagyanath (Jagannath) who held a doctorate.

(A) Srinath.

(B) Jyo. Yokhan and Nena.

(C) Dr Amarnath.

(D) Shankar, Shambhu, Shekhar, Shyam, Dhirendra and Livdev.

१८४१. Who was the son of Ugrasingh mentioned in the Bhour Khandavala section?

(A) Shobhan.

(B) Achyut Vaibhav.

(C) Shyamsundar Jha.

(D) Mohan Singh.

१८४२. Who were the sons of Mohan Singh in the Bhour lineage?

(A) Bheem.

(B) Mritunjay

(C) Kishor Singh and Mukund Singh.

(D) Kamal Kishore.

१८४३. According to the Jagat Singh lineage, who was his son?

(A) Dayanath Singh.

(B) Moti.

(C) Keshavnath

(D) Hirakant, Keshav, and Shivnarayan.

१८४४. Who were the sons of Damodar Singh mentioned alongside Krishna Singh?

(A) Their father is Banmali.

(B) Shri Viman.

(C) Basukinath and Kashinath.

(D) Gopinath and Raghuvir Singh.

१८४५. Who was the son of Gopinath Singh in the Darihara lineage?

(A) Ruchinath Singh.

(B) Shyamji and Gaurendra.

(C) Upendra.

(D) Lokpati

१८४६. Who were the sons of Ruchinath Singh?

(A) Sodarpur

(B) Pankaj and Dipak

(C) Jhapatlal

(D) Shashinath and Bholanath Singh.

१८४७. Identify the son of Raghuvir Singh who is associated with the Darihara village.

(A) Yogmani

(B) Indu.

(C) Bhimnath Singh.

(D) Budhwal.

१८४८. Who was the son of Bhimnath Singh?

(A) Chudamani.

(B) Taranath.

(C) Govindnath Singh.

(D) Pankaj and Dipak

१८४९. Who was the son of Govindnath Singh mentioned in the Pali lineage?

(A) Bodh.

(B) Daulat Jahan

(C) Ganesh

(D) Abhayanath.

१८५०. Identify the son of Roopnath Singh.

(A) Chetnath Singh.

(B) Ramakant and Tulakant.

(C) Revati Raman and Ghnanand.

(D) Mishra Devika.

१८५१. Who were the sons of Harinath Singh?

(A) Surendra.

(B) Khagpati and Raghupati.

(C) Prof. Bhaktinath, Raghunath, and Chhatranath Singh.

(D) Vishnudatta.

१८५२. Who was the son of Prof. Bhaktinath Singh?

(A) Ranglal and Nirmlal.

(B) Kamal Narayan.

(C) Jaydev

(D) Hemanath Singh.

१८५३. Name the son of Chhatranath Singh.

(A) Paali.

(B) Indranath, Dayanath, Jankanath, and Lalitnath

(C) Lokinath Singh Thakur.

(D) Prabhukant

१८५४. Identify the son of Poornath Singh who served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly (Bihar).

(A) Paharalal Jha.

(B) Shrikrishna and Jaikrishna.

(C) Kamalnath Singh Thakur.

(D) Sodarpur Mandar.

१८५५. Who was the son of Kamalnath Singh Thakur?

(A) Damodar

(B) Shrihari, Ratinpati, Achyuta, Vishnupati, and Shivpati

(C) Chandan Singh.

(D) Horil

१८५६. According to the Darihara lineage, who was the son of Gokhulnath?

(A) Mangu.

(B) Ishanath.

(C) Harikrishna.

(D) Nageshwar

१८५७. Who was the son of Ishanath recorded in the Khaual lineage?

(A) Harinarayan, Devnarayan and Chandranarayan.

(B) Budhan and Dhurilal.

(C) Bholanath.

(D) Shubhkant and Shashikant.

१८५८. Identify the son of Bholanath from the Darihara lineage.

(A) Chetnath, Kirtinath, Achyut, and Pritinath.

(B) Vishwanath.

(C) Babul

(D) Arun and Ashok.

१८५९. Who was the son of Vishwanath mentioned in the Sodarpur Sakhi?

(A) Jivanath, Ratanu, and Chilaka.

(B) Brahmapur Mandar.

(C) Vedidhar.

(D) Ghanashyam.

१८६०. Name the son of Dineshwar Nath mentioned in the Hariamba lineage.

(A) Parashurama.

(B) Manoj.

(C) Dinajayanth

(D) Ramesh.

१८६१. What is the primary subject of Section 3 in the provided Mithila genealogical records?

(A) Abhinandan.

(B) Shankardatta.

(C) The Nagaram branch of lineages.

(D) Shobhakant and Sundarkant

१८६२. Which two locations mark the extent of the lineage described in the first subsection of Nagaram?

(A) Sandeep and Sagar

(B) Sandahpur to Singhwara.

(C) Hemnath, Kumudnath, Ganganath, Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Shantinath

(D) Paramananda.

१८६३. According to the Nagaram records, who was the father of Nageshwar?

(A) Harshanath

(B) Vinnu.

(C) Nena.

(D) Prabhakar.

१८६४. Who is recorded as the father of Amarnath in the Nagaram lineage?

(A) Mandi.

(B) Shiv from the Khaual clan.

(C) Doman

(D) Nageshwar.

१८६५. Which village is linked to the maternal grandson (Dau) relationship for Banchh?

(A) Lelhu

(B) Belunch.

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Nandlal, Singheshwar, Kapileshwar, and Mukteshwar.

१८६६. Who are recorded as the sons of Damodar in the Shishupur records?

(A) Murlidhar

(B) Kamala-datta

(C) Vamsidhar and Yogindro.

(D) Kapileshwar.

१८६७. Who are the two sons of Ravindranath, as mentioned in the Shishupur (Nahar) section?

(A) Karamsiha.

(B) Ghora.

(C) Ramanjeet and Ravindranath (identified by alias Raman Ji).

(D) Khandabla.

१८६८. The 'Katka' branch of the family is described as descending from which original village?

(A) Sandahpur.

(B) Prayagnath, Sitanath, Udai, and Mohan.

(C) The management and documentation of Brahmin genealogical lineages (Genome Mapping).

(D) Khatar.

१८६९. Who is the father of Khushihal Singh in the Katka lineage?

(A) Indranand Sharma, Kirtyanand Sharma, and Bholanand.

(B) Narapati.

(C) It is associated with the son named Kedabh.

(D) Nandan and Narottam.

१८७०. In the Katka records, who are the two sons of Babulal?

(A) Dhanukdhari and Dharnidhara.

(B) Digambar.

(C) Ishwaridutta

(D) Kujoli.

१८७१. Who is the wife of Shri Narayan as mentioned in the Sandahpur to Katka lineage?

(A) Lakshmikanth

(B) Anita.

(C) Yashodhar

(D) Jayprakash and Ravindranath.

१८७२. Who was the father of Buddhinath in the Mitranath Jha lineage?

(A) Jai Krishna.

(B) Tekmani Thakur.

(C) Yashodhar

(D) Vindhyanath, Vighneshwar, and Indreshwar

१८७३. Which village is associated with the lineage of Ugranth Jha?

(A) Karmaha.

(B) Vachaspati.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta (in 'Tantra Varttika').

(D) Rahua.

१८७४. Who is recorded as the father of Ugranth Jha?

(A) Batesh.

(B) Jhonti

(C) Kalanand

(D) Suresh.

१८७५. Who are the two sons of Hemnath in the Nahar (Purnia) records?

(A) Rakesh and Mukesh

(B) Prakash Chandra, Sudhir Chandra, Vikas Chandra, and Abhash Chandra.

(C) Tirthanand, Jaleshwar, Shardanand and Ramananda

(D) Ravindranath and Ramanjeet.

१८७६. In the Pipalkwar lineage, who is the son of Panji Kunai?

(A) Prandhar.

(B) Dayanand and Vijayanand.

(C) Babulal

(D) Vishram.

१८७७. Who is the father of Haldhar Jha of Amol?

(A) Kujouli

(B) Bhavi.

(C) Ekahara

(D) Shyamnath.

१८७८. In the Nagaram records, who is recorded as the son of Mangu?

(A) Tengari and Ramakrishna.

(B) Munindranarayan.

(C) Nakchedi and Manmohan.

(D) Shri Ashok (MA)

१८७९. Who is the father of Kedarnath in the Sandahpur to Singhwara lineage?

(A) Gopinath Singh

(B) Munindranarayan.

(C) Harikrishna and Dhairyai

(D) Prannath (the son of Jhagru).

१८८०. Identify the father of Chandrabhushan and Janaki Jivan.

(A) Nareshmohan

(B) Indranath and Chandranath.

(C) Bhavananand.

(D) Kedarnath.

१८८१. Who are the sons of Chitra Dhar in the Shishupur lineage?

(A) Choke

(B) Kantir

(C) Rama Chandra himself is recorded as the son of Kashi, who was the son of Gauri.

(D) Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath.

१८८२. Who is the father of Vishveshwar and Dinesh in the Shishupur records?

(A) Vishwakarma and Sushil

(B) Muktinath.

(C) Prakash, Vikas, and Subhash

(D) Parishi

१८८३. Identify the father of Umesh, Pila, and Naresh in the Shishupur branch.

(A) Umesh (alias Vachcha).

(B) Vuchi and Mukunda.

(C) Seven generations or more, including details of their scholarship and titles.

(D) Jagmohan.

१८८४. Who is the father of Baidyanath in the 'Pindaruch Bachkun Thakur' lineage?

(A) Harinandan, Chandrabhushan, and Shyam Sundar

(B) Chandidatt.

(C) Mahoramdev.

(D) Premkant and Vishnukant

१८८५. In the Shishupur records, who is the father of Harivansh?

(A) Bacharan.

(B) Basantilal

(C) Krishnakant.

(D) Saraswati.

१८८६. Who are the sons of Jyotishi Bachkun?

(A) Umesh and Bhavesh.

(B) Mahanand, Parmanand, Krupanand, and Durganand

(C) Pheke

(D) Babuni.

१८८७. Who is recorded as the father of Sarvanarayan in the Shishupur Sarvuna Thakur section?

(A) Khagesh.

(B) Talaki.

(C) Kamal.

(D) Shivanandan.

१८८८. The daughters of Sarvanarayan include Bhaiya Lal and Naubat Lal; who was their father?

(A) Sarvanarayan.

(B) Amoldatt.

(C) Vidyanidhi

(D) Kailash Bihari and Bharesh.

१८८९. In the Khangur branch, who is the son of Jhonti?

(A) Vedanand.

(B) Harinarayan, Devnarayan and Chandranarayan.

(C) Batuhan.

(D) Dr Jayakant

१८९०. Who was the father of Jamanhar in the Pipalkwar lineage?

(A) Raghudeva.

(B) Haridev

(C) Chhatkauri.

(D) Nityalal

१८९१. Identify the son of Jamanhar in the Pipalkwar branch.

(A) Shankhapani and Kirtipani.

(B) Devanand, Anil, and Sunil.

(C) Rupnath

(D) Bavuni.

१८९२. In the Pipalkwar branch, who is the father of Khedan and Durbhikha?

(A) Umanath and Jayanath.

(B) Vijay.

(C) Ratanpani, Narsingh, and Girishwar.

(D) Harpathi.

१८९३. Who is the father of the brothers Ramachandra and Lakshman in Pipalkwar?

(A) Manik.

(B) Harivandan.

(C) Amritnath.

(D) Kamalanayan and Kulapati.

१८९४. The lineage of 'Bhatsimari' is a sub-branch of which larger group in the text?

(A) Khangur.

(B) Raghuram

(C) Harikrishna

(D) Sharda and Sandhya

१८९५. Who is the father of the sons Ekmath and Meghnath in the Bhatsimari lineage?

(A) Khatar.

(B) Purnia District.

(C) Chhatari

(D) Bavuni.

१८९६. According to section 3.11, who is the son of Khagesh from the village of Beiluncha?

(A) Prabhakar

(B) Devaki.

(C) Shrinandan

(D) Ashok and Mukesh.

१८९७. Which individual from Pali is identified as the father of Lutan in section 3.11?

(A) They reside south of the Vindhyachal Mountains.

(B) Bhawanidatta

(C) Dharmapati

(D) Durganand

१८९८. According to section 3.11, Eknath is the son of which individual?

(A) Amru, Kamlu, Ved, and Rakhu.

(B) Pa. Luchai

(C) Devnath.

(D) Dharu and Krishnapati.

१८९९. Which two individuals are listed as the sons of Jivanath in section 32?

(A) Modnath and Mukundo

(B) Cheuna

(C) Jaydev.

(D) Hariram.

१९००. According to section 33, Sanjay is the son of which person?

(A) Chandranand

(B) Ghoghan and Mohan

(C) Manek.

(D) Machal (from Hariam).

१९०१. In section 33, Varun is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Nathubh.

(B) Shamanand

(C) Ramdular and Ranglal.

(D) Bhushan.

१९०२. Who is the father of Harekrishna from the village of Beiluncha (section 34)?

(A) Chhandog.

(B) Anantlal

(C) Chumman and Kumudnath.

(D) Arjun

१९०३. According to section 38, Laksheshwar is the son of which person from Baliyas?

(A) Bholanand, Jhotan (alias Kamalanand), and Kali (alias Krishnanand).

(B) Raman Ji.

(C) Budhwal.

(D) Tatikeshwar

१९०४. Who is the father of Hridyanandan as recorded in section 38?

(A) Choke

(B) Singheshwar

(C) Khagesh.

(D) Ayushman Kumar and an unnamed second son (implied by 'suito').

१९०५. Section 38 identifies Chaturanand and Churaman as the sons of which individual?

(A) Narsingho.

(B) Lekheshwar

(C) Ajit and Shwet.

(D) Chhotaki.

१९०६. In the records of section 40, Bodhan's sons are identified as Shrutidhar and ____.

(A) Sushil Mohan.

(B) Subodh and Pramod

(C) Faturan

(D) Maheshnath.

१९०७. According to section 41, Shrikrishna is the son of which person from the village of Ramlal?

(A) Ramlal

(B) Harshamani.

(C) Keshavnath

(D) Harinandan, Shivanandan and Sanjiv

१९०८. In section 41, who are the two sons of Janardan?

(A) Rahua

(B) Chhandoga.

(C) Jayprakash

(D) Lakshmikanth and Umakanth

१९०९. Section 43 identifies Mannulal as the son of which individual from Mander?

(A) Shuchikar.

(B) Raghudev, Babu, Shivdev, and Haridev

(C) Govind and Gopal

(D) Parshi

१९१०. Who is the father of the children Fakiran and Nanu in section 44?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Dharu and Krishnapati.

(C) Suryanand, Shobhanand, and Jivanand

(D) Machir

१९११. According to section 45, Tantranath and Bangat are the sons of which person?

(A) Hiya.

(B) Alidatta

(C) Nandkishore

(D) Manir

१९१२. In section 45, Rameshwar and Doman are identified as the sons of ____.

(A) Bhau (alias Fakir).

(B) Nath and Gopinath.

(C) Nehanath

(D) It identifies the ancestral village from which the family line originated.

१९१३. According to section 46, Ramkrishna is the son of which Pa. from Baliyas?

(A) Khandwala.

(B) Ugranand, Duganand, Shivanand, and Devanand.

(C) Devananda.

(D) Bhaiu

१९१४. In section 49, Kamlakanth is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Achamatlal and Ajablal

(B) Ram

(C) Shankar.

(D) Ghanghi

१९१५. Section 54 identifies Revatiraman, Baun, and Jagannath as the sons of which individual?

(A) Gonen's son is Mahinath.

(B) Tula

(C) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage through hundreds of generations to prevent inbreeding.

(D) Babu.

१९१६. According to section 58, Ramanand's sons are Parmanand and _____.

(A) Vishnudatt.

(B) Anand

(C) Achyutanand

(D) Sarayug Lal.

१९१७. Section 60 identifies Dinesh as the son of which person from Karmaha?

(A) Narsingh

(B) Fakir.

(C) Mander.

(D) Mahamitto Supati, Mahamitto Indra-pati, and Mahamitto Dhriti-pati.

१९१८. In section 61, the three sons of Buddhi are Rudranath, Dihnath, and _____.

(A) Phutur, Devendra, and Virendra.

(B) Rameshwar and Brahmeshwar.

(C) Bhikh-khu.

(D) Vindhyanath

१९१९. In section 63, Kailashnath is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Shambhunath

(B) Vasudev

(C) He holds an MSc and is a professor at an engineering college.

(D) Harinath and Loknath.

१९२०. According to section 64, Musaharu's sons are Chaturbhuj and _____.

(A) Meghnath.

(B) Khagnath

(C) Ananta

(D) Bhaiu

१९२१. In section 67, Shambhu's son is identified as _____.

(A) Takenath

(B) Anantlal, Nandlal, and Mahanand.

(C) Bahu Bhashavid (Polyglot) and Sahityakar (Litterateur).

(D) Pranay Kumar and Shailesh Kumar

१९२२. Who is the father of Baburam and Devano as recorded in section 68?

(A) Mangaldutt

(B) Jagannath

(C) Takenath

(D) 1890â€“1965.

१९२३. Section 3.11 records Santoshmani as the son of which individual?

(A) Jayant and Yashwant.

(B) Finance Service (Vitta Seva)

(C) Rameshwar

(D) Bholanath.

१९२४. In section 32, Babulal is identified as the son of which woman from Darihara?

(A) Narayan Ji.

(B) Revati

(C) Harivandan.

(D) Shankardatt.

१९२५. Which village is the primary subject of Section (Khanda) 3 in the text?

(A) Amit and Sumit

(B) Harinarayan.

(C) Ganesh

(D) Nagaram.

१९२६. According to section 3.21, who are the four sons of Baburam?

(A) Gunananda.

(B) Lakshmi Dutt, Shankar Dutt, Harihar Dutt, and Somnath.

(C) Maheshnath.

(D) Manglu and Taranand

१९२७. From which village did Lakshmi Dutt's daughter obtain her 'Dau' (maternal link) via Bhanu Dutt's son Shyamlal?

(A) Ratnanand.

(B) Shyamsundar Jha.

(C) Baliyas.

(D) Ramnarayan.

१९२८. In entry 69, who is identified as the son of Bhedu Nena?

(A) Yoganath.

(B) Pakhyanath.

(C) Sodarpur Satlakha.

(D) Vubujan.

१९२९. Who are the two sons of Vubujan mentioned in the records of entry 69?

(A) Suvansh and Ruruvansh.

(B) Ratanu, Nagardhar, Vanshidhar, and Dharnidhar.

(C) Indranath and Chintanath

(D) Jail Chowk

१९३०. To which village is Suvansh's daughter's maternal grandfather, Gopal's son Nikchedi, linked?

(A) Mahanaura Khaual.

(B) Bholanath

(C) Sakrarhi.

(D) Prandhan, Tulsidatt, and Tufani.

१९३१. According to entry 70, which village is associated with the 'Dau' of Vedambar's sons, Lallanji and Ramanji?

(A) Chandeshwar.

(B) Samauli Pali.

(C) Bholanath

(D) Social Work.

१९३२. Which person from Chanpura is the focus of entry 71?

(A) Paharalal Jha.

(B) Rurdutt

(C) Katarhiya

(D) Gosain Bhivnath.

१९३३. In entry 71, who is the son of Savman mentioned in the records?

(A) Ram

(B) Ramanath.

(C) Ruruvansh.

(D) Nakchedi and Manmohan.

१९३४. In entry 71, Gopal is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Tekmani

(B) Hiralal.

(C) Genalal (Thakkan) and Govindlal.

(D) He was an MA Principal and an expert in Ancient Indian History.

१९३५. Under entry 71, the lineage of 'Telediha-Munger-Banka' begins with which individual's son?

(A) Haranath.

(B) Kalidash's son Vilochan.

(C) Laxmikant, Jayakant, Shitikanth, and Sokhe.

(D) Babunandan

१९३६. Who is the son of Kamal Nath mentioned in the lineage of entry 72?

(A) Ninu.

(B) Choke

(C) Upendra Nath.

(D) Maheshnath.

१९३७. Who are the three sons of Gatiram listed in entry 74?

(A) Chaturbhuj, Jeev, and Dukhrana.

(B) Bank Officer.

(C) Aniruddha.

(D) Jamua Tek

१९३८. In entry 74, who is identified as the son of Bhairav?

(A) Lume and Parauk.

(B) Revati and Vishweshwar

(C) Saheb.

(D) Vachak (or Vacha).

१९३९. Who is recorded as the father of Vedanand Jha in entry 75?

(A) Raghudeva, Jayakrishna, Jayarama, Jayashiva, Shyam, and Govinda.

(B) Govind and Gopal

(C) Vibunandan.

(D) Raivat Narayan and Lakshminarayan.

१९४०. In entry 75, Hemkar and Bhavdutt are identified as the sons of which individual?

(A) Suryamanand

(B) Dukharan.

(C) Tatipati.

(D) Bhaynath.

१९४१. Who are the two sons of Tongari mentioned in entry 77?

(A) Nageshwar, Kusheshwar, and Dineshwar

(B) Rurdutt

(C) Shridhar.

(D) Dhir and Sukhai.

१९४२. Who is the son of Mahesh listed in the Tedhara lineage of entry 77?

(A) Mitranath

(B) Ray Pachkaudi.

(C) Baburam.

(D) Jaykrishna.

१९४३. In entry 77, who are the sons of Sukhai?

(A) Kanhai, Ratinath (alias Nena), Shashinath, and Yoganath.

(B) He was a Rural Bank Manager.

(C) Sumankant.

(D) Kajal.

१९४४. According to entry 78, who are the sons of Sitakant?

(A) Dr Mrinal.

(B) Puhuplal, Loknath, and Preetinath

(C) Abhishek

(D) Ramakant, Tarakant, Vishveshvar, and Gaurikant.

१९४५. Which individual's son is Shankar in the 'Jagmat' to 'Vishnuduttpur' entry (80)?

(A) Ghanshyam

(B) Jagannath, Basukinath, Ramnath, and Bateshnath.

(C) Shriram.

(D) Khantar (or Chhitaru).

१९४६. In entry 80, Baldev is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Bhagirath (alias Rurudev).

(B) Sijhuar

(C) Babuni.

(D) Vanshidhar

१९४७. Who is the son of Bhagirath's son Ramnath as mentioned in entry 80?

(A) Manoj and Mantu.

(B) Gaurinath.

(C) Vishnu Datt

(D) Khandwala Thataunt.

१९४८. In entry 80, Lakshmipati is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Lala.

(B) Lawyer (Vakeel).

(C) Mishra Bachru.

(D) Accounts Officer

१९४९. In entry 83, who are the three sons of Bachan?

(A) Dedhua

(B) Maho, Gauridutt, and Garibo.

(C) Jireva, Jora, and Dhane

(D) Shrinath and Bhavnath.

१९५०. Which individual's sons are Takenath, Thakure, and Bhavnath in entry 85?

(A) Baidyanath.

(B) Gyanesh

(C) Ruruvir.

(D) Surendra Kumar.

१९५१. In entry 87, who are the three sons of Kriparam mentioned at the beginning of the Sakuri Gangoli gram section?

(A) Sarvasva, Mahabal, and Puran.

(B) Pashupati.

(C) Chummitlal

(D) Ramkar.

१९५२. In entry 88, who is the son of Chiranjeev?

(A) Vishweshwar.

(B) Records of unrelated or non-hereditary lineages.

(C) Gatiram.

(D) Nagendra and Lilanand.

१९५३. In entry 88, Tulsidutt is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Phulbari branch

(B) Jeevan.

(C) Shrikrishna and Jaikrishna.

(D) Bholanath.

१९५४. Who is the father of Achyutanand in entry 89 (Sakuri Gangoli section)?

(A) Kashinath

(B) Yashodhar.

(C) Nandkishor.

(D) Vishnudatta.

१९५५. In entry 91, Sanjeev is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Pramod.

(B) The father is Baidyanath.

(C) They represent specific branch lineages or Muls like Sodarpur.

(D) Dharampur.

१९५६. Who is the son of Rupnath listed in the Sakuri Gangoli lineage of entry 91?

(A) Mahipan.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Pan Muni.

(D) Raghudeva, Jayakrishna, Jayarama, Jayashiva, Shyam, and Govinda.

१९५७. In entry 93, who are the three sons of Mansukh?

(A) Leelanath.

(B) Kunjnath.

(C) Bhimdutt, Bhavanidutt, and Devidutt.

(D) Bhavdev.

१९५८. In entry 95, who is identified as the son of Umakant?

(A) Ugendra and Surendra.

(B) Dharmanath.

(C) Chandogya

(D) Pituk.

१९५९. Who is the son of Teerthdutt listed in entry 95?

(A) Girishchandra and Harishchandra

(B) Karmaha

(C) Loknath.

(D) By monitoring 'Kshayan' (decay) of the fault over subsequent pure generational unions.

१९६०. In entry 97, who are the two sons of Ramchandra?

(A) Harishchandra and Virchandra.

(B) Gagan Dev.

(C) 7 generations prior to him.

(D) Rohini Raman is the son of Chakrapani and associated with Gonoá¸a Jayashiva.

१९६१. In the final entry (104), who is the son of Savurdutt?

(A) Jhallabh (alias Vinayanand).

(B) Meghanath.

(C) Umakant.

(D) Bhikshuk (alias Prandhan).

१९६२. In the Mahia branch records, who is identified as the father of Bhavani Datta?

(A) Vachaspati.

(B) Analpur Karmaha.

(C) Vasudev.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

१९६३. According to the 'Mahia' records, which village did the family of Bhavani Datta's wife come from?

(A) Pali.

(B) Paali.

(C) Harinath.

(D) Dayanand and Gajanand

१९६४. Which village is associated with the 'Pokharauni' sub-branch of Mahia?

(A) Shatanjiv (others include Bhoranath, Modnarayan, Mitrakar, or Harinath).

(B) Hemkar.

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Ramdular and Ranglal.

१९६५. Who is the father of 'Gauri Raman' in the Mangrauni branch lineage?

(A) Vedidhar.

(B) Dr Vibhutinath Jha.

(C) Gopi Raman.

(D) Amritnath.

१९६६. Who is the son of 'Chanchal' mentioned in the Hasauli lineage?

(A) Babua.

(B) Ranjeet and Suman.

(C) Lakshminath.

(D) Divakar and Prabhakar.

१९६७. Which individual is the son of 'Akhi' and linked to the 'Darihara' village?

(A) Fakir.

(B) Kamlu, Gandhi, Shubhe, Andu, and Viru.

(C) Chongan.

(D) Bhavani, Annapurna, Durga, Mahamaya, and Bhuvane-shwari.

१९६८. In the lineage of 'Samar', who is the father of 'Chandidatta'?

(A) Samar.

(B) Umanath.

(C) His son is Jhagru.

(D) Niraram.

१९६९. The 'Digaundh' branch records mention 'Seetananand' as the father of whom?

(A) Pachi.

(B) Umanand.

(C) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(D) Raghupati.

१९७०. What is the relation between 'Bhavani Datta' and 'Gopal' in the Mahia branch?

(A) Bhavani Datta is the father of Gopal.

(B) Babul

(C) Harinarayan.

(D) None (recorded as son of Amaru in context).

१९७१. Who is the father of 'Dinesh' in the Mahia lineage linked to the 'Pali' village?

(A) Kumarila Bhatt in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

(B) Raman and Kundan

(C) Chunchun.

(D) Durmalli (or Durmilsinh).

१९७२. In the 'Kanhauli' records, 'Tufani' is the son of which scholarly father?

(A) Roopnath.

(B) Achyutanand

(C) Vaiya. Parameshwar.

(D) Chulhai

१९७३. Which individual from the 'Hasauli' branch is linked to 'Bokai Jha' and 'Chakauti'?

(A) Kali.

(B) Haripura.

(C) Lakshman and Balbodh.

(D) Durganath, Dayanath and Dwarikanath.

१९७४. Who is the father of 'Manmohan' and 'Govind' in the Jamuni branch lineage?

(A) Babunandan

(B) Bhikh.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Leravnath's father is Phajinath.

१९७५. Who is the son of 'Gopi Raman' mentioned in the Mangrauni records?

(A) Govind.

(B) Gauri Raman (and Govind Raman).

(C) Chhatrapati and Dhanapati.

(D) Raghunandan.

१९७६. In the 'Digaundh' branch, who is the son of 'Vachnanand'?

(A) Mayanand

(B) Tulanand.

(C) Rohit and Rahul.

(D) Bholanand, Jhotan (alias Kamalanand), and Kali (alias Krishnanand).

१९७७. Which individual is the son of 'Nand Kishore' in the Digaundh records?

(A) Shukdev.

(B) Jaymani.

(C) Jitendra Kishore, Dhirendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.

(D) Aniruddha (Chunchun).

१९७८. Who is the father of 'Ramanand' and 'Khelananand' in the Kanhauli branch?

(A) Bhau (alias Fakir).

(B) Vishnupati and Haripati.

(C) Yogendra Mohan.

(D) Alok, Ashish, and Pawan.

१९७९. The title 'Professor' is explicitly linked to 'Vivekanand' in which branch?

(A) Tekmani Thakur.

(B) Mangrauni.

(C) Sitanath and Gitanath.

(D) Mahesh Kant.

१९८०. Which original village is 'Ratneshwar' associated with in the Mahia branch?

(A) Mandar.

(B) Chintamani and Jaymani.

(C) Shyamlal, Bhaiyalal, Kauskidutt and Bhagwata

(D) Kulanand

१९८१. In the 'Hasauli' records, 'Suresh' is the son of which individual?

(A) Chintamani.

(B) Heera

(C) Bokai.

(D) Chandrakar

१९८२. Which village is associated with 'Harirakshak' in the Jamuni records?

(A) Bhavanath and Naresh

(B) Darihara.

(C) Purushottam.

(D) Mansukh.

१९८३. Who is the son of 'Chunchun' in the Kanhauli branch records?

(A) Kumar.

(B) Vasukinath and Kashinath

(C) Krishnamohan.

(D) Mimirnath.

१९८४. According to the Raiyam lineage records, who is the author of 'History of Maithili Literature'?

(A) Mata Tekvati

(B) Anantlal

(C) Raiya and Ghaiya.

(D) Dr Jayakant

१९८५. In the Nagaram branch, who was the son of Rameshwara?

(A) Neha

(B) Kalikant, Kulanand, Bulinath, Sitaram, and Shriram.

(C) Ayush.

(D) Bhuvanath and Jayanath.

१९८६. Who was the father of Thothi, Tejnath, and Prem in the Nagaram branch?

(A) Neha

(B) Vanshidhar.

(C) Pramod and Amod.

(D) Ashutosh (son of Ramanand).

१९८७. Name the son of Thothi mentioned in the Nagaram lineage.

(A) Ramapati

(B) Jibi is identified as his son.

(C) Sarisab.

(D) Raghuvira

१९८८. Who was the father of Babunath in the Raiyam branch of the Sodarpur lineage?

(A) Ramanjeet and Ravindranath (identified by alias Raman Ji).

(B) Shrinath, Shaktinath, and Eknath

(C) Chitrbali

(D) Dharmanath (alias Tirthamani) and Raghunandan (alias Nunulal).

१९८९. Name the son of Chitrbali who was the father of Premnidhi and Baburao.

(A) Mahalbari.

(B) Kariyan, Samastipur.

(C) Babunath

(D) Baidyanath.

१९९०. In the Sarisab branch, who was the father of Phul Sheshdhara?

(A) Nand Kishore

(B) Amarendra

(C) Shrinath

(D) Mahinath

१९९१. In the Khori branch, who was the son of Atmaram?

(A) Sarvaswa

(B) Kartikeya

(C) Bhaynath.

(D) Paranshish

१९९२. Who was the father of Atmaram in the Khori branch?

(A) Yodhan, Bage, Shankar, Prayag, Gyankar and Shitikar

(B) Raiya

(C) Bhavani Datta is the father of Gopal.

(D) Gunananda.

१९९३. In the Jagaur branch, who was the father of Jiveshwara and Gokulnath?

(A) Ratnapati

(B) Mishra Dhanesh

(C) Bhaskar and Prabhakar.

(D) Muktinath.

१९९४. Who was the father of Babunandan and Bhuvanandan in the Katka branch?

(A) Dayanidhi

(B) Lawyer (Vakil).

(C) Umapati

(D) Harakhu

१९९५. The Nagaram records mention Thothi's son Raghuvira. Who was Raghuvira's son?

(A) Shankar is the son of Devakinandan.

(B) Sitalal

(C) Janardan

(D) Vacha

१९९६. In the Nagaram branch, who was the father of Gehnath?

(A) Mansukh

(B) Sambodh and Haribodh.

(C) Paali.

(D) Navaranga.

१९९७. In the Raiyam branch, who was the father of Shivakumar?

(A) Jaikrishna.

(B) Murari

(C) The genealogical records and lineage management of Maithil Brahmins.

(D) Baiju.

१९९८. According to the Raiyam records, who were the sons of Dr Umesh?

(A) Jayakant, Krishnakant, Vijayakant, Prabhakant and Sudhakant

(B) Artidhar, Manodhar, and Chaturbhuj.

(C) Simheshwar

(D) Gopal, Babunath, and Shyamnath.

१९९९. In the Sarisab lineage, who were the sons of Keshavnath Mishra?

(A) Dinanand and Ruranand.

(B) Krishnamohan.

(C) Teknath and Khagnath

(D) Balram

२०००. Who was the son of Khagnath in the Sarisab branch?

(A) Baldev

(B) Mandar.

(C) Bheem.

(D) Subhara

২০০১. Who was the father of Pratap Krishna in the Sukhet branch?

(A) Indrakrishna

(B) Shambhunath.

(C) Ganapati is the son of Girish.

(D) Narhari.

২০০২. In the Gaur branch, who was the father of Nanda Kumar and Nanda Kishore?

(A) Damru-pati Singh.

(B) Gauri, Chilku, Shrinath, and Harinath.

(C) Karmaha.

(D) Munidatta

২০০৩. Who was the father of Munidatta in the Gaur branch?

(A) Vishnu Singh's son Chandreshwar Singh.

(B) Vulinath

(C) Horil

(D) Chanan.

২০০৪. In the Katka branch, who was the son of Ganu?

(A) Girijanand, Ramanand, Chaturanand, Dayanand and Panchananda.

(B) Umapati

(C) Belauch.

(D) Thakur Ratighar.

২০০৫. In the Raiyam branch, who was the father of the sons Anant, Ugramohan, and Jagatanand?

(A) Muktinath (alias Kailash), Krishnakant, and Shaktinath.

(B) Mahavir

(C) Sidiyar Katihar.

(D) Aryabhata.

২০০৬. Who was the father of Lakshmikant and Umakant in the Raiyam branch?

(A) Purushottam

(B) Kariyan Panichobh

(C) The Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda.

(D) Dukhmachan

২০০৭. Who was the son of Bholanath in the Raiyam branch?

(A) Nilkanth

(B) Fekan.

(C) Bechan

(D) Takwal.

২০০৮. Who were the sons of Damodar in the Raiyam lineage?

(A) Dayaram

(B) Ruranand and Suryanand.

(C) Bhaiji and Vidyanath

(D) Manas.

२००९. In the Khori branch, who was the son of Munai?

(A) Ganesh

(B) Shukdev.

(C) Pali.

(D) Manik

२०१०. Who was the son of Chakrapani in the Khori branch?

(A) The Shukla Yajurveda and the Samaveda.

(B) Khangur Sarisab

(C) Ganesh

(D) Tuntun and Manoj.

२०११. In the Katka branch, who was the father of Bhola Nath?

(A) Udayakar and Priyankar

(B) Mahesh

(C) Mata Tekvati

(D) Genalal, Loknath, and Chaunath

२०१२. Who was the son of Mahesh in the Katka lineage?

(A) Devidatta, Gauridatta, Shambhudatta, and Ishwaridatta.

(B) Bhola Nath

(C) Behait Khandala.

(D) Pashupati.

२०१३. In the Nagaram branch, who was the daughter of Neha who married into the Belunch lineage?

(A) Dhothi

(B) Amarnath and Vishwambhar.

(C) Chamaklal

(D) Govind Lal

२०१४. Who is the father of Baldev and Biranchi in the Sarisab branch?

(A) Khagnath

(B) Anandilal

(C) Vedanand.

(D) Suryanand, Shobhanand, and Jivanand

२०१५. In the Khori branch, who was the son of Shyamlal?

(A) Bokann

(B) Shivnath, Ruranath, and Devnath

(C) Gosain

(D) Premnath

२०१६. In the Sukhet branch, who were the sons of Yogakrishna?

(A) His sons are Bhushan and Sukhno.

(B) Ghutar

(C) Chandrapati Hedu.

(D) Balakrishna and Gopalakrishna

२०१७. Who were the sons of Ugrakrishna in the Sukhet lineage?

(A) Vishakar.

(B) Dhothi

(C) Suresh

(D) Gopikrishna, Vijayakrishna and Pramodakrishna

२०१८. In the Jagaur branch, who was the son of Tongara?

(A) Pannibha.

(B) Vinnu.

(C) Nagardhari

(D) Baidyanath and Damodar

२०१९. Who was the father of Kapileshwara in the Jagaur branch?

(A) MM Akil

(B) It provides a detailed branch-wise genealogy including titles, education, and migrations.

(C) Shalandhar and Shatrughna.

(D) Vibureya

२०२०. In the Katka branch, who was the father of Venidatta?

(A) Khagapati and Gunapati

(B) Gareebnath

(C) Pishu Rai.

(D) Ramkrishna.

२०२१. In the Nagaram branch, who was the son of Mansukh recorded as 'Gehnath'?

(A) Bhola, Mannu, Narayandatt, and Kanhaiya.

(B) Lalo

(C) Abhiram, Dhani, and Bachru

(D) Jyotirishwar Thakur.

२०२२. Who was the son of Atmaram in the Khori branch mentioned as being from the Pali lineage?

(A) Bacharan

(B) Saheb.

(C) Giranand and Indranand.

(D) Vishram and Vauri.

२०२३. In the Raiyam branch, who was the father of the daughter Ravaharikas?

(A) Babunath

(B) Jivanand

(C) Kothia (Jhanjharpur).

(D) Vabhlal and Bhaylal.

२०२४. Which specific village or lineage is the focus of Section 3.51?

(A) Nandkishore, Chandrakishore, and Kamalkishore.

(B) Mahipan.

(C) Damodar and Pitambar.

(D) Nagaram.

२०२५. According to the Nagaram records, who is the father of Nilakantha?

(A) Hiranand.

(B) Shrikrishna.

(C) Vibunandan.

(D) Kashinath.

२०२६. In the lineage of Aniruddha, what professional medical degrees are held by his son, Dr Mohan?

(A) M.B.B.S. and M.D.

(B) Subodhnath.

(C) Mahesh Kant.

(D) Dilip and Sushil.

२०२७. Which lineage is documented starting in Section 180 of the text?

(A) Chartered Accountant (CA)

(B) Sujit and Viddu.

(C) Roharh Sodarpur.

(D) Rahua.

२०२८. Which village's genealogical records begin in Section 186?

(A) Jagdishnandan Singh

(B) Vindhyanath

(C) Kodariya.

(D) Samaiya Pali.

२०२९. Who is the father of the children Mahesh and Parameshwaridatta in the Kodariya records?

(A) Kailakh.

(B) Chhotku.

(C) Baburaiya and Atmaram.

(D) Diwan Bhavanidatta.

२०३०. In the Kodariya lineage, who is the son of Mukundalal?

(A) Damodar Keshavo.

(B) Ray Pachkaudi.

(C) Prabhat.

(D) Chulhai

२०३१. Who is the father of Suvansa, Aniruddha, and Jayakanta in the Sakuri records?

(A) Shivshankar.

(B) Trilok, Brahmalok, and Suryalok

(C) Shambhudatta.

(D) Jaykanth, Srikanth, and Harikanth.

२०३२. In the lineage of Shambhudatta, which son is also known by the title 'Hingu Mahanthi'?

(A) Shambhudatta himself.

(B) Chaturnand

(C) Kalidash

(D) Virnarayan and Bhagirath.

२०३३. Who are the four sons of Nagin mentioned in the Phuldaha Pali records?

(A) Mahesh, Harikesh, Ganesha, and Kashinath.

(B) Kamlanand and Balkrishna

(C) The daughter of Gudar

(D) Shaktinath.

२०३४. Which section of the text is dedicated to the Parhi Palli lineage?

(A) Section 196.

(B) Amit Kumar.

(C) Govinda.

(D) Lakshmikant

२०३५. Identify the father of the offspring Hemkar, Bachran, and Purna in Section 198.

(A) Engineer (Abhiyanta).

(B) Shulapani.

(C) Muktinath, Teerthnath, Astanand and Nityanand

(D) Ruvdev

२०३६. The records for Haripur Pali mention 'Goni' as the son of which individual?

(A) Vidyanath.

(B) Nunulal and Ganesh

(C) Bachran.

(D) Ujan.

२०३७. Who is the father of Vasudev in the Haripur Pali lineage?

(A) Dayanatha and Baidyanatha

(B) Bauku.

(C) None (recorded as son of Amaru in context).

(D) Harishwar.

२०३८. Who is the son of Ganganand in the Samaya Pali lineage?

(A) Durganand.

(B) Girindra Kishore.

(C) Ramesh.

(D) Gunanand Nahranand.

२०३९. Section 204 provides the lineage for which specific village?

(A) Degichiya.

(B) Gopinath and Baidyanath.

(C) Sakrarhi.

(D) Jamdauli.

२०४०. In the Nagaram records, who is the son of Dullah?

(A) Damodar.

(B) Nagardharik.

(C) They reside south of the Vindhyachal Mountains.

(D) Gunananda.

२०४१. Who is the father of Bubuajik in the Nagaram lineage?

(A) Mitra Nath.

(B) Vedanand

(C) Narayan.

(D) Siddham Priya Anand

२०४२. According to the Roharh records, who is the son of Harigovind?

(A) Ekyara.

(B) Raghudev, Babu, Shivdev, and Haridev

(C) Dulhai and Bhola.

(D) Pitambar.

२०४३. Which son of Diwan Bhavanidatta in the Kodariya lineage is associated with the 'Khouar' village?

(A) Kanhai

(B) Rai Rurnarayan.

(C) Tejnanath.

(D) Parameshwaridatta.

२०४४. In the Phuldaha records, who is the father of the daughter (or child) named Neena?

(A) Dharanidhar

(B) Jagannath and Shivnath.

(C) Nas Khoual

(D) Bhikari.

२०४५. Who is the father of Raghavchandra in the Kodariya lineage?

(A) Triloknath.

(B) Moti Baccha.

(C) Her name is Kua.

(D) Devnath, Vishwanath, Kedarnath, and Ramanath.

२०४६. Who is the son of Shulapani's child, Bachran, in the Haripur records?

(A) Goni.

(B) Ramakant and Tulakant.

(C) Chedilal and Shakuntilal.

(D) Bhairav.

२०४७. In the Haripur lineage, who are the three offspring of Hemkar?

(A) Bachran, Purna, and an unnamed daughter.

(B) Babuni.

(C) Arun, Varun, Ashok, Dilip, Sushil and Subodh

(D) Kulman.

२०४८. In the Nagaram lineage, who is the father of the sons Mitranath and Yoganath?

(A) Harshanath

(B) He was an Engineer (Abhiyanta).

(C) Nagardhari.

(D) Bhudar.

२०४९. According to Section 180, what is the 'Gram' (village) associated with the Roharh lineage?

(A) Lakshmikant.

(B) Chandrapati Hedu.

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Kamala-datta

२०५०. Who is recorded as the son of Ratnapani in the Jamdauli lineage?

(A) Ramanand and Parmanand.

(B) Jagatbandhu.

(C) Ugranand, Kunjmohan, Shivanand, Jeevanand, Arun, Varun, Savinand, and Devanand.

(D) Kanhai.

२०५१. According to the text, the son of Panchanu named Bachnu originated from which village?

(A) Budhai

(B) Sandahpur.

(C) Ganga.

(D) Pali.

२०५२. Who was the son of Manahdatt from the Sodarpur origin as mentioned in section 3.61?

(A) Vishnupati and Haripati.

(B) Baliyas.

(C) Bhikari and Fakir.

(D) Apara.

२०५३. Identify the sons of Jiva listed in the lineage of section 3.61.

(A) Shyamdev, Rishidev, and Sumandev.

(B) No, this is explicitly prohibited.

(C) Vishwanath is the son of Amaru.

(D) Gopal, Babunath, and Shyamnath.

२०५४. Who is recorded as the son of Shyamnath in the genealogical section 3.61?

(A) Nandkishore

(B) Ratinath

(C) Har Jha

(D) Kishorik.

२०५५. Nagardhar is listed as the son of which person from the Khaual origin?

(A) Jayakrishna.

(B) Shivanand and Sundarnath.

(C) Lakshminath and Vishwanath

(D) Bhagvatnarayan

२०५६. Bachanuk is identified as the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Harpathi.

(B) Lakshmikant.

(C) Harikrishna.

(D) Nagardhar.

२०५७. Govinda is recorded as the son of which individual?

(A) Babuni.

(B) Anandilal

(C) Virbal and Bhairav

(D) Bhaskar (Bank Manager) and Pankaj.

२०५८. Who is the father of Bhuvanandan as mentioned in the marital record of Govinda's daughter?

(A) Balbodh, Subodh, Abhiyanta, and Manbodh.

(B) Babu.

(C) Ghora.

(D) Umapati from the Sodarpur origin.

२०५९. Chetranath is the son of which figure in the Manbodh lineage?

(A) Maho Gotrupnath.

(B) Sapan Kumar.

(C) Rami.

(D) Triptinath.

२०६०. Parashman and Ruviru are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Mohan.

(B) Chetranath.

(C) Umesh Chandra

(D) Bateshnath, Bhimnath, and Devanath.

२०६१. Tirthaman is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Parashman.

(B) Nand-lala.

(C) It serves as a supplementary or sub-register for specific family branches.

(D) Stephen Phillips

२०६२. Dayanath's daughter was given to Revatinath, the son of whom?

(A) Krishnavat from the Mander origin.

(B) Pt. Punyanand.

(C) Umanand Narayan.

(D) His sons are Dinesh, Mahesh, Ramesh, Dhanesh, and Naresh.

२०६३. Babulal is identified as the son of which person in the Manbodh branch?

(A) Central Government Accounting Officer.

(B) Kulman.

(C) Vedakant

(D) Rakesh, Avinash, and Mukesh.

२०६४. Identify the son of Dhanay from the Sodarpur origin associated with Bhaiyoka.

(A) Shankar, Shambhu, Shekhar, Shyam, Dhirendra and Livdev.

(B) Chanan.

(C) Abhiram.

(D) Jamua

२०६५. Jagannath and Dwarikanath are recorded as the sons of whom?

(A) Suryamani, Chandramani, Punnanand, and Bhuvneshwar.

(B) Jayant

(C) Chidpati

(D) Bhaiyo.

२०६६. Who were the sons of Tejnath mentioned in the lineage of section 206?

(A) Sodarpur Satlakha.

(B) Pitambar and Ashutosh.

(C) Sudip (Munna).

(D) Ganesh and Mahesh.

२०६७. Who is the son of Paan Gopal (Gopinath) recorded in the text?

(A) Ashutosh.

(B) Jagmohan and Manmohan

(C) Ritunath.

(D) Bhayan.

२०६८. Ritunath's sons are identified as Kumar and _____.

(A) Aniruddha

(B) Kalidasa.

(C) Nandkishore

(D) Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence.

२०६९. Nena (Nagardhari) is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Bhaskar and Prabhakar.

(B) Jagatbandhu.

(C) Patiram.

(D) Bhavanidatta

२०७०. Bacharu and Manbodh are the sons of which genealogical figure?

(A) Parashuram.

(B) Shrinath.

(C) Parmanpur vasi Rouchonli Ekhra.

(D) Jagmohan

२०७१. Who is recorded as the son of Bacharu in section 207?

(A) Manbodh and Bhagwan Dev alias Turkau.

(B) Ramlal and Ganesh

(C) Anil

(D) Poshan.

२०७२. Chhotku and Bhagwandatt are the sons of whom?

(A) Bhikh.

(B) Rameshwar and Kapileshwar.

(C) Govardhan.

(D) Poshan.

२०७३. Sundar is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Chhotku.

(B) Suryamani, Chandramani, Punnanand, and Bhuvneshwar.

(C) Bhikh.

(D) Shivanand, Brahmanand, and Parmanand.

२०७४. Dashrath is the son of which individual in the Khaual origin line?

(A) Sundar.

(B) Gopal.

(C) Upamana Khanda.

(D) Belauunch.

२०७५. In section 208, who is identified as the son of Saule?

(A) Dih.

(B) Lakshmikant.

(C) Jay Sarma and Hari Sarma.

(D) Batesh, Suresh, and Devdhara.

२०७६. Who were the three sons of Devidatt mentioned in the record?

(A) Sasimhwar.

(B) Shubham

(C) Yashodhar, Shridhar, and Umesh.

(D) Kamalapati.

२०७७. Harinandan is the son of which individual as stated in the record of Kapileshwar?

(A) Kapileshwar.

(B) Kumarnath and Dwarikanath.

(C) Andu, Prannath, and Chhotakanya.

(D) Bhavaninath and Parmanando.

२०७८. Shri Prakash is the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Chandranath.

(B) Shalandhar and Shatrughna.

(C) Chhakodi.

(D) Shambhunath.

२०७९. Khatunath is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Analpur Karmaha.

(B) Shri Prakash.

(C) Shivananand and Ugranand.

(D) A specific symbol or 'Chinha' is placed in the records to identify them as descendants of a 'great sinner'.

२०८०. Vishnupati and Jogo are recorded as the sons of whom?

(A) Suvansh and Ruruvansh.

(B) Hari Narayan.

(C) Jayanand.

(D) Shobhakati

২০৫১. Mathuranath is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Lalbehari.

(B) Janjwal

(C) Sanjay

(D) Umapati

২০৫২. Jainath is the son of which person from the Sodarpur origin?

(A) Bhushan.

(B) Pavanchobh.

(C) Gurudev (Kailu).

(D) Divyakaran

২০৫৩. In section 210, who is the son of Prandhan?

(A) Because the intense heat of that season is most effective for preserving the palm leaves from damp and pests.

(B) Baldev and Vijay.

(C) Lakshminath.

(D) Mukund.

২০৫৪. Buch is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Golok

(B) Mukund.

(C) Shyam

(D) Parmeshwar.

২০৫৫. Dukhabhanjan is the son of which person from the Hariram origin?

(A) Andi.

(B) Nandkishore and Balkishore.

(C) Ekihara

(D) Vishwanath is the son of Amaru.

২০৫৬. Who were the sons of Manik Nandan mentioned in section 210?

(A) Sodarpur Satlakha.

(B) Bishwanath

(C) Nandkumar.

(D) Bhagwatnarayan, Bhaiyalal, and Gopal.

২০৫৭. In section 211, Shaktinath is recorded as the son of whom?

(A) Achambhit Nath.

(B) Gujar.

(C) Mukesh

(D) Ghonghi (Chhatranath), Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

২০৫৮. Bauasaheb is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Jyotishi (Astrologer).

(B) Girijanand, Suryanand, Chandranand, and Mathuranand.

(C) Bhudar.

(D) Arun Kumar and Sudhir Kumar.

२०८९. Bhaiyalal and Amritnath are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Naval Kishore.

(B) Virendra, Jnanendra, Anurag, and Anand

(C) Chatrapati.

(D) Sarasav Sodarpur.

२०९०. Shrilal and Ramlal are identified as the sons of which individual?

(A) Bhikhia.

(B) Nandmohan, Durganand, Kedarnath, and Pritimohan.

(C) Pinku.

(D) Ramajiv

२०९१. In section 212, who are the sons of Harinandan from the Mahishi branch?

(A) Jappu and Banmali.

(B) Pilkhibar (Branch 195).

(C) Katarhiya

(D) Nath and Mansukh.

२०९२. Dinanath and Lalo are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Diwakar

(B) Vacha

(C) Nath.

(D) Mane

२०९३. Raghunath and Revatinath are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(B) Kalikant.

(C) Harimohan and Achyut

(D) Vikal.

२०९४. Chunchun and Bouno are recorded as the sons of which figure?

(A) Muktinath.

(B) Narayandatt

(C) Garib

(D) Pashupati.

२०९५. Punni is the son of which individual from the Khaual origin?

(A) Sundar.

(B) Shivnarayan and Suryanarayan.

(C) Chunchun.

(D) Jivakarna is the son of Devanand.

२०९६. Artinath is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Punni.

(B) Pandua.

(C) Ramanand, Tirthanand, Kirtyanand, and Sachidanand.

(D) Patiram.

२०९७. In section 214, who is the son of Lal identified as Parameshwaridatt?

(A) Shubham and Sandeep.

(B) Lal.

(C) Ugreshwar.

(D) He was an Engineer (Abhiyanta).

२०९८. Shrikant and Markandey are identified as the sons of which individual?

(A) Akshay Jha.

(B) Bhailal

(C) Gulab.

(D) Vishnukant.

२०९९. Harisharan is the son of which person from the Sodarpur origin?

(A) Rudraman.

(B) They are considered a 'Swa-jana' (self-kin) relative under Smriti law.

(C) Vireshwar

(D) Gangoli.

२१००. In section 215, who is the son of Vedanand?

(A) Harishankar

(B) Sitanath and Sachinath.

(C) Indu.

(D) The Kauthuma Shakha.

२१०१. Diheshwar and Govind are recorded as the sons of which figure?

(A) Jagmohan.

(B) Nikanand

(C) Lal.

(D) Baiku.

२१०२. Dhan is identified as the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Bhora.

(B) Ghanshyam and Kedarnath

(C) Lilamohan.

(D) Dukhmohan

२१०३. Who were the sons of Bhora mentioned in the section 216 record?

(A) Mandar.

(B) Bodhi, Bhukhia, Nenin, Sanand, and Bhawanidatt.

(C) Batuhan.

(D) Kumarila Bhatta.

२१०४. Banamali is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Gopal.

(B) Tejnanath.

(C) Lal (alias Domna).

(D) Ratnakar

२१०५. In section 217, Ram is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Lilamohan.

(B) Pemu.

(C) Raghunath.

(D) Abhinandan.

२१०६. Haridev is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Bhaiya Jamahir

(B) Govardhan.

(C) Jaldhar.

(D) Sundarnath and Bateshnath

२१०७. Ramkrishna and Kevalkrishna are recorded as the sons of whom?

(A) Purandhar and Jalandhar

(B) Bhanjan.

(C) Ghoson.

(D) Amritnath.

२१०८. Manohar and Govardhan are identified as the sons of which figure?

(A) Gaurikant

(B) Khushishahal Singh (alias Dhane)

(C) Chintaman.

(D) Bhola, Mannu, Narayandatt, and Kanhaiya.

२१०९. Siddhinath is the son of which person from the Darihara origin?

(A) Kartinnath.

(B) Govind

(C) Dhruvchandra.

(D) Suvansh and Ruruvansh.

२११०. Ugramohan and Premamohan are identified as the sons of which individual?

(A) His sons are Dinesh, Mahesh, Ramesh, Dhanesh, and Naresh.

(B) Shalandhar and Mahendra.

(C) Jivan is the son of Chilka.

(D) Rameshwar.

२१११. Devnath and Ramanath are recorded as the sons of which figure?

(A) Bhawanidatt.

(B) Siholi Mandar.

(C) Chandrashekhar and Dhananjay

(D) Jivanath, Ratanu, and Chilaka.

२११२. Jhotan and Sanphul are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Damodar

(B) Ayushman Kumar and an unnamed second son (implied by 'suito').

(C) Bhawanidatt.

(D) Tulapati.

२११३. Nahibharan and Gopal are identified as the sons of which genealogical figure?

(A) Devnath.

(B) Poshan.

(C) Narendra (alias Munika).

(D) Khaual

२११४. In section 220, Manmohan, Aniruddha, and Lakshman are the sons of whom?

(A) Vishnupat.

(B) Gopal.

(C) Subhashchandra, Vibhashchandra, Prabhashchandra, and Shribhashchandra

(D) Kali Mandir Chowk

२११५. Shukdev is recorded as the son of which individual?

(A) Manmohan.

(B) The pursuit of livelihood (Ajeevikarth).

(C) Girdhari.

(D) Kamal.

२११६. Tarakant and Yogakant are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Harikant.

(B) Dayanand.

(C) Maternal uncle (Matul).

(D) Raghunath is the son of Jaynath.

२११७. Dinesh and Raghunath are the sons of which genealogical figure?

(A) Krishna.

(B) Aniruddha.

(C) Maherman and Tejan

(D) Chipati

२११८. Vaidyanath is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Bhupen, Suresh and Naresh

(B) Nathuni.

(C) Manoj, Subodh, and Pramod.

(D) Valiyas

२११९. In section 221, Bhangi is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Harinarayana.

(B) Chandan and Kundan.

(C) Harinath.

(D) Ramanath.

२१२०. Bhudar is the son of which individual from the Darihara origin?

(A) Anugrah and Devendra.

(B) Tejnath.

(C) Abhayanath.

(D) Doman

२१२१. In section 222, Lakshminarayan is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Raivat Narayan and Lakshminarayan.

(B) Nityanand

(C) Kantir (Vishwanath).

(D) Kulanand.

२१२२. Ramashankar (Lalluk) is identified as the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Narhari.

(B) Chanan.

(C) Vishwanath.

(D) Ishwaridutta

२१२३. Shivkumar is the son of which individual as stated in the section 222 record?

(A) Amoldatt.

(B) Suryaman.

(C) Khushinath, Mayanath, Amarnath, Suresh, Khagesh, Ramesh, and Devesh.

(D) Bhaiyaram.

२१२४. Shatrughna is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Shailendra and Dhirendra.

(B) The Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

(C) Anjali, Moti, Hema, and Bhagirathi.

(D) Bhikh-khu.

२१२५. Tarakant and Saraswatikant are identified as the children of which person?

(A) Ganesh.

(B) Sudishtnarayan

(C) Yashodhar

(D) Bholanath

२१२६. In section 224, Jivan and Hridaynath are recorded as the sons of whom?

(A) Batesh and Suresh

(B) Bhaskar and Prabhakar.

(C) Bhokari

(D) Manbodh.

२१२७. Shivan and Manik are the sons of which genealogical figure?

(A) Chief Engineer.

(B) Gudar.

(C) Gunanand.

(D) Manbodh.

२१२८. Shobhanath and Shrinath are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Vaiya. Punyanath.

(B) Narendra (alias Munika).

(C) Manbodh.

(D) Muralidhar and Vanshinar

२१२९. Dayanath and Kalanath are recorded as the sons of which individual?

(A) Manbodh.

(B) Arjun, Prakash, Vijay, and Bhagwat.

(C) Lakeshwar

(D) Ruranand and Chaturanand.

२१३०. Modnath and Lakshminath are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Narapati

(B) Horil, Dukhya, and Mannu

(C) Manbodh.

(D) Gangeshwar

२१३१. Ayodhyanath is the son of which person from the Baliyas origin?

(A) Shyam

(B) Kulman.

(C) Daruk.

(D) Shripati from Mahindrapur Pandua.

२१३२. In section 225, Babunandan is recorded as the son of which person?

(A) Chanda.

(B) Dharu and Sanso Vidu.

(C) Chandrakala, Suryakala, Pavankala, Subhara, Shubhakala, and Shashikala.

(D) Baliyas.

२१३३. Shiveshwar (Chichan) is identified as the son of which figure?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Phalgun.

(C) Banu.

(D) Kali Mandir Chowk

२१३४. Govardhan and Gudar are identified as the sons of which person?

(A) Nena.

(B) Bulkinath.

(C) Phaturi.

(D) Vidyapati Singh.

२१३५. Ramanath (Khatru) is recorded as the son of which figure?

(A) Jeevan.

(B) Damru, Baidyanath, Baleshwar, Mahananda, and Deepchand.

(C) Bhayanath and Ummanath.

(D) Lutan.

२१३६. Kamlu is identified as the son of which genealogical figure?

(A) Krishnananda.

(B) Kalikant, Gaurikant, Nikant, and Vijaykant.

(C) Gudar.

(D) The Ujan branch from the Ruchauli lineage.

२१३७. Abhiram is the son of which individual from the Satlakha origin?

(A) Nokhelal

(B) Varinath Jha.

(C) Kamlu.

(D) Lakshman

२१३८. In section 227, Vanshmani and Grihamani are identified as the sons of whom?

(A) Daranath and Teknath.

(B) Lakshminath.

(C) Shivan.

(D) Narayandatt.

२१३९. Rudramani is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Bholanath.

(B) Kulmani.

(C) Manik.

(D) Yashodanand and Lilanand.

२१४०. Babunath and Gopinath are the sons of which genealogical figure?

(A) Vishal and Laxminath.

(B) Shrinath.

(C) Rutchanath and Kirtinath.

(D) Diwakar, Ruchikar, Shuchikar, and Matikar

२१४१. Anand is recorded as the son of which person from the Pali origin?

(A) Bhanjan.

(B) Kavi, Kamlapati, Ninu, and Damu.

(C) Nagardharik.

(D) Viramani

२१४२. Shyamnath is identified as the son of which person?

(A) Sarvajeet Singh, the son of Kamal Singh.

(B) Jay Sarma and Hari Sarma.

(C) Chhatrapati and Dhanapati.

(D) Bacha.

२१४३. In the Hati to Satlakha branch (230), who is identified as the son of Bhagirath?

(A) Murari

(B) Kalidash.

(C) Kumarila Bhatta.

(D) Mangu.

२१४४. Which individual is the son of Kalidash in the Hati branch according to section 230?

(A) Hridaynath.

(B) Nath.

(C) Bechan

(D) Vinodanand and Panchanand.

२१४५. Who is the son of Prayagdatta in the Hati to Vilakhwar branch?

(A) Yashodhar.

(B) Jayika.

(C) Chandoga

(D) Kantir

२१४६. Who is the father of Dharni Narayan in the Hati lineage records (231)?

(A) The Kauthum branch of the Sama Veda.

(B) Manhar.

(C) Jiveshwar is the son of Manbodh.

(D) Kedarnath, Kashinath, Shivnath, and Prayagnath

२१४७. In section 232 (Hati to Vilakhwar), who are the two sons of Dukhbhanjan?

(A) Ghanshyam

(B) Dayanand.

(C) Shankar.

(D) Dhan and Dullah.

२१४८. Who is the son of Dullah in the section titled 'Hati to Vilakhwar Chaniru'?

(A) Mangnirama and Bhola

(B) Manohar.

(C) Naroo

(D) Umanath.

२१४९. Who is the father of Keshavnarayan in the branch records of section 232?

(A) Yoganath.

(B) Rakani.

(C) Mitranath

(D) Krishnakant, Indrakant, Suryakant, and Mahakant

२१५०. Identify the son of Keshavnarayan in the lineage of Hati to Vilakhwar.

(A) Mandhan.

(B) Tareshwar is identified as his son.

(C) Daruk.

(D) Ajit Lal

२१५१. The son of Mandhan is identified as _____, who is linked to the Sakrarhi village.

(A) Khandwala.

(B) Haripani

(C) Shyam

(D) Giridhari

२१५२. Who is the son of Hemnath in the Hati to Vilakhwar branch?

(A) Sanjeet.

(B) Harivansh.

(C) Bateshnath and Kedarnath.

(D) Vishnupat.

૨૧૫૩. In the Hati to Saurath branch (233), which individual is associated as the son of Dhanga Bauye?

(A) Vishweshwari.

(B) Punyanand and Subodh.

(C) Fekan.

(D) Baldev and Anirudh

૨૧૫૪. In the Hati branch (233), who are the sons of Hridaynath (Hridi)?

(A) Kirtinath

(B) Sapan Kumar.

(C) Bodhik and Girdhari.

(D) Prof. Jagdish.

૨૧૫૫. Who is the father of Gharbharon Bandhavo in the Hati branch?

(A) One thousand.

(B) Sarbacchidanand

(C) Girdhari.

(D) Damodar.

૨૧૫૬. Identify the son of Bandhav in the Hati to Dhanga branch (234).

(A) Bateshnath.

(B) Meghanath.

(C) Manmohan.

(D) Pan Garib

૨૧૫૭. In the Hati to Dhanga lineage, who is the son of Somdatta Mahapurush?

(A) Kishor Singh and Mukund Singh.

(B) Balram.

(C) Balmukund.

(D) The maternal grandfather's lineage or place of origin.

૨૧૫૮. In section 235, who are the two sons of Parmanand?

(A) Khagesh.

(B) Kamalnath.

(C) Rameshwar.

(D) Dayanand and Vijayanand.

૨૧૫૯. Identify the son of Shyamalal in the Hati to Dhanga branch (235).

(A) Vanshidhar.

(B) Ratnakar, Nagarpati, Vidyapati and Pranpati.

(C) Muralilal.

(D) Damodar Keshavo.

૨૧૬૦. Who is the father of Krishnalal in the records of section 235?

(A) Jivan is the son of Chilka.

(B) Prannath.

(C) Muralilal.

(D) Narayan.

२१६१. In section 236, who are the two sons of Mansukh?

(A) Kanh.

(B) Laxmikant, Harikant, and Shobhakant.

(C) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda) and Chhandogya (Samaveda).

(D) Vishnudatta and Shankardatta.

२१६२. Identify the son of Shankardatta in the Hati to Dhanga branch (236).

(A) Banmali, Mahesh, and Nityananda.

(B) He was an Engineer (Abhiyanta).

(C) Devesh, Shailesh, and Mithilesh.

(D) Lume and Parauk.

२१६३. Who is the father of Jyotishi Eknath in the Samauli lineage?

(A) Son.

(B) Hridaynath.

(C) Jaydev.

(D) Raghunath and Shivnath

२१६४. Who are the two sons of Chhatramaji in the Samauli to Tarauni branch?

(A) Samir and Manish.

(B) Parmanand and Kulanand.

(C) Ganesh.

(D) Chhota

२१६५. Who is the son of Bana in the Samauli to Vindhi branch?

(A) Nunuji.

(B) Jayanand and Bhairav.

(C) Bhaiya and Kalpasho.

(D) Jajayalaal

२१६६. In section 241, who is the father of Bhavesh?

(A) Dukhia.

(B) Ramdev

(C) Vedanand.

(D) Sundar.

२१६७. In section 241, Jivaki is the father of Rurdatta and ____.

(A) Bholanath

(B) Asura.

(C) Asha.

(D) Bhairavdatta

२१६८. Who is the father of Bholanath in the Samauli to Sanha branch (242)?

(A) Fakir

(B) Babualal

(C) Bhairavdatta.

(D) Vabh Jiveshwar Singh.

२१६९. Who are the children of Tarapat in the Samauli to Jhanjharpur branch?

(A) Kriparam, Mahanand, and Dayanand.

(B) Ashok (BA, LLB), son of Digambar.

(C) Narayani.

(D) Jivanath, Ratanu, and Chilaka.

२१७०. Who is the father of Nilambar in section 244 of the Samauli branch?

(A) Shankar.

(B) Mitranarayan, Keshavnarayan, and Bhagwat Narayan

(C) Chetnath, Kirtinath, Achyut, and Pritinath.

(D) Prakash Kumar and Abhiyanta Shiv Kumar

२१७१. In section 244, who is the son of Nilambar?

(A) Mahua Khaual.

(B) Ramchandra, Gopal, Achyut, and Parmanand

(C) Nath and Mansukh.

(D) Mahipat Upe.

२१७२. Who are the sons of Ishwaridatta in the records of section 245?

(A) Vijay Kishore

(B) Vinod.

(C) Manmohan.

(D) Bhagvandatta.

२१७३. In section 248, who is the son of Dayanath?

(A) Pan Jiveshwar

(B) Modnath.

(C) The son is Shishri.

(D) Kamal.

२१७४. In section 248, Bodhnath is the father of Govind and ____.

(A) Parmanand

(B) Meghanath.

(C) Bhagavan.

(D) Shashinath

२१७५. In section 249, who are the two sons of Dullah?

(A) Kamlesh and Yogesh.

(B) Amritnath and Lalo.

(C) Ramanand and Parmanand.

(D) Harishchandra, Dhruvchandra, Rupchandra, Bulandand, Mahanand, and Shobhanand.

२१७६. In section 252, who is the father of Lutan and Luchek?

(A) Hemkar.

(B) Mannu.

(C) Shobhanand.

(D) Paali.

२१७७. In section 252, who is the father of Kauskidatta and Venidatta?

(A) Vishwanath is the son of Amaru.

(B) Kalanath.

(C) Gaurinath.

(D) Dharmapati (or Baccha)

२१७८. Who is the father of Harihar, Vishwambhar, and Nilambar in section 254?

(A) Laxmidev

(B) Because it scientifically tracks genetic lineage to prevent consanguinity (inbreeding).

(C) Satyanarayan.

(D) Balbhar.

२१७९. In the Siba to Virsayar branch (256), who are the two sons of Kashinath?

(A) Batesh (Pr. Kanhaiya) and Bambam.

(B) Khagesh, Naresh, Varun, Kuber and Harideva.

(C) Nathe and Nena.

(D) Balyas.

२१८०. Identify the sons of Nathe in the Siba branch records (256).

(A) Anilendu.

(B) 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch).

(C) Satish and Shailendra.

(D) Rampal and Babulal.

२१८१. Who is the father of Shishunath in the records of section 257?

(A) Saheb

(B) Umanath and Vishwanath.

(C) Vahramani.

(D) Samouli Pali.

२१८२. In section 259, who are the two sons of Kisuni?

(A) Devkrishna and Lakshmikanth.

(B) Manmohan, Jaymohan, Bhola Kumar, Sarayug, Dashrath and Satyanarayan.

(C) Vimal Kishore

(D) Baidyanath, Vishwanath, and Jagannath

२१८३. In the lineage of Santoshmani, who is identified as the son of Hariram?

(A) Santoshmani himself is the son of Hariram.

(B) Suryanarayana

(C) Dayanand and Gajanand

(D) Manghan.

२१८४. According to section 3.105, Babujan is the son of which individual?

(A) Naresh and Bhavesh.

(B) Ramnagar

(C) He is the son of Santoshmani.

(D) Bhaktinath.

२१८५. From which village is Laxmidhar, associated with the Jijwal lineage, according to the text?

(A) Ruranand, Jhulanand and Yugal.

(B) Laxmidhar is from the village of Jijwal.

(C) Raghunath

(D) Karmiha.

२१८६. In the Mandar lineage, who are the sons of Rameshwar mentioned in section 3.105?

(A) Vaiyakarana Jivanath.

(B) He was an MA Principal and an expert in Ancient Indian History.

(C) His sons are Santoshman, Tengan, Gongan, Shikhan, and Hridaynath.

(D) Sureshwar

२१८७. From which village is Laxmikant, the son of whom is Kriparam?

(A) Laxmikant is from the village of Gangauli.

(B) The Nagaram branch of lineages.

(C) Harikrishna and Satlakha

(D) Shalandhar and Mahendra.

२१८८. Who is the father of Raghunath in the lineage that connects to Diwakar of Khaual?

(A) Khushilal

(B) Raghunath's father is Harivansh.

(C) Shiromani and Govardhan.

(D) Kashinath.

२१८९. Which individual from Khandbala is mentioned as the son of Devakinandan in the context of Raghunath's daughter?

(A) Chanda.

(B) Bhavanand.

(C) Shankar is the son of Devakinandan.

(D) The Kauthuma Shakha (Chhandogya).

२१९०. Identify the father of Tulsi Dutt and Chhotkan in section 260.

(A) Their father is Mishra Tengvan.

(B) Dayanath

(C) Harimohan and Achyut

(D) Mahipani

२१९१. Bammak is the son of which individual from the Mishra Tengvan branch?

(A) Vidyanath, son of Jhaiya from Bauali

(B) Bammak is the son of Chhotkan.

(C) Jayakant, Krishnakant, Vijayakant, Prabhakant and Sudhakant

(D) Sidhu.

२१९२. Who are the five sons of Bamma (Bammak) mentioned in the Sakrarhi-Bali lineage?

(A) Tantra Vartika.

(B) They are Purushottam, Mahottam, Narottam, Kumar Jee, and Kusheshwar.

(C) Vivekanand, Vijayanand, and Ajayanand.

(D) Bhavi.

२१९३. Who are the two sons of Gongan mentioned in section 261?

(A) His sons are Narsingh and Jaynath.

(B) Ramdev.

(C) Machir

(D) Dabhulak.

२१९४. Who is the father of Leravnath in the lineage originating from Tikanath?

(A) Leravnath's father is Phajinath.

(B) Purandar (Tejnanath) and Phude (Ganganath).

(C) Mukunda.

(D) Jivanand

२१९५. Identify the children of Leravnath mentioned in the text.

(A) Mangali.

(B) Dukhmachan

(C) The text mentions his daughter as being from Khaual and another from Beluanch.

(D) Shilanand and Mayakant

२१९६. According to section 262, who is the son of Yogi associated with the village of Sarisab?

(A) Jagmohan is the son of Yogi.

(B) Sundar.

(C) Both systems track hereditary traits and genetic lineages to ensure healthy and lawful progeny.

(D) Uttamlal

२१९७. Who are the sons of Basant mentioned in the lineage of Narsingh?

(A) Paali.

(B) His sons are Dinesh, Mahesh, Ramesh, Dhanesh, and Naresh.

(C) Devidatta.

(D) Narottam

२१९८. In the Vaidya Suresh lineage, who is identified as the son of Suresh?

(A) Harihar.

(B) Tareshwar is identified as his son.

(C) Bhavanand.

(D) Mohan.

२१९९. Identify the daughter's sons (Dau) of Ugreshwar as mentioned in section 262.

(A) Narendra Mohan, Devendra Mohan, and Virendra Kumar.

(B) Raghunath

(C) They are Pramod, Premchandra, Hemchandra, and Dilipchandra.

(D) Chandoga

२२००. Who are the children of Nena mentioned in the lineage of Thotha?

(A) Chhokar.

(B) Bahingu

(C) The children are Judawan, Prabhunath, and Dinanath.

(D) Harishwar.

२२०१. Identify the sons of Dina in the Thotha lineage.

(A) Pali.

(B) His sons are Bhushan and Sukhno.

(C) Babunath

(D) Parmeshwar and Kusheshwar.

२२०२. In the lineage of Sukhno, who is identified as the son of Shatru-lochan?

(A) Balmukund.

(B) Daranath and Teknath.

(C) Horil

(D) Jibi is identified as his son.

२२०३. Who are the sons of Laxmikant as mentioned in section 264?

(A) Ramesh.

(B) Chidhanath

(C) A document certifying that the parties are 'not of the same lineage' (not prohibited relatives).

(D) His sons are Barju and Hari.

२२०४. In the lineage of Barju, who is the father of Bhola and Kashi?

(A) Kartinnath.

(B) Rahua.

(C) Narayan

(D) Their father is Barju.

२२०५. Identify the sons of Hari from the Laxmikant lineage.

(A) Ramkar.

(B) Mushari.

(C) His sons are Nanu and Mannu.

(D) Abhikhant

२२०६. Who are the sons of Mannu in the Sakrarhi village records?

(A) His sons are Thethan and Kalika Dutt.

(B) Gopinath and Baidyanath.

(C) Mahapakhsh, Chakrapakhsh, and Haripakhsh

(D) Narasimha.

२२०७. Identify the son of Thethan mentioned in section 264.

(A) Nandan.

(B) His son is Jhagru.

(C) Naharful

(D) Prabhat.

२२०८. Who is the father of Vishnukant and Ghurno in the lineage of Jhagru?

(A) Shambhunath and Bandhunath.

(B) Rai Rurnarayan.

(C) Their father is Jhagru.

(D) Vishnu Singh's son Chandreshwar Singh.

२२०९. In the lineage of Kalika Dutt, who are his sons?

(A) His sons are Ishwari Dutt and Gumani.

(B) Bhaiyo Giridhari

(C) Rameshwar, Ganesh and Suresh

(D) Ruchidatta and Jognath.

२२१०. In the Mangrauna section, Jivan is identified as the son of whom?

(A) Arvind, Navin, and Arun.

(B) Jagdish

(C) Jivan is the son of Chilka.

(D) Dundika.

२२११. Who are the four sons of Jivan mentioned in section 266?

(A) Panchmani

(B) His sons are Yoganath, Nanu, Babunath, and Kedarnath.

(C) Yoganand.

(D) Bhagvatnarayan

२२१२. Identify the children of Yoganath in the Mangrauna lineage.

(A) Shankar.

(B) Dr Rani.

(C) His children are Bhikhan, Bhairav, and Bhulna.

(D) Naresh Mohan.

२२१३. Who are the sons of Jivanath in the Avahal village lineage?

(A) Raghuram

(B) His sons are Basudev, Roma, and Umika.

(C) Hridayram, Hareram, Shivram, and Kalaram

(D) Raghudev.

२२१४. In the lineage of Basudev (son of Jivanath), who is identified as his son?

(A) Bhainath

(B) Atmaram.

(C) Umakant.

(D) Modan is identified as his son.

२२१५. Who is the father of Umakant and Vishnukant in the Avahal lineage?

(A) Thakur Mohan.

(B) Pratitnath.

(C) Indramohan, Kamalmohan, and Harimohan

(D) Their father is Banmali.

२२१६. In section 273, who are the three sons of Savurdatt mentioned?

(A) The sons are Govinddatt, Ishwardatt, and Ganeshdatt.

(B) Gondu.

(C) Ajuman, Videshwar, and Faturi.

(D) Jayasen, Trilochana, and Arvind.

२२१७. Keval and Shrikrishna are the sons of which individual in the Avahal lineage?

(A) Lilakar.

(B) Jainendra Kumar

(C) Dr Rani.

(D) They are the sons of Govind.

२२१८. Who is identified as the father of Anantanand and Kishor in the Ganesh Dutt branch?

(A) Jajwal.

(B) Jayakrishna

(C) Ganesh Dutt is their father.

(D) Goni.

२२१९. Identify the father of Laxminath mentioned in section 273.

(A) His father is Devidatt.

(B) Isharu.

(C) Vishwanath

(D) Bateshwar, Jateshwar, and Gopeshwar

२२२०. In the lineage of Mishra Dhani, who are his sons?

(A) Batuknath.

(B) Legal expert (Kanoonvid).

(C) His sons are Ganga Dutt and Devidatt.

(D) Harishchandra

२२२१. Kushal is identified as the son of which individual in the Avahal section?

(A) Mahesha.

(B) Kushal is the son of Mishra Dhani.

(C) Gauri Shankar and Kalyan Shankar.

(D) Raghuvira

२२२२. Who is the son of Kushal mentioned in section 274?

(A) Ram

(B) Dugnath.

(C) Manihar.

(D) Kanhai is the son of Kushal.

२२२३. In the Kalika Dutt lineage, who are the three children of Kalika Dutt mentioned?

(A) Vaiya. Shobhanath.

(B) Nand Kishore.

(C) They are Barinath, Kedarnath, and Bhawnath.

(D) Parashuram

२२२४. According to section 275, Vidyanath is identified as the son of whom?

(A) Mahajani Pur.

(B) Basantilal

(C) Engineer (Abhiyanta).

(D) Vidyanath is the son of Parasmani.

२२२५. Harshdatt is identified as the son of which individual?

(A) Vijaydatta.

(B) Tantranath (alias Nehnath)

(C) Harshdatt is the son of Saheb.

(D) Hanumandatt and Pyarelal

२२२६. Ganeshdatt is identified as the son of which individual in the Nilambar branch?

(A) Ganeshdatt is the son of Nilambar.

(B) Vijay Kumar, Vinay Kumar, Sanjay Kumar, and Vikas Kumar.

(C) Nunulal and Ganesha.

(D) Kantir

२२२७. According to section 280, Atmaram is the son of whom?

(A) Bholanath.

(B) Dharmapati (or Baccha)

(C) Atmaram is the son of Babuni.

(D) Journalist.

२२२८. Who are the sons of Baidyanath in the Rakhwari section?

(A) Jagat Singh

(B) Climate, language, diet, and dress (Geographical influences).

(C) His sons are Bilat and Bhubaneshwar.

(D) Harishwar (à¤¿à¤°à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤°).

२२२९. Identify the son of Bilat as mentioned in the Rakhwari lineage.

(A) Patuaha

(B) BA and BEd

(C) His son is Shree Narayan.

(D) Sarvasva

२२३०. In the lineage of Harishwar, who are identified as his two sons?

(A) His sons are Ratnapati and Chandrapati.

(B) Pan Muni.

(C) Shrinath, Shaktinath, and Eknath

(D) Shambhu and Kundan.

२२३१. Ratnapati is identified as the son of which individual in section 281?

(A) Ravishankar and Bhikhari.

(B) Pankaj and Dipak

(C) Ratnapati is the son of Harishwar.

(D) Sushilkant.

२२३२. In the Nagram Ghusaut gram section, who is the son of Thakur Mannu?

(A) His son is Shasisherwar Ram.

(B) Jaykrishna.

(C) Jagmohan is the son of Yogi.

(D) Yogeshwar Jha.

२२३३. In the Nagar branch (292), who is the son of Amoldatt of the Darhara village origin?

(A) Jivnath

(B) Diha Sakuna.

(C) Prannath.

(D) Vidupati

२२३४. Who is the father of Indranath and Kapileshwar in the lineage of Nagar (292)?

(A) Ramakant and Tulakant.

(B) Harinath

(C) Chhokar.

(D) Munindranarayan.

२२३५. The son of Pan Muni mentioned in the Nagar-Samoul branch (293) is named ____.

(A) Somdatt.

(B) Dukharan.

(C) Gangesh

(D) Prandhar.

२२३६. Who is the son of Ashanand mentioned in the records of Nagar (294)?

(A) Ramkrishna, Harikrishna, Devkrishna, and Chitrabodh.

(B) Dr Vibhutinath Jha.

(C) Mukund

(D) Girjanand

२२३७. Which two sons of Bahiranand are recorded as having the profession of Engineer (294)?

(A) Rampur Narwal

(B) Purushottam and Jayakant

(C) Yashodanand and Lalnanand

(D) Kalikant, Kulanand, Bulinath, Sitaram, and Shriram.

२२३८. Who are the sons of Apuchh mentioned in the Nagar-Samoul lineage (294)?

(A) Suryanand, Shobhanand, and Jivanand

(B) Amit and Kaju.

(C) Vijaydatta.

(D) Parmanand and Kulanand.

२२३९. Who is the son of Raghunandan mentioned in the records of Kakraul (295)?

(A) Durmalli (or Durmilsinh).

(B) Devnandan

(C) Vedanand.

(D) Mandar Simhauli

२२४०. In the Kakraul branch, Ganganath is the son of which individual from the Sarisab village (295)?

(A) Mahesh

(B) Vidupati

(C) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

(D) Darihara.

२२४१. Who is the father of Chun-chun and Shri Kant in the lineage of Devnath (295)?

(A) Mukund

(B) Devnath

(C) Jaykanth, Srikanth, and Harikanth.

(D) Gunanand.

२२४२. According to section 296, who are the two sons of Chhatrapati?

(A) Batuhan.

(B) Shubhankar.

(C) Loknath and Shivnath

(D) Hiralal.

२२४३. Which two sons are attributed to Keshav in the Bhatt-Samari lineage (296)?

(A) Dhirendra and Virendra

(B) Vakil (Lawyer).

(C) Chintamani.

(D) Mahalbari.

२२४४. Who is the son of Narendra in the Bhatt-Samari branch (296)?

(A) Ramanand, Kamlanand, and Bulanand.

(B) Manidhar.

(C) Abhaykant (Nehru) and Shyamakant.

(D) Surendragopal

२२४५. Maheshwar's sons in the Chahi branch (297) include Bhuvaneshwar, Rameshwar, and _____.

(A) Journalism (associated with the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Delhi).

(B) Sarasiddha.

(C) Nityanand.

(D) Parmeshwar

२२४६. Who is the father of Mithilesh and Ashutosh in the Chahi lineage (297)?

(A) Mangalanand, Jeevanand, Shivanand, Kamalanand, and Vimalanand.

(B) Bhuvaneshwar

(C) Vachak (or Vacha).

(D) Daranath and Teknath.

२२४७. In the Chahi branch (298), who are the sons of Jaymohan?

(A) Vishweshwar.

(B) Bhavesh.

(C) Grijanand.

(D) Vijaymohan, Abhaymohan, and Sanjaymohan

२२४८. Who are the sons of Ugrapmohan mentioned in paragraph 298?

(A) Baldev and Arjun himself (Wait, Arjun's sons are Arjun and Baldev).

(B) Pramod and Subodh

(C) Paranshish

(D) Goni.

२२४९. Who is the father of Kundanmohan in the Nagar-Chahi lineage (298)?

(A) Sidiyar Katihar.

(B) Lume and Parauk.

(C) Pramod

(D) Narsingho.

२२५०. In the Sugouna branch (299), who is the father of Anupmohan, Chandramohan, and Krishnamohan?

(A) Thakur Mayanand.

(B) Motiram

(C) Pitamvar.

(D) Bataha

२२५१. Who are the sons of Anupmohan according to paragraph 299?

(A) Kishore Kumar and Prabhumohan

(B) Shringarmoni, Neeramoni, Gita, Sita, and Dularmoni

(C) Lalji, Ramji, and Bachha.

(D) Chandramohan, Pawanmohan, Indramohan, Prakashmohan, and Ramsevak.

२२५२. Who are the sons of Indramohan mentioned in paragraph 299?

(A) Govind and Gopal

(B) Harinath, Shyamnath, and Udaynath.

(C) Babulal

(D) Bhuvneshwar, Vishwanath, Udit, and Kulanand.

२२५३. Who is the father of Ravinandan and Ratinandan (300)?

(A) Somdatt.

(B) Raghunandan

(C) Chhatrapati and Dhanapati.

(D) Collectors of genealogical data who travelled from village to village to record lineage.

२२५४. In the Saurath branch (300), who is the son of Krishnalal?

(A) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineages, and genetic purity over more than a millennium.

(B) Parmanand

(C) Triloknath, Janardan and Dukhmochan.

(D) Baliyas.

२२५५. Who is the father of Lakshminarayan and Purushottam in the Saurath branch (300)?

(A) Amritnath of Mandar.

(B) Umanath, Ramanath, Vaiyakarana Roopnath, and Bhavnath.

(C) Ravinath

(D) Hrishikesh.

२२५६. According to the Keilakh records (301), who are the sons of Nidhi?

(A) Sodarpur

(B) Manbodh

(C) Paran, Veedu, and Ram (also Raghav and Parbhu).

(D) Shridhar and Mohan

२२५७. Who is the father of Haridev and Jyotishi Shivnandan (301)?

(A) Lakhinath, Shambhunath, Sarayug, and Subodh.

(B) Panji

(C) Shridhar

(D) Chunchun.

२२५८. Who is the father of Vidyapati in the Keilakh branch (301)?

(A) Jyotishi Shivnandan

(B) Kulmani.

(C) Ishwakar Datta.

(D) Anil

२२५९. In the Keilakh lineage, who is the father of Prof. Chandranandan (302)?

(A) Umarunath.

(B) Kapileshwar

(C) Girijanand, Durganand, Mathuranand, Vinodanand, Vivekanand, and Brahmanand.

(D) Balakrishna, Devakrishna, and Shrikrishna

२२६०. Who are the two sons of Chanan mentioned as Bhaiya and Vachha (303)?

(A) Devidatt and Gauridatt.

(B) Bhaiyak and Vachha

(C) Mathu, Ti, and Janardana.

(D) Vaiyakarana Jivanath.

२२६१. According to section 303, who are the sons of Vachha?

(A) Dhan and Thothno

(B) Chandrakar.

(C) Kalar.

(D) The son is Shaktinath.

२२६२. Who is the father of Mukund and Jayvallabh in the Kakraul records (304)?

(A) Pali.

(B) Krishnananda.

(C) Nokhelal.

(D) Kalanath

२२६३. Who is the father of Lakshmikanth, Chhedu, and Shashikanth (305)?

(A) Viramani

(B) Keshav Ji, Mantru Ji, and Ratan Ji

(C) Ashok, Subodh, Ajit, and Satish.

(D) Pavoli Satlakha.

२२६४. In the Vilakhinar branch (306), who are the sons of Shyamlaal?

(A) Their father is Mishra Tengvan.

(B) Sudhakant.

(C) Jaylal and Kamalnath

(D) Parameshwari Datta.

२२६५. Who are the sons of Lakshminath in the records of Vilakhinar (306)?

(A) Chaurapur.

(B) Bodhnath and Amritnath

(C) Gopal.

(D) Kare

२२६६. Who is the father of Abhaynath in the Vilakhinar records (306)?

(A) Shubham

(B) Bab Girishwar Singh (à¤µà¤¾à¤µà¤- à¤¹à¤—à¤°à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¿).

(C) Anupnath, Bateshnath and Artinath.

(D) Bodhnath

२२६७. Who are the sons of Abhaynath mentioned in section 306?

(A) Lakshmidhara

(B) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(C) Durganath, Devnath, Vindhyanath, and Jagannath

(D) Ramakant and Yogananda

२२६८. In the Analpur records (309), Shikshiddanath and Abhaynath are the sons of _____.

(A) Ghonda.

(B) Sunil and Kapil

(C) Bharathi

(D) Kashinath (or Mathuranath).

२२६९. Who is the father of Kedar Nath in the Analpur-Yamsham branch (309)?

(A) Bihari

(B) Railway Service (Railway Seva).

(C) Sirniyan

(D) Pankaj and Dipak

२२७०. Who are the sons of Kanhai in the Analpur-Ranti branch (311)?

(A) Bhulan, Jagannath, and Baidyanath

(B) Jayprakash

(C) Chandidatta.

(D) Santosh and Ramakrishna.

२२७१. In the Analpur branch (311), who is the father of Jayakrishna?

(A) Pyarelal

(B) Durganath.

(C) Baidyanath

(D) Sachindra and Shailendra

२२७२. Who is the father of Mahavir in the Analpur branch (311)?

(A) Divakar and Prabhakar.

(B) Bambam.

(C) Girindra Kishore.

(D) Jayakrishna

२२७३. Who is the father of Balel and Chumban in the Analpur branch (313)?

(A) Gopi Raman.

(B) Girjanath and Ishnath.

(C) Nathe

(D) Shobhakant and Sundarkant

२२७४. In the Analpur-Mandar branch (313), who is the father of Babulaal?

(A) Batuknath

(B) Manik

(C) Mahesh and Kanhaiya.

(D) The specific maternal or ancestral line was not verifiable at the time of recording.

२२७५. Who are the sons of Loknath mentioned in the Analpur-Nahar branch (315)?

(A) Chudamani.

(B) Jivnath, Dayanath, and Vishwanath

(C) Lutan.

(D) Ambikanand and Lilanand.

२२७६. Who is the father of Grihanath in the Analpur-Nahar branch (315)?

(A) Vasudev, Kamdev, and Jaydev.

(B) Jivnath

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Anandakar and Shubhankar

२२७७. In the Analpur-Nahar records (315), who are the sons of Dayanath?

(A) Lakshmikant.

(B) The son is MM Krishna Singh.

(C) Bhaynath.

(D) Eknath, Chetnath, and Yognath

२२७८. Who is the father of Muktinath mentioned in paragraph 315?

(A) Nutan

(B) Shivapati

(C) Bhavakranath

(D) Vidyanath

२२७९. Who is the father of Shambhunath and Shivnath in the Analpur branch (316)?

(A) Vishwambhar, Umapati, and Dinanand.

(B) Ishanath

(C) Simheshwari Datta.

(D) Harinandan, Chandrabhushan, and Shyam Sundar

२२८०. Who are the sons of Dr. Pro. Vednath (316)?

(A) Mangnirama and Bhola

(B) Phaturi.

(C) Munna

(D) Bhavtosh and Ashutosh

२२८१. Who is the father of Ganesh and Nagendra in the Analpur-Rampura branch (317)?

(A) Jase.

(B) Muktinath

(C) Tejnath.

(D) Chintamani

२२८२. Who is the father of Dharanidhar in the Analpur-Nahar branch (318)?

(A) Anand.

(B) Jayika.

(C) Ganesha

(D) Bavua

२२८३. In paragraph 319, who is the son of Vishnudatt?

(A) Revati

(B) Shiromani and Dinamani.

(C) Kalanath.

(D) Yashodhar

२२८४. Who is the father of Nirsu in the Analpur branch (319)?

(A) Ugendra and Surendra.

(B) Lakshmikanth and Umakanth

(C) Vishwanath

(D) Pheke

२२८५. According to the Tarauni-Ramnagar records (320), who are the sons of Parashuram?

(A) Satyanarayan and Ramnarayan

(B) Gopal.

(C) Bhaiya and Dukhan

(D) Kedarnath.

२२८६. In the Tarauni branch (320), who are the sons of Soni?

(A) Vasudeva.

(B) Veni and Batuki.

(C) 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch).

(D) Shivnath, Ruranath, and Devnath

२२८७. In the Tarauni-Ramnagar branch (321), who are the sons of Mush?

(A) Keshav and Monmohan

(B) Ayodhyanath and Achambhit.

(C) Loknath

(D) Tulapati.

२२८८. In the lineage of Nagram, who is recorded as the son of Devanath?

(A) BCA

(B) Doman

(C) Nokhelal

(D) Bhaiyaram (alias Tetan).

२२८९. From which village does Shivdutta's son, Bachan, originate according to the Nagram section?

(A) Dharanidhar

(B) Dharu and Sanso Vidu.

(C) Vabh Taranand Singh and Vabh Chandrashekhar Singh.

(D) Darihara

२२९०. Who is the daughter's son of Devanath from the village of Satlakha?

(A) Narayidutta (son of Ramjiv)

(B) Kare

(C) Shivnath, Ruranath, and Devnath

(D) Bhavanath and Naresh

२२९१. Who is the father of Maheshdutta in the Mandar branch of the Tarouni lineage?

(A) Narayan.

(B) Brahmmanand.

(C) Lakshmikant.

(D) Hardatta

२२९२. In the Pindaruach section of Tarouni, who are the sons of Raureshwar?

(A) Ugreshwar, Sonu, and Channu

(B) Rukminidatt.

(C) Yoganath, Balbodh, Rambodh and Babu.

(D) Khaual.

२२९३. The son of Vishnudutta recorded in the Tarouni lineage is named _____.

(A) Subhashchandra, Vibhashchandra, Prabhashchandra, and Shribhashchandra

(B) Babualal

(C) Krityanand, Chaturnand, Punyanand, Devanand, Vinod, and Amarnath

(D) Shambhunath

२२९४. The individual Shishnath is the father of Bhairav (alias Dinanath) and _____.

(A) Lalu

(B) Devikant, Mahakant, and Krishnakant.

(C) Gopinath

(D) Rameshwar and Dharmeshwar.

२२९५. In the Majhaura section (331), who is the father of Hemnarayan?

(A) Nityanand.

(B) Umanath

(C) Professor.

(D) Tri-purari Mohan

२२९६. Who are the sons of Hemnarayan in the Majhaura genealogy?

(A) Jaldhar and Vighnesh

(B) Bhavnand is the son of Kartikeya.

(C) Horil, Dukhya, and Mannu

(D) Ravi

२२९७. In the Majhaura lineage, Chintamani is the daughter of which individual?

(A) Horil

(B) Janardan

(C) Devidutt, Gauridutt, Shambhudutt, and Ishwaridutt

(D) Bambam.

२२९८. Who is the father of Satis Chandra and Udaychandra in the Sarisab branch?

(A) Chhandogya

(B) Nunulal

(C) Taranand Jha

(D) Raghuchandra

२२९९. In the Behat section (336), who are the three sons of Kirtinnath?

(A) Damodar

(B) Vabu Chumman.

(C) Ravishankar and Bhikhari.

(D) Ghonghi (Chhatranath), Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

२३००. Who is the father of Dukhmochen in the Behat lineage?

(A) Jhapatlal.

(B) Nena, Veni, Jhingur, Babulal, and Gena

(C) Ghonghi

(D) Genalal (Thakkan) and Govindlal.

२३०१. In the Behat section, Tirthnath is the son of which individual?

(A) Chandranand (alias Chhotu).

(B) Shobhakant and Sundarkant

(C) Mitranath

(D) Vishnupati and Haripati.

२३०२. In the Majhaura section (338), Jagan is the father of Kalar and ____.

(A) Purushottam

(B) Vishwanath

(C) Lekhananda.

(D) Ashok Kumar (BA).

२३०३. Who are the sons of Jagan from the Valayas branch in Majhaura?

(A) Khagapati and Gunapati

(B) Nishankhud Desh.

(C) Dhamdaha

(D) Dayanand.

२३०४. In the Majhaura lineage, who is the father of the sons Jivnath, Premnath, and Dayanath?

(A) Saheb

(B) Lalit and Bhutakun.

(C) Visha.

(D) Devnath

२३०५. Who is the father of Prannath, Jivnath, and Gokalnath in the Darihara branch of Majhaura?

(A) Haridev of Ekma Khandawala

(B) Ramakant and Yogananda

(C) Birju

(D) Bandi

२३०६. In the Majhaura section (339), who is the father of Rurmani?

(A) Bhikhari.

(B) Vabhlal and Bhaylal.

(C) Dr Daman.

(D) Ram

२३०७. Hemapti and Bhola are the sons of which individual in the Majhaura lineage?

(A) Rurmani

(B) Durganath.

(C) Rudranath.

(D) Harshanath of Thathi

२३०८. In the Majhaura records, Vivujan is the son of which individual from the Valayas branch?

(A) Lalpani

(B) Chaturbhuj

(C) Purandar, Batesh and Mahesh

(D) Lakshmikant and Shri Dev.

२३०९. Who is the father of Santlal in the Khaual branch of Majhaura?

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Vishnudatta.

(C) Rashpati

(D) Ravushan

२३१०. In the Majhaura lineage (340), who are the sons of Bhola?

(A) Chandramohan and Harimohan.

(B) Siddhinath

(C) Shyamlal, Vedpani, and Amritpani

(D) Devnath.

२३११. In the Bathnay section (341), who is the father of Andi?

(A) Singheshwar

(B) Narayan

(C) Manghan.

(D) Dharu and Krishnapati.

२३१२. In the Majhyam section (343), who is the father of Chilka, Medhakar, and Chira?

(A) Dharanand

(B) Umanath and Vishwanath.

(C) Raghunath.

(D) Kalidash

२३१३. Who are the sons of Walun in the Majhyam lineage?

(A) Satyanarayan

(B) Bachai

(C) Savuri, Bhaynath, and Baburama

(D) Satyanand, Santoshanand, Shashi, Satish, and Shekharanand.

२३१४. In the Mahishi section (344), who are the daughters of Ch. Jungle?

(A) Jagannath.

(B) Ankhi, Nidhi, Buddhi, Jhotan, Ghanshyam, and Aniruddha

(C) Sundar.

(D) Krishnanand.

२३१५. Who are the sons of Ankhi in the Mahishi lineage?

(A) Babujan.

(B) Khagesh, Halla, Parashmani, and Lakshminath

(C) One hundred and sixty-seven.

(D) His son is Shasisherwar Ram.

२३१६. In the Mahishi records, who is the father of Shishnath and Amritnath?

(A) Nidhi

(B) Shubham

(C) Chakramani.

(D) Chandramani

२३१७. Who is the father of Manoranjan in the Nagaram section?

(A) Karu

(B) Sunil

(C) Vishwanath and Bhoranath.

(D) Mani Ram

२३१८. Manoranjan's son, Mandhan, is associated with which village/clan link (Dau)?

(A) Anil and Sunil.

(B) Shubhapti

(C) Ghusaut.

(D) Sodarpur

२३१९. Who is the son of Jaylal mentioned in the context of the Khoual clan?

(A) Jayanand.

(B) Vishnuchand and Maheshchand.

(C) Mahipati.

(D) Nageshwar

२३२०. Pathak Baun's sons are identified as Lakshman and _____.

(A) Dhirendra and Virendra

(B) Taranath, Dharmnath, and Bhagiratha.

(C) Kamalnayan

(D) Shyamnath.

२३२१. In the Mahishi lineage, who is the son of Kamalnayan?

(A) Bhupnarayan, Yugnarayan, and Yajnanarayan.

(B) Vishnudatta and Shankardatta.

(C) Shrikar and Hariram.

(D) Jaynath

२३२२. Who is the son of Chakrapani mentioned in the Bhavunand section?

(A) Dayanatha and Baidyanatha

(B) Ganganand.

(C) Darihara.

(D) Rohiniraman

२३२३. What is the primary subject matter of the 'Panji Prabandh' document?

(A) Ganapati.

(B) Lala

(C) Dukhayaka.

(D) Genealogical management and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins.

२३२४. Who are the sons of Bholanath mentioned in the lineage of Rohiniraman?

(A) Jivanath and Shivnath

(B) Sanjay, Santosh, and Mrityunjay

(C) Harikrishna and Satlakha

(D) Shubhkant and Shashikant.

२३२५. Lal, the son of Bhayanath, is linked to which village for his 'Dau'?

(A) Balakram and Vishnudatta are the sons of Pathak Parashuram.

(B) Bhanjan and Ranjan.

(C) Darihara

(D) Achyuta.

२३२६. Who are the sons of Dukhmochan?

(A) Prabhat.

(B) Lakshmikant and Umakant

(C) Chintamani

(D) Vishwanath.

२३२७. In the lineage of Ratihar, who is the son of Raghunath?

(A) Abhiram

(B) Mathuranath

(C) Ekhara.

(D) Harinandan, Chandrabhushan, and Shyam Sundar

२३२८. Who is the son of Brahmapati in the Hariyam section?

(A) Shrinarayan, Chandrashekhar, Amarnath and Dhirendranath.

(B) Ashok and Manoj.

(C) Saheb Bachru

(D) Manak.

२३२९. In the Hariyam lineage, Rurapati is the son of _____.

(A) Narapati

(B) Balkrishna.

(C) Narayan.

(D) Gaurav.

२३३०. Which clan is linked to Shripatri's son, Durgapati?

(A) Aniruddha (Chunchun).

(B) Chandrashekhar and Prabhash.

(C) Maternal grandfather

(D) Sodarpur

२३३१. Who are the two sons of Narsingh mentioned in the Hariyam Kailakh section?

(A) Babuan and Harikant

(B) Bhimnath

(C) Irauri.

(D) The daughter of Gudar

२३३२. Chandrakanth is the son of which individual in the Kailakh section?

(A) Rameshwar

(B) Prasiddha Sankarshana.

(C) Kantir

(D) Kalikant.

२३३३. In the Hariharri section (358), who is the son of Dullah?

(A) Maternal uncle (Matul).

(B) Krishnapati

(C) Devkinandan (à¤¦à¥‡à¤µà¤•à¥€à¤¨à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¨).

(D) Dinesh.

२३३४. Who is the son of Parmanand listed in the Dumra section?

(A) Vidyanath and Grihanath.

(B) Girapati

(C) Mishra Bhari.

(D) Muralidhar and Vanshinar

२३३५. In the Vishari (Hulash) section, who are the sons of Anant?

(A) Jayprakash and Ravindranath.

(B) Rai Harinarayan, Rai Satyanarayan, and Rai Tejanarayan.

(C) Ayush.

(D) Baidyanath and Damodar

२३३६. Who is the son of Jagannath in the Kua Tisarunt section?

(A) Samaveda.

(B) Bholanath.

(C) Bhaiyo Giridhari

(D) Jamuni Jijwal (Ehu resident).

२३३७. Who are the sons of Bhaiyo Giridhari?

(A) Shridhar, Mahidhar (alias Pritinath), and Shalinath.

(B) Prakash Kumar and Abhiyanta Shiv Kumar

(C) Kamalnayan and Apchh

(D) Teacher.

२३३८. In the lineage of Parshuram (361), who is his son linked to the Darihara clan?

(A) Devanand.

(B) Manai

(C) Gopal, Dulardatta, Ram, Vishwanath, and Dinbandhu.

(D) Balkrishna.

२३३९. Ajay (Chunna), the son of Bholanath, holds which technical degree?

(A) Isahpur Pali.

(B) Krishnananda.

(C) Naas.

(D) B.Tech Mechanical

२३४०. In the Chanpura section, who are the two sons of Thakur Raghunath?

(A) Maherman and Tejan

(B) Harikar.

(C) Mohan.

(D) Devkant, Mahendrakant, Krishnakant, and Chandrakant.

२३४१. Who is the son of Maherman in the Chanpura record?

(A) Purnia District.

(B) Ancient collective records of families used to preserve lineage history.

(C) Shashikala.

(D) Lakshman

२३४२. In the lineage of Tejan, who is his son linked to the Darihara clan?

(A) Karmaha.

(B) Shaktinath

(C) Baburam

(D) Bodhnath is the son of Pan Panchan.

२३४३. Who is the son of Chandidatt mentioned in the Chanpura section?

(A) Jaydev.

(B) Kedarnath.

(C) Bhaiya Jamahir

(D) Anand

२३४४. Who is the father of Viren and Bholanath in the Bhachhi section?

(A) Gopal.

(B) Lakshmi Dutt, Shankar Dutt, Harihar Dutt, and Somnath.

(C) Lelhu

(D) Vikal

२३४५. In the Phandah section, who is the son of Baldev?

(A) Babulal

(B) Harikrishna.

(C) Goshai Jivanath

(D) Panchanand alias Harivansh.

२३४६. Who is the son of Ravinath mentioned in the Phandah lineage?

(A) Sonai, son of Aguan.

(B) Amritnath

(C) Mannu.

(D) Kamalapani

२३४७. In the Khojpur section, who is the son of Balanath?

(A) Manoj Kumar

(B) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(C) Harishvara.

(D) Baherarhi.

२३४८. Dinanath's son, Vinodanand, is linked to which clan for his 'Dau'?

(A) Jayakant and Vijayakant alias Sukumar.

(B) Valiyas

(C) He was the son of Kirtiyanand from the Mangrouni Pali lineage.

(D) Lakshmikant and Umakant

२३४९. Who is the son of M.M. Pitambar mentioned in the Mangarouni section (373)?

(A) M.M. Shatralochan

(B) Jagannath.

(C) Bhagwati Narayan.

(D) Vishnupat.

२३५०. M.M. Shatralochan's sons are Raghav and _____.

(A) Mangu.

(B) Bhaskar

(C) The maternal grandfather's lineage.

(D) Shri Mohan, Chandra Mohan, Lakshmikanta, and Gopikanta.

२३५१. Who is the son of Raghav in the Mangarouni section?

(A) Bhuvanath.

(B) After several generations (usually six), the lineage is often considered purified and accepted into society.

(C) Anjani

(D) Balamukund

२३५२. Who are the sons of M.M. Sarayantri Gokulnath?

(A) Girdhari.

(B) Mohanlal

(C) Jivanath and Janakinath.

(D) Raghunath and Lakshminath

२३५३. In the Nagaram section, the daughter of Sasinankar is from which village?

(A) Parmanand

(B) Brahmapur Mandar.

(C) Naraun

(D) Krishnamohan.

२३५४. What is the primary subject matter of the provided text '471_BatchLM_merge.pdf'?

(A) Babuday.

(B) Ganesh Dutt is their father.

(C) Gauri.

(D) The genealogical records (Panji Prabandh) of Maithil Brahmin lineages.

२३५५. In section (375), who is identified as the father of Diwakar?

(A) Muktinath.

(B) Kumarila Bhatta.

(C) Dinmani

(D) Chandrakishore.

२३५६. Which specific branch or lineage group is discussed in section (376)?

(A) Hirakant, Keshav, and Shivnarayan.

(B) Kalikanth.

(C) Bataha (Branch 194).

(D) Rameshwar.

२३५७. According to section (378), who were the two sons of Krishnamani?

(A) Rudramani and Indramani.

(B) Shiromani.

(C) Vanshidhar.

(D) Lakshmi and Lakhmamani.

२३५८. What is the primary village or lineage group associated with section (379)?

(A) Ayush.

(B) Bhaiyaram and Kantaram.

(C) Purandhar.

(D) Pilkhibar (Branch 195).

२३५९. In section (381), which village is associated with the lineage of Harinandan?

(A) Modnath.

(B) Pan Vasudev and Pan Ramkrishna

(C) Chakrahrid.

(D) Satlakha.

२३६०. Who was the father of Ishannath as recorded in section (382)?

(A) Gopinath and Baidyanath.

(B) Mukund.

(C) M.M. Ratish.

(D) Sanphul, Sanand, and Anand.

२३६१. According to section (384), who was the son of Mahi?

(A) Kamal Narayan.

(B) The poet Vidyapati Thakur's lineage is tracked.

(C) Thakurdatta.

(D) Ranglal and Nirmlal.

२३६२. In section (385), who is identified as the son of Pathak Hridaynandan?

(A) Ishan Nath.

(B) Mishra Bhari.

(C) Varun Kumar and Bhagwan.

(D) Banamali.

२३६३. Who was the son of Kumar Gangaanand Singh as noted in section (390)?

(A) Budhan.

(B) Abhishek.

(C) Kedarnath.

(D) Satchidanand Singh (alias Sanatanji).

२३६४. Who is the 'Journalist' mentioned within the lineage of Shankaranand Singh in section (391)?

(A) Bhaskar and Prabhakar.

(B) Amritnath.

(C) Chetananand Singh.

(D) Bhola

२३६५. According to section (392), who was the son of Chaudhary Shyam Lal?

(A) Lakshmikar.

(B) M.M. Shatralochan

(C) Shiva Lal (alias Hriday Lal).

(D) Kirtinath

२३६६. Who was the son of Chaudhary Phakku (alias Kashikant) in section (395)?

(A) Sanket Kumar.

(B) Chhattu (alias Vishnukant).

(C) Ancient collective records of families used to preserve lineage history.

(D) Keshav Ji, Mantru Ji, and Ratan Ji

२३६७. Who was the father of Kumar Vishwanath as recorded in section (393)?

(A) Vabh Mayanand Singh.

(B) Kishorik.

(C) Bodhnath and Amritnath

(D) Akshay Lal.

२३६८. In section (378), who is identified as the son of Kedaramani?

(A) Jhallabh (alias Vinayanand).

(B) Sir Ganganath Jha

(C) Indrananda, Girijananda, Shardananda and Vinodananda.

(D) Durganand

२३६९. According to section (379), Gunishwar is the son of _____.

(A) M.M. Pathyak Ummanand.

(B) Mohan.

(C) Ratnapati

(D) Yashodhar.

२३७०. Which village's genealogical commencement is marked in section (399)?

(A) Bahna

(B) Bhagalpur.

(C) Bandi.

(D) Katma Bhavanayam.

२३७१. Who was the son of Bechan Lal according to section (397)?

(A) Pitambar.

(B) Ramchandra.

(C) Chhandoga (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

(D) Krishnananda.

२३७२. Which Kumar is associated with 'Dr. Prof. Balanand Singh' in the records?

(A) Justice Vaidyanath

(B) Pranmohan.

(C) Three.

(D) Kumar Shyamanand Singh (as his father).

२३७३. In section (396), Nandlal is the son of which individual?

(A) Raghunath

(B) Ramanand, Suryanand, Chandranand, Taranand, and Jhulanand

(C) Nena (alias Premlal).

(D) Babulal

२३७४. Who is the son of Jai Lal mentioned in section (392)?

(A) Nandkishor.

(B) Batu.

(C) Chumman (alias Ritalal).

(D) Shambhu and Kundan.

२३७५. The record for 'Lagama' (Branch 199) is primarily found in which section?

(A) Section (387).

(B) Narottam

(C) Harinandan.

(D) Purandar.

२३७६. In section (388), the alias 'Hajari' is used for which member of the lineage?

(A) Phuldaha

(B) Bhupnarayan, Yugnarayan, and Yajnanarayan.

(C) Ram, Lakan, Raghu, and Tudika

(D) Parmanand.

२३७७. Identify the son of Dharmaputra mentioned in the Sarisab records of section (377).

(A) Bhaiyan.

(B) Chetnath, Kirtinath, Achyuta, and Pritinath.

(C) Kushal is the son of Mishra Dhani.

(D) Shobhan.

२३७८. In the records for PindÄ ruch (section 392), who is the son of Shiva Lal?

(A) Nathu.

(B) Dhani and Murari

(C) Lilamohan.

(D) Jai Lal.

२३७९. Who is the father of Vinayanand as recorded in section (378)?

(A) Sodarpur

(B) Shrikrishna.

(C) Kedaramani.

(D) Chandrakant.

२३८०. In section (382), who is the son of Ishannath?

(A) Shri Krishna

(B) Dhani and Murari

(C) Shobhanath.

(D) Narayan.

२३८१. Identify the son of Govinda Singh who is mentioned alongside Ram Singh.

(A) Ram Narayan.

(B) Budhikar, Hore, and Dinakar.

(C) Sodarpur.

(D) Bhagwan and Balram.

२३८२. Who was the father of the scholar Tularam and Motiram?

(A) Pali.

(B) Sanphul, Sanath, Banmali, Gyankar, and Ganpati.

(C) The son is Pitambar.

(D) Hemkar.

२३८३. Which village is linked to the scholar Shobhanath, the son of Bhramar?

(A) Dharmanand.

(B) Phannanda.

(C) Sarisab.

(D) Randhir

२३८४. Identify the father of the scholar Amarnath.

(A) Lal.

(B) Vaidyanath.

(C) Son Kariyam.

(D) Lanhu.

२३८५. Who were the four sons of Purushottam mentioned in the lineage of Sodarpur?

(A) Satyanand, Santoshanand, Shashi, Satish, and Shekharanand.

(B) Balkrishna

(C) Anandu, Mahanand, Nagendra, and Shantinath.

(D) Umakant

२३८६. Identify the father of Vijayamani in the lineage of Mahanand.

(A) Vishnukant.

(B) Chaturbhuj

(C) Vanshamani.

(D) Karuneshwar.

२३८७. Who was the father of Jaynath in the lineage of Nagendra?

(A) Mukunda.

(B) Pranpati

(C) Vishwanath, Kashinath, and Baidyanath.

(D) It identifies the ancestral village from which the family line originated.

२३८८. Who were the four sons of Narottam identified in the Sodarpur records?

(A) Vishwanath.

(B) Basudev (alias Parmeshwar).

(C) Chandranath, Devendranath, Satyendranath, and Upendranath.

(D) Bhirvam.

२३८९. Identify the father of Amit Kumar and Vineet Kumar.

(A) Jayamani and Lakshmikant.

(B) Lakshman (from Budhwal).

(C) Upendranath.

(D) Rutchanath and Kirtinath.

२३९०. Who was the father of the scholar Ankur in the lineage of Amit Kumar?

(A) Amit Kumar.

(B) Bhagavan.

(C) Gunaakara and Kirtikara.

(D) His sons are Bilat and Bhubaneshwar.

२३९१. Identify the father of Aminandan from the village of Karamaha.

(A) Kalikant.

(B) Dugnath.

(C) Devnath and Teknath.

(D) The son is Pitambar.

२३९२. Who was the father of Ramchandra in the lineage of Abhinandan?

(A) Bhavanandan.

(B) Rakesh and Mukesh

(C) Vikal.

(D) Abhinandan.

२३९३. Identify the son of Janakinath named Rudranath from the village of Pali.

(A) Rudranath.

(B) Mahi

(C) Ugreshwar.

(D) Hemkar.

२३९४. Who was the father of the scholar Amritnath?

(A) Jaykrishna.

(B) Ramanath (alias Amirilaal).

(C) Soharpur.

(D) Satlakha.

२३९५. Identify the father of Giridhari in the lineage of Ramanath.

(A) Krishnanand

(B) Shobhakar

(C) Laxmikant.

(D) Ramanath.

२३९६. Who was the father of Shambhunath in the lineage of Vishwanath?

(A) Indramohan.

(B) M.M.U. Bate

(C) Shivnarayan.

(D) Vishwanath.

२३९७. Who was the father of Shyamkrishna and Mayaram?

(A) Kedarnath and Basukinath

(B) Jaydev

(C) Tirthanand, Jaleshwar, Shardanand and Ramananda

(D) Nayan.

२३९८. Who was the father of Abhijit Narayan in the lineage of Babujan?

(A) Shyam

(B) Ravinath, Raghunath, and Lakshminath.

(C) Sundar of Pali.

(D) Babujan.

२३९९. Who was the father of Dullaha in the Phandah lineage?

(A) Govind.

(B) Chethubhu.

(C) Manbodh is the son of Gopinath.

(D) Harshanin (alias Heera).

२४००. Identify the father of Lotan in the lineage of Soni.

(A) Satyanarayan.

(B) Soni.

(C) Harideva

(D) Vinod.

२४०१. Who was the father of Nanhu in the lineage of Narayandatta?

(A) It stated that noble families protect their lineage with great effort through written group records (Samuha Lekhya).

(B) Vikuni (or Nakasuni).

(C) Narayandatta.

(D) Bhajanlal.

२४०२. Who was the father of Jayshiv from the village of Naraun?

(A) Purandara.

(B) Bateshnath.

(C) Harikant.

(D) B.Tech Mechanical

२४०३. Who was the father of Kashinath in the lineage of Yogi?

(A) Bateshnath and Kedarnath

(B) Bhaiyo Giridhari

(C) Chhandogya

(D) Yogi.

२४०४. Identify the father of Grib Kevala in the lineage of Dukhia.

(A) Manorath, Devnath, and Kanhaiya

(B) Khowal.

(C) Dukhia.

(D) Jagarir.

२४०५. Identify the father of Gauri in the lineage of Harikrishna.

(A) Krishnavat from the Mander origin.

(B) Harikrishna.

(C) Samouli Pali.

(D) Ratnanath

२४०६. Who was the father of Divakar and Nandkishore in the lineage of Harakhu?

(A) Vivekanand.

(B) Sumankant.

(C) Lakshmikant.

(D) Harakhu.

२४०७. Identify the son of Divakar named Nagendra Kishore.

(A) Parmesha

(B) They are divided into Samavedic (Chandogya) and Yajurvedic (Vajasaneyi) branches.

(C) Nagendra Kishore.

(D) Munna, Chunna, and Ritesh

२४०८. Who were the three sons of Yogindra Kishore?

(A) Achyutanand

(B) MM Pashupati and MM Raghupati

(C) Jitendra Kishore, Dhirendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.

(D) Baidyanath and Pashupatinath

२४०९. Identify the father of Ravindra Kishore in the lineage of Girindra Kishore.

(A) Dharmanath.

(B) Girindra Kishore.

(C) Yunnath.

(D) Sandahpur.

२४१०. Who were the sons of Ravindra Kishore?

(A) Harendra Kishore, Shivendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.

(B) Chandrakant and Premkant.

(C) Naresh

(D) Bhairavdatt, Sabhardatt, and Modan.

२४११. Identify the father of the scholar Lakshman in the lineage of Umanath.

(A) Devakinandan.

(B) Shrirama

(C) Tarakant.

(D) Umanath.

२४१२. Who was the father of Sitaram and Kriparam in the lineage of Dayaram?

(A) Pankhu.

(B) Ishwardatt and Saburdatt

(C) Dayaram.

(D) Nandlal.

२४१३. Identify the father of Jagdish in the lineage of Mukunda.

(A) Sankarshana.

(B) Saheb.

(C) Mukunda.

(D) Jagaur Mandar.

२४१४. In the Chaanpura (220) section, who are the two sons of Santoshi?

(A) Sambhardatt and Dullahe.

(B) Muninath and Umanath.

(C) Nandan and Narottam.

(D) Viranarayan

२४१५. From which village is the maternal lineage (dau) of Sambhardatt, son of Santoshi?

(A) Bhikhari Baun.

(B) Mahendra

(C) Purandar

(D) Ghusaut, specifically through Theghabh, son of Hrishikesh.

२४१६. Who is the son of Sambhardatt mentioned in the Chaanpura records?

(A) Section (387).

(B) The son is Ghananath Singh.

(C) Devaki.

(D) Jhimaklal.

२४१७. According to the text, who are the two sons of Dullahe?

(A) Jaynath and Bholanath.

(B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

(C) Jaykrishna and Choti.

(D) Premkant and Vishnukant

२४१८. From which village does Jaynath's maternal origin (dau) originate?

(A) Belunch, through Prannath (son of Manahar).

(B) Gondika.

(C) Lal.

(D) Ramanand and Parmanand.

२४१९. Vatbhiknath's maternal origin is from the village of Alay, specifically through _____ suto Vanidatt.

(A) Rameshwar.

(B) Sarvasva, Mahabal, and Puran.

(C) Panchanand.

(D) Naresh Mohan.

२४२०. Who is the son of Vatbhiknath according to the Nagram records?

(A) Jivesh.

(B) Ratinath

(C) Basantilal

(D) Harinarayan.

२४२१. Who is the son of Nenana listed in the genealogical excerpts?

(A) Dharmanath.

(B) Vasudev.

(C) Mitranath

(D) Bhairavdatt.

२४२२. Who are the three sons of Chaudhary Shivram?

(A) Dukharan.

(B) Dhir and Sukhai.

(C) Dinesh.

(D) Narapati, Gana, and Vageesh.

२४२३. Who is the son of Vageesh mentioned in the lineage of Shivram?

(A) Suman, Bhuvan, and Ramna

(B) Dheer.

(C) Bhola

(D) Phutur, Devendra, and Virendra.

२४२४. Who are the two sons of Bakan?

(A) Vabhlal and Bhaylal.

(B) Brahamapura.

(C) Satyanarayan

(D) Tripurari of Dhanauj

२४२५. In the Chaanpura Basait (431) section, who are the four sons of Nath?

(A) Divyakar

(B) Pyare, Ghoghan, Darwari, and Govardhana.

(C) Premkumar.

(D) Pan Panchan

२४२६. Who is the son of Ghoghan listed in the Basait branch?

(A) Horai and Dhirai.

(B) Mahanand, Shamanand, Chandranand, and Indranand.

(C) Laxmikant.

(D) Manbodh.

२४२७. Identify the second son of Ghoghan mentioned alongside Laxmikant.

(A) Ramanath.

(B) Amarendra and Narendra

(C) Jaynath, Jagannath, and Shivnath.

(D) Shrikant.

२४२८. The maternal origin of Shrikant, son of Ghoghan, is from the village of _____.

(A) Kirtilal.

(B) Vijaynath and Shashinath.

(C) Bhikshuk.

(D) Sodarpur.

२४२९. Who are the two sons of Darwari?

(A) Poshan.

(B) Govindnath Singh.

(C) Harinarayan and Jagatnarayan.

(D) Gokulanand and Indranand.

२४३०. From which village is the maternal lineage of Darwari's sons derived?

(A) Hiranand.

(B) Andoo

(C) Dipka.

(D) Takwal.

२४३१. The son of Janaki mentioned in the records is _____.

(A) Jagannath, Vasukinath, Ramnath, and Bateshnath.

(B) Pranav and Saurabh.

(C) Dukhiya.

(D) Minister in the Government of Bihar.

२४३२. Who is the son of Shankardatt?

(A) Ravi

(B) Bhikhari.

(C) Harikar

(D) Durganath.

२४३३. Identify the son of Perashmani.

(A) Bhavaninath

(B) Thakurdatta.

(C) Sushil Kumar

(D) Vidyanath.

२४३४. In the lineage of Soni, who are the three sons mentioned?

(A) Bataha, Ishwaridatt, and Giridharika.

(B) Prandhan, Tulsidatt, and Tufani.

(C) Paramananda.

(D) Triloknath and Sanjay.

२४३५. Who are the sons of Prandhan?

(A) Nandmohan, Durganand, Kedarnath, and Pritimohan.

(B) Bodhnarayan

(C) Jyo. Yokhan and Nena.

(D) Govind and Jayakant.

२४३६. Who are the sons of Ramesh?

(A) Shubhi.

(B) Bachchan and Vijaychandra.

(C) Arun, Varun, Ashok, Dilip, Sushil and Subodh

(D) Thakur Ratighar.

२४३७. In the lineage of Nareshchandra, who are the three sons mentioned?

(A) Bhaiji and Vidyanath

(B) Hemchandra, Shivchandra, and Naveenchandra.

(C) Balakram and Vishnudatta are the sons of Pathak Parashuram.

(D) Mukunda.

२४३८. Who are the two sons of Digambar mentioned in section 433?

(A) Umanand Narayan.

(B) One hundred and sixty-seven.

(C) Prince and Jiya (daughter).

(D) Dullahe and Chatrapati.

२४३९. Who are the two sons of Dullahe in Digambar's lineage?

(A) He was the son of Kirtiyanand from the Mangrouni Pali lineage.

(B) Babunandan and Bhagwandatt.

(C) Panji

(D) Shivananand and Ugranand.

२४४०. Who are the two sons of Bodh?

(A) Vishram.

(B) Vaidyanath.

(C) Bhanjan and Ranjan.

(D) Nandkishore

२४४१. Identify the three sons of Bhanjan.

(A) Pa. Luchai

(B) Trilokanath.

(C) Chandeshwar.

(D) Bhairavdatt, Sabhardatt, and Modan.

२४४२. Who is the son of Bhairavdatt?

(A) Pashupati.

(B) Vedanand.

(C) Aniruddha (Chunchun).

(D) Bhaylal.

२४४३. Who are the sons of Modan mentioned in section 434?

(A) Laxman, Faturi, and Kanhai.

(B) Grammarian (Vyakaranacharya)

(C) The extinction of the Navya-Nyaya school from the region.

(D) Lakshmidhar.

२४४४. Who is the son of Laxman?

(A) Neha

(B) Harinandan.

(C) Narendranath, Shailendranath, and Amarendranath

(D) Govardhan.

२४४५. Who are the four sons of Chaudhary Chand mentioned in section 434?

(A) Mangaldutt

(B) Kamal

(C) Jagyapati, Sitaram, Chetu, and Kamlabh.

(D) Brahmanand.

२४४६. Who is the son of Jagyapati?

(A) Dharmanand, Sharmanand, and Karmanand.

(B) Laxminath.

(C) Lalitnath, Bholanath, and Phanindranath.

(D) Ghonda.

२४४७. Who are the two sons of Laxminath?

(A) Vabhdatt and Ishwaridatt.

(B) His sons are Santoshman, Tengan, Gongan, Shikhan, and Hridaynath.

(C) Chintamani.

(D) Ganesh.

२४४८. Who is the son of Ishwaridatt?

(A) Raghav.

(B) Parshumani and Raghuvir.

(C) Maheshwar

(D) Tinkauri

२४४९. Who are the four sons of Chaudhary Chetu mentioned in section 437?

(A) Astanand

(B) Janakinath.

(C) Ravinath, Shambhunath, Nakcchedi, and Mohana.

(D) Ratnananda, Hirananda, and Medhananda.

२४५०. Who is the son of Ravinath?

(A) Thakurdatta.

(B) Bavainand.

(C) Vasudev.

(D) Vaidyanath Jha.

२४५१. Who are the three sons of Vabua (Vishveshwar)?

(A) Jajwal.

(B) Naruka.

(C) Chandrashekhar, Damodar, and Aniruddha.

(D) Jagannath

२४५२. Who are the three sons of Chandrashekhar?

(A) Vidyanidhi (alias Chitu).

(B) Neha

(C) Chaturbhuj-Shankar.

(D) Laxmikant, Harikant, and Shobhakant.

२४५३. Identify the two sons of Chaudhary Nand.

(A) Shivshankar and Devshankar.

(B) Shivdatt.

(C) Jaydev

(D) Mahishi.

२४५४. Who are the two sons of Devshankar?

(A) Devesh.

(B) Vivekanand.

(C) Vishnu Dev.

(D) Vishwambhar and Bhalchandra.

२४५५. Who is identified as the father of Mahapurush in the Karmaha lineage?

(A) Jagan

(B) Bhayanath, Harinath, Jayanath, Jhumak-lal, and Girdhari.

(C) Pramod, Subodh, Kamod, Bheshnath, Bhavanath, and Lekhnath.

(D) Ramkrishna and Devnath.

२४५६. According to the Nagram records, Lekhnath is the son of which individual?

(A) Kauthuma Shakha.

(B) Lakshminarayan.

(C) Devaki.

(D) Ram

२४५७. From which village is Poshi, the son of Bakharu, associated?

(A) Mohanlal.

(B) Pali

(C) Bulkinath.

(D) Kirtinath.

२४५८. In the lineage of Buddhinath, who is the father of Chaban?

(A) Suryanarayan.

(B) Anandi

(C) Kalikant, Gaurikant, Nikant, and Vijaykant.

(D) Machi

२४५९. Who is the father of Durganath in the Belrhiha-Munger section?

(A) Thirty-two (32).

(B) Khushinath, Mayanath, Amarnath, Suresh, Khagesh, Ramesh, and Devesh.

(C) Heera

(D) Pankhu.

२४६०. Who is the son of Amol Datta from the village of Ghusaut?

(A) Nidhinath, Shambhunath, and Ramanath.

(B) Babua

(C) DGM at Central Bank.

(D) Vamshidhar.

२४६१. Atmaram's son, Gauridatta, is associated with which village?

(A) Muktinath.

(B) The family of Vidyanath originated from the village of Sakrarhi.

(C) Nokhelal and Purandar

(D) Janjwal

२४६२. Who is the father of Shashinath and Rohinidatta?

(A) Poshan

(B) His son is Shasisherwar Ram.

(C) Chotu

(D) Pramod, son of Ram.

२४६३. In the lineage of Bhava-nath, who is the father of Kalaka?

(A) B.D.S.E.

(B) Nandi

(C) Govardhan.

(D) Bakharu

२४६४. Who is the father of Jagatbandhu in the Hariam lineage?

(A) Bhavtosh and Ashutosh

(B) Ravinath.

(C) Shivnath.

(D) Mahendra

२४६५. Pitambar's son, Bhoranath, is associated with which village?

(A) Bani.

(B) Vanshidhar (Dharanand), Jayanand, and Gayanand

(C) Talhanpur

(D) Kamalnayan and Apchh

२४६६. Who is the father of Kartik in the genealogical records?

(A) Raghav

(B) Prince and Jiya (daughter).

(C) Ghusout is cited as the village of origin for Lakshamana.

(D) Vishwanath.

२४६७. Who are the two sons of Baidyanath mentioned in the Batsar section?

(A) Suday Beluanch.

(B) Bhavanath and Naresh

(C) Devnath.

(D) Dharmanath.

२४६८. Matilal's sons include Aniruddha, Govinda, and which other individual?

(A) Jamua

(B) They are Pramod, Premchandra, Hemchandra, and Dilipchandra.

(C) Lalit.

(D) Janardan

२४६९. Who is the father of Aniruddha from the village of Panichobh?

(A) Sodarpur.

(B) Vishnudev.

(C) Janaklal

(D) Vahramani.

२४७०. In the Lohna Sakrarhi section, who is the son of Hingu?

(A) Shambhu

(B) Siddham Priya Anand

(C) Jagmohan

(D) Lal

२४७१. Who is the father of Giripati according to the Lohna records?

(A) Raghupati

(B) Ganapati.

(C) Chunchun.

(D) Vinod.

२४७२. Who is the son of Anuplal in the Haripur lineage?

(A) Hrishikesh.

(B) Jaykant

(C) Suryanand and Kalanand.

(D) Nandlal.

२४७३. Who is the son of Dharni associated with the village of Sodarpur?

(A) Gokulnath

(B) Shitla Datta.

(C) Ratneshwar, Vighneshwar, and Maheshwar

(D) Maheshwar Singh.

२४७४. Who is the son of Mushari from the village of Janjwal?

(A) Babunandan

(B) Upendra.

(C) Puhuplal, Loknath, and Preetinath

(D) Dhaudha

२४७५. In the Tail to Danauli section, Umapati is the son of whom?

(A) Kanh.

(B) Bholanath.

(C) Bhailal and Shrilal

(D) Dandapani

२४७६. Who are the two sons of Shivnandan in the Tail lineage?

(A) Gopinath.

(B) Premnath and Baidyanath

(C) Babulal

(D) Shankar.

२४७७. In the Chhamu lineage, who is the son of Damodar?

(A) Govind Lal

(B) Gujar

(C) Jayaram

(D) Vishnudatta.

२४७८. Who is the father of Achyuta in the Karmaha lineage?

(A) Pramod Kumar

(B) Gopinath

(C) Damodar and Shivanand.

(D) Nand-lala.

२४७९. Who is the father of Hridaynath in the Chhamu to Mohana section?

(A) Sundar.

(B) Dharmaku

(C) Lakshmi and Lakhmamani.

(D) Vanamali

२४८०. Who is the father of Ghanshyam from the village of Naraun?

(A) Umesh and Yugesh

(B) Ratnapati

(C) Gauri Raman (and Govind Raman).

(D) Mannu.

२४८१. Who is the father of Hridaypani from the village of Ekahara?

(A) Kariyan, Samastipur.

(B) Chhatuk

(C) Rai Mahavallabh.

(D) Haripani

२४८२. In the Bhikhrauli section, Budhai's son is identified as _____.

(A) Jagyapati, Sitaram, Chetu, and Kamlabh.

(B) Kudum

(C) Lakshman

(D) M.M. Shatralochan

२४८३. Who is the father of Gunee in the Bhikhrauli records?

(A) Mahipani

(B) Batuki

(C) Shobhakar.

(D) Gangoli.

२४८४. Who is the son of Bhava-dutta associated with the village of Belunch?

(A) Naas.

(B) Ishwaridutta

(C) Ravikar, Amaru, Karmu, and others.

(D) Pyareka.

२४८५. Who is the father of Lakshmidhar from the village of Janjwal?

(A) Vanshidhar.

(B) Gujar

(C) Bateshnath, Bhimnath, and Devanath.

(D) Nitai

२४८६. In the Karmaha lineage, who is the son of Himgu?

(A) Manohar and Manodhar.

(B) Lal

(C) Barinath.

(D) Ayush.

२४८७. Who is the father of Premnath in the Lohna records?

(A) Shivkumar

(B) Giripati

(C) Kishorik.

(D) Mane

२४८८. According to the genealogical records, who is the son of Achyuta?

(A) Chaturanand and Vinod.

(B) Dubool (Shri Narayan)

(C) Bishnu Pati

(D) Shivshankar, Gaurishankar, and Vijayshankar.

२४८९. The son of Jhunni, associated with the village of Digho, is _____.

(A) His sons are Santoshman, Tengan, Gongan, Shikhan, and Hridaynath.

(B) Babulal

(C) Vidyapati Thakur.

(D) Suryanand, Kripanand, and Duganand

२४९०. Who is the father of Jagir from the village of Ekahara?

(A) Batesh.

(B) Shyamakant, Chandrakant, Dayakant, and Indrakant.

(C) Kanhai

(D) Ashutosh.

२४९१. Who is the father of Thakkan from the village of Pali?

(A) Gana

(B) Belauch.

(C) Vachak (or Vacha).

(D) Bhaiyaram.

२४९२. In the Tail lineage, who is the father of Tulsi Datta?

(A) Nunu

(B) Dharmanand and Raghunandan

(C) Damodar from the Rauali Darihara clan.

(D) Bhagirath.

२४९३. Who is the father of Jivdhar in the Tail section?

(A) State Bank of India.

(B) Nirhari and Shrihari.

(C) Bachchu

(D) Roharh Sodarpur.

२४९४. Who is the father of Lambodar from the village of Ghusaut?

(A) Nandi

(B) Sandahpur.

(C) Parak.

(D) Harigovind.

२४९५. In the Tail to Ninnore section, who is the son of Mohan?

(A) Mangalanand and Ajay

(B) Dandapani

(C) Sarvanarayan.

(D) Tandavala

२४९६. Who is the father of Anantlal in the Tail lineage?

(A) Babunandan

(B) Jyotishi Shivnandan

(C) Akshay Jha.

(D) Shringarmoni, Neeramoni, Gita, Sita, and Dularmoni

२४९७. Who is the father of Tulsi Datta in the Tail to Dhan-kauli lineage?

(A) Vabh Yogeshwar Singh.

(B) Nunu

(C) Fakir.

(D) Bhavnand is the son of Kartikeya.

२४९८. Who is the father of Vachaspati in the Mailam lineage?

(A) Kartikeya

(B) Durbhanjan.

(C) Mahipat Upe.

(D) Panchanand alias Harivansh.

२४९९. Who is the father of Raghunandan according to the final section of the text?

(A) Vishnukar and Didik

(B) Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khanam branch.

(C) Bhaktinath.

(D) Babualal

२५००. In the Tail to Rahika section, who is the father of Jagesh?

(A) Andi

(B) Ranglal

(C) Suryanand

(D) Umesh (alias Vachcha).

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

१. **(A) The Kauthuma shakha of the Samaveda.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The Kauthuma shakha of the Samaveda.

२. **(D) Definition: A declaration that the two parties are not 'Svajana' (blood relatives) and are eligible to marry.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Definition: A declaration that the two parties are not 'Svajana' (blood relatives) and are eligible to marry.

३. **(C) Chhandog.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandog.

४. **(D) Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Collective written records used to preserve family lineage and quality.

५. **(C) 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.

६. **(C) Samuha Lekhya.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Samuha Lekhya.

७. **(B) Panch-Gaur.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Panch-Gaur.

८. **(C) Panch-Dravida.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Panch-Dravida.

९. **(C) Chandoga** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga

१०. **(A) Agnyata (Unknown)** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Agnyata (Unknown)

११. **(B) Samuh Lekhya** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Samuh Lekhya

१२. (A) The management or arrangement of genealogical registers. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The management or arrangement of genealogical registers.

१३. (C) Chhandogya. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandogya.

१४. (D) Swajanita. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Swajanita.

१५. (B) Samuha-lekhya. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Samuha-lekhya.

१६. (A) Pancha Gauda. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha Gauda.

१७. (A) Pancha Dravida. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha Dravida.

१८. (B) Water; oil. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Water; oil.

१९. (A) Chandoga (or Chhandogya). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga (or Chhandogya).

२०. (C) Panch Gauda. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Panch Gauda.

२१. (A) Genome. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Genome.

२२. (A) The instruction to protect the manuscripts from water and oil. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The instruction to protect the manuscripts from water and oil.

२३. (A) Panji Prabandh — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Panji Prabandh

२४. (C) Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha Gauda (North) and Pancha Dravida (South).

२५. (D) A genealogical register or chronicle. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A genealogical register or chronicle.

२६. (B) Chhandogya. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandogya.

२७. (A) The detailed introduction and verification of 32 ancestral lineages of a person. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The detailed introduction and verification of 32 ancestral lineages of a person.

२८. (A) Vidyapati Thakur. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vidyapati Thakur.

२९. (B) The Vindhyachal mountain range. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The Vindhyachal mountain range.

३०. (B) A genealogical record or 'leaf' detailing family trees, typically around 500 years old in its current form. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A genealogical record or 'leaf' detailing family trees, typically around 500 years old in its current form.

३१. (D) Arsheya. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Arsheya.

३२. (A) Her paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vriddha-Prapitamaha). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Her paternal great-great-great grandfather (Vriddha-Prapitamaha).

३३. (A) Chandoga — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chandoga

३४. (B) It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to the unique and unprecedented detail of records spanning over 1,000 years, found only in Mithila.

३५. (D) Chhandog. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandog.

३६. (A) Vajasaneyi. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi.

३७. (C) Because they scientifically track genetic lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Because they scientifically track genetic lineages to

prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits.

३८. (B) Original ancestral lineage or root. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Original ancestral lineage or root.

३९. (D) Vindhyachal. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vindhyachal.

४०. (C) Five; Seven. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Five; Seven.

४१. (A) Followers of the Samaveda. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Followers of the Samaveda.

४२. (B) Definition: A lineage claiming descent from five sages who composed Rigvedic hymns. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Definition: A lineage claiming descent from five sages who composed Rigvedic hymns.

४३. (D) Chhandogya — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chhandogya

४४. (B) Vajasaneyi — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vajasaneyi

४५. (D) The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) used to determine marital eligibility. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The detailed introduction of 32 ancestral lines (paternal and maternal) used to determine marital eligibility.

४६. (D) Genome Mapping. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Genome Mapping.

४७. (C) Pancha Gauda. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pancha Gauda.

४८. (B) A point where the maternal or paternal ancestry is unknown or not recorded. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A point where the maternal or paternal ancestry is unknown or not recorded.

४९. (D) A gap in the records where a maternal or paternal lineage could not be verified. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A gap in the records where a maternal or paternal lineage could not be verified.

५०. (A) Maithil — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maithil

५१. (A) It refers to 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: It refers to the five northern Brahmin groups: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

५२. (C) It is an alternative name for the Siddhant Patra, confirming the couple are not related. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It is an alternative name for the Siddhant Patra, confirming the couple are not related.

५३. (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.

५४. (C) The first or most excellent tier of original lineages (Ayanthi Shrestha). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The first or most excellent tier of original lineages (Ayanthi Shrestha).

५५. (D) 32 — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: 32

५६. (A) A document proving the absence of a prohibited blood relationship between two parties. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A document proving the absence of a prohibited blood relationship between two parties.

५७. (C) Maternal — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maternal

५८. (D) A structured system for managing and recording genealogical lineages to ensure social and matrimonial regulations. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A structured system for managing

and recording genealogical lineages to ensure social and matrimonial regulations.

५९. (D) It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to the entire or collective Sodarpur lineage.

६०. (C) Pautra (à¤ªà¥Œà¤¤à¥ à¤°). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pautra (à¤ªà¥Œà¤¤à¥ à¤°).

६१. (D) The Panji management system of Mithila. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The Panji management system of Mithila.

६२. (B) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

६३. (C) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

६४. (D) A grandson through the daughter's side. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A grandson through the daughter's side.

६५. (C) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

६६. (C) The daughter's line (maternal descendant). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The daughter's line (maternal descendant).

६७. (C) It is a systematic method of managing and documenting genealogical records for specific communities. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It is a systematic method of managing and documenting genealogical records for specific communities.

६८. (A) It translates to 'the son of' a specific individual. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It translates to 'the son of' a specific individual.

६९. (A) It signifies the maternal grandfather or the lineage of the mother's side. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It signifies the maternal grandfather or the lineage of the mother's side.

७०. (C) Kari, also known as Vidyanath (à¤•à¤¾à¥€ à¤ªà¥ à¤°o à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥à¤¯à¤¾ à¤¾à¤¨à¤¾à¤¥). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Kari, also known as Vidyanath (à¤•à¤¾à¥€ à¤ªà¥ à¤°o à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥à¤¯à¤¾ à¤¾à¤¨à¤¾à¤¥).

७१. (C) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

७२. (D) Satchidanand Singh is also known as Sanatan. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Satchidanand Singh is also known as Sanatan.

७३. (A) Their father is Vittubh (also known as Raghunath). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Their father is Vittubh (also known as Raghunath).

७४. (B) The sons include Premnath, Meghanath, and Subhash. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The sons include Premnath, Meghanath, and Subhash.

७५. (A) The father is Kumar Ganganand Singh. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The father is Kumar Ganganand Singh.

७६. (A) It identifies the individual as the son of the preceding person mentioned. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It identifies the individual as the son of the preceding person mentioned.

७७. (A) It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It identifies the individual as the daughter of the preceding person mentioned.

७८. (A) It indicates the 'son of' relationship. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It indicates the 'son of' relationship.

७९. (B) Sodarpur — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sodarpur

৮০. (B) Vyakaran. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vyakaran.

৮১. (B) Vabh Tirthishwar Singh. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vabh Tirthishwar Singh.

৮২. (D) It refers to a 'son' in a lineage. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to a 'son' in a lineage.

৮৩. (C) It refers to a 'daughter' in a lineage. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to a 'daughter' in a lineage.

৮৪. (D) Pinakinath (also known as Ganesh). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pinakinath (also known as Ganesh).

৮৫. (A) It identifies a son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It identifies a son.

৮৬. (B) It identifies a daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It identifies a daughter.

৮৭. (C) Astrology or Astronomy. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Astrology or Astronomy.

৮৮. (B) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

৮৯. (B) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

৯০. (C) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

৯১. (C) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

৯২. (C) Village. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Village.

৯৩. (C) The grandson of the maternal lineage (daughter's son). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The grandson of the maternal lineage (daughter's son).

৯৪. (A) It refers to the son of the individual named. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to the son of the individual named.

৯৫. (D) Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Kanhai (also known as Ramnatnath).

৯৬. (B) Grandson through a daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Grandson through a daughter.

৯৭. (A) Ruchauli Ujan. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ruchauli Ujan.

৯৮. (A) Sub-lineage or branch records of a family. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sub-lineage or branch records of a family.

৯৯. (A) Ghurghur. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ghurghur.

১০০. (B) Mokshananda (also known as Bulin). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Mokshananda (also known as Bulin).

১০১. (A) Chirananda (also known as Ghaudhi). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Chirananda (also known as Ghaudhi).

১০২. (D) Machmatnandan. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Machmatnandan.

১০৩. (C) Vishwananda. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vishwananda.

১০৪. (D) It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It is used to denote a 'son' in the lineage.

१०५. (A) It represents the maternal lineage, specifically a grandson through a daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It represents the maternal lineage, specifically a grandson through a daughter.

१०६. (D) Beginning. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Beginning.

१०७. (B) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

१०८. (D) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

१०९. (D) The maternal grandfather or the maternal lineage connection. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The maternal grandfather or the maternal lineage connection.

११०. (C) Ray Driggopalnarayan. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ray Driggopalnarayan.

१११. (C) Premnarayan and Upendranarayan. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Premnarayan and Upendranarayan.

११२. (D) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

११३. (A) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

११४. (D) Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Grandson through a daughter (maternal grandson).

११५. (A) Alias or common name (Pramukh). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Alias or common name (Pramukh).

११६. (D) Dautra — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dautra

११७. (C) A reference code for the Panji register volume or page. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A reference code for the Panji register volume or page.

११८. (B) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

११९. (D) Daughter — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

१२०. (A) Vaiyakarana (Vaiya.), meaning Grammarian. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vaiyakarana (Vaiya.), meaning Grammarian.

१२१. (D) It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to specific reference numbers within the Panji register books (e.g., B 57/1).

१२२. (A) Hemnath (also known as Babujik). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Hemnath (also known as Babujik).

१२३. (A) Luche (also known as Dharbharan) — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Luche (also known as Dharbharan)

१२४. (B) Parmanand (also known as Bacha) — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Parmanand (also known as Bacha)

१२५. (D) Sonama. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sonama.

१२६. (D) Gunidha. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Gunidha.

१२७. (D) Dayan. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dayan.

१२८. (A) Shrikant — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shrikant

१२९. (D) Nutankrishna (also known as Nena) — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Nutankrishna (also known as Nena)

१३०. **(A) It denotes the 'son' of the individual mentioned.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It denotes the 'son' of the individual mentioned.

१३१. **(B) Gramarambh (à¤—à¥ à¤°à¤¾à¤®à¤¾à¤°à¤®à¥ à¤-).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Gramarambh (à¤—à¥ à¤°à¤¾à¤®à¤¾à¤°à¤®à¥ à¤-).

१३२. **(C) Son.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

१३३. **(C) Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Matinath, Ratinath, Mathuranath, Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

१३४. **(A) Bhagwandatta** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Bhagwandatta

१३५. **(B) Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Babunath (also known as Bhalunath).

१३६. **(B) Dharu.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dharu.

१३७. **(A) Nilkanth.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Nilkanth.

१३८. **(D) Shyamsundar (also known as Suresh).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shyamsundar (also known as Suresh).

१३९. **(B) Vasukinath.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Vasukinath.

१४०. **(B) Ramanand.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ramanand.

१४१. **(C) Dinesh, Umesh, Kashinath, Arun, and Ashok** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dinesh, Umesh, Kashinath, Arun, and Ashok

१४२. **(A) Bhavanath** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Bhavanath

१४३. **(D) Shyamnath.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shyamnath.

१४४. **(C) Babulal.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Babulal.

१४५. **(B) Punyanand and Kamlanand.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Punyanand and Kamlanand.

१४६. **(A) Yogik.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Yogik.

१४७. **(D) Bhaureshwar in Sultanpur Deshe.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Bhaureshwar in Sultanpur Deshe.

१४८. **(D) Purushu (also known as Jagannath).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Purushu (also known as Jagannath).

१४९. **(A) Kamalnayan** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Kamalnayan

१५०. **(D) It refers to a son.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to a son.

१५१. **(D) Daughter** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

१५२. **(C) Dauhitra (daughter's son or maternal lineage).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dauhitra (daughter's son or maternal lineage).

१५३. **(C) It denotes a resident or inhabitant of that specific village.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It denotes a resident or inhabitant of that specific village.

१५४. **(B) It refers to a son.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to a son.

१५५. **(A) It indicates the inclusion of daughters in the lineage record.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It indicates the inclusion of daughters in the lineage record.

१५६. (B) Babunath and Jhotan (also known as Parakhi). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Babunath and Jhotan (also known as Parakhi).

१५७. (B) Krishnamani. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Krishnamani.

१५८. (A) Ashok Kumar and Vinod. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ashok Kumar and Vinod.

१५९. (B) Mohitlal and Shobhitlal. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Mohitlal and Shobhitlal.

१६०. (A) Dayaalal. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dayaalal.

१६१. (C) Bhavesh — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Bhavesh

१६२. (D) Budhinath — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Budhinath

१६३. (A) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

१६४. (B) Prakash, Vikas, and Prabhat (also known as Manish). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Prakash, Vikas, and Prabhat (also known as Manish).

१६५. (B) Pandua — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pandua

१६६. (A) Panji Devanand Jha (also known as Choti Jha). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Panji Devanand Jha (also known as Choti Jha).

१६७. (B) It indicates maternal grandfather or lineage descent through a daughter (Dauhitra). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It indicates maternal grandfather or lineage descent through a daughter (Dauhitra).

१६८. (D) A person with the highest mastery or 'Sun' of music. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A person with the highest mastery or 'Sun' of music.

१६९. (D) A genealogical register or record book. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A genealogical register or record book.

१७०. (A) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

१७१. (D) Daughter — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

१७२. (B) Maternal grandfather — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maternal grandfather

१७३. (B) Alias or secondary name (Pratishtha name) — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Alias or secondary name (Pratishtha name)

१७४. (B) Panji Prabandh. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Panji Prabandh.

१७५. (A) Rameshwar — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Rameshwar

१७६. (D) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

१७७. (A) Daughter — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

१७८. (A) Alias or 'known as' (Pramukhnama/Prachalit nama) — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Alias or 'known as' (Pramukhnama/Prachalit nama)

१७९. (B) Patni — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Patni

१८०. (B) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

१८१. (C) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

१८२. (C) Maternal grandfather. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maternal grandfather.

१८३. (D) An alias or a commonly used name. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: An alias or a commonly used name.

१८४. (D) Mithila University. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Mithila University.

१८५. (C) It signifies a daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It signifies a daughter.

१८६. (C) Arttinath (alias Kanhaiyaji). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Arttinath (alias Kanhaiyaji).

१८७. (D) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

१८८. (A) A second or subsequent wife or daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A second or subsequent wife or daughter.

१८९. (C) Indian Police Service. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Indian Police Service.

१९०. (C) Bahora (also known as Harisharma). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Bahora (also known as Harisharma).

१९१. (D) Shrikant. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shrikant.

१९२. (D) Krishna Kumar (also known as Bachcha Babu). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Krishna Kumar (also known as Bachcha Babu).

१९३. (B) Varun Kumar (also known as Satni). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Varun Kumar (also known as Satni).

१९४. (C) Arvind Kumar. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Arvind Kumar.

१९५. (C) The management and maintenance of family lineage records. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The management and maintenance of family lineage records.

१९६. (B) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

१९७. (B) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

१९८. (A) Wife. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Wife.

१९९. (D) Maternal grandfather. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maternal grandfather.

२००. (B) The maternal grandfather of one's mother. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The maternal grandfather of one's mother.

२०१. (D) Two sons. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Two sons.

२०२. (B) Grandson. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Grandson.

२०३. (C) Granddaughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Granddaughter.

२०४. (B) Daughters. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughters.

२०५. (B) Progressive — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Progressive

२०६. (A) Dr Professor Jivanath. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dr Professor Jivanath.

२०७. (B) Abhijeet. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Abhijeet.

२०८. **(D) Kripanath.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Kripanath.

२०९. **(D) Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shyam Sundar (also known as Bambhola).

२१०. **(D) Jaldev, Vishnudev and Lakshman.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Jaldev, Vishnudev and Lakshman.

२११. **(A) Nilmani (also known as Lali).** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Nilmani (also known as Lali).

२१२. **(C) Tripti Narayan.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Tripti Narayan.

२१३. **(A) It denotes a son.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It denotes a son.

२१४. **(C) It refers to a daughter.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to a daughter.

२१५. **(C) It indicates the presence of exactly two sons.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It indicates the presence of exactly two sons.

२१६. **(C) Sutech** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sutech

२१७. **(A) The maternal grandfather of one's father.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The maternal grandfather of one's father.

२१८. **(A) Pautra** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pautra

२१९. **(B) Wife** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Wife

२२०. **(B) Sutech** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sutech

२२१. **(C) Sons** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sons

२२२. **(A) Son** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

२२३. **(B) Daughter** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

२२४. **(C) Wife** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Wife

२२५. **(A) Daughter's son** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter's son

२२६. **(D) Shyamal Kishor** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shyamal Kishor

२२७. **(D) Durganath** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Durganath

२२८. **(A) Sahudi** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sahudi

२२९. **(B) Jaldhar, Upendra and Dayanand.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Jaldhar, Upendra and Dayanand.

२३०. **(D) Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Manujan, Manbodh and Balbodh.

२३१. **(C) Dau** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dau

२३२. **(D) Devanand, also known as Choti Jha.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Devanand, also known as Choti Jha.

२३३. **(D) Shrikant, also known as Babue Mishra.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shrikant, also known as Babue Mishra.

२३४. **(A) Dolanand, also known as Bhikhya Jha.** — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Dolanand, also known as Bhikhya Jha.

२३५. (A) Shishinagar. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shishinagar.

२३६. (A) Ashok Kumar — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ashok Kumar

२३७. (A) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

२३८. (C) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

२३९. (B) A resident of a specific village or location. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A resident of a specific village or location.

२४०. (A) Devnarayan, Hemnarayan, and Suryanarayan. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Devnarayan, Hemnarayan, and Suryanarayan.

२४१. (D) The maternal grandmother's lineage. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The maternal grandmother's lineage.

२४२. (C) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

२४३. (D) Daughter — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

२४४. (B) Wife — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Wife

२४५. (B) The village or place of residence associated with that lineage. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The village or place of residence associated with that lineage.

२४६. (C) Indranand, Parmanand, Krityanand, Ramanand, Shamanand, and Mahanand. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Indranand, Parmanand, Krityanand, Ramanand, Shamanand, and Mahanand.

२४७. (D) Shrikant (also known as Kailu). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Shrikant (also known as Kailu).

२४८. (D) Pankaj Kumar (also known as Sonu). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Pankaj Kumar (also known as Sonu).

२४९. (C) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

२५०. (C) Daughter — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

२५१. (C) Maternal great-grandfather — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maternal great-grandfather

२५२. (D) Alok and Ashish — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Alok and Ashish

२५३. (D) Alias or 'known as' — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Alias or 'known as'

२५४. (A) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

२५५. (B) Daughter — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter

२५६. (D) Daughter's son (Dauhitra) — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter's son (Dauhitra)

२५७. (D) Resident of that location — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Resident of that location

२५८. (C) Grandson — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Grandson

२५९. (B) It denotes 'son' or 'descendant of'. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It denotes 'son' or 'descendant of'.

२६०. (A) It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It identifies the maternal grandfather's lineage or ancestral origin.

२६१. (C) Lakshminarayan — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Lakshminarayan

२६२. (C) Manmohan — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Manmohan

२६३. (C) Maternal grandfather — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maternal grandfather

२६४. (C) Maternal great-grandfather — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maternal great-grandfather

२६५. (B) Basoulakh. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Basoulakh.

२६६. (C) Gopikant, Vishnukant, Suryakant, Chandrakant and Mayakant. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Gopikant, Vishnukant, Suryakant, Chandrakant and Mayakant.

२६७. (C) The maternal grandfather's lineage or the connection via a daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The maternal grandfather's lineage or the connection via a daughter.

२६८. (D) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

२६९. (D) Umesh, Dinesh, Udesh, and Jageshwar. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Umesh, Dinesh, Udesh, and Jageshwar.

२७०. (C) Ramakant, Bhimshankar, Mahendra, and Premkant. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ramakant, Bhimshankar, Mahendra, and Premkant.

२७१. (D) Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Amarnath. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Baidyanath, Jagannath, and Amarnath.

२७२. (A) Ravinath (also known as Budha). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Ravinath (also known as Budha).

२७३. (B) It indicates the specific village or current place of residence for a family branch. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It indicates the specific village or current place of residence for a family branch.

२७४. (B) Son — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son

२७५. (D) Lakshmikant (also known as Karu). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Lakshmikant (also known as Karu).

२७६. (B) Bachchanji. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Bachchanji.

२७७. (C) Maheshwar — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Maheshwar

२७८. (C) Resident or inhabitant of a specific location. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Resident or inhabitant of a specific location.

२७९. (A) An alias or 'commonly known as' name. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: An alias or 'commonly known as' name.

२८०. (D) Daughter. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter.

२८१. (A) Bhavnath. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Bhavnath.

२८२. (A) Son or sons. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son or sons.

२८३. (C) Daughter or daughters. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Daughter or daughters.

२८४. (C) The maternal grandfather's lineage. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The maternal grandfather's lineage.

२८५. (C) It refers to the maternal lineage or the mother's side of the family. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It refers to the maternal lineage or the mother's side of the family.

२८६. (B) It indicates that the specific maternal lineage or name is unknown or unrecorded. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It indicates that the specific maternal lineage or name is unknown or unrecorded.

२८७. (C) Prohibited lineage or family. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Prohibited lineage or family.

२८८. (B) The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The identity or lineage of the mother is unknown or not recorded.

२८९. (B) Yavani (Muslim). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Yavani (Muslim).

२९०. (C) A 'great sin' or a person who has committed a severe social/religious transgression. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A 'great sin' or a person who has committed a severe social/religious transgression.

२९१. (A) Sukavikairavakananenduh. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Sukavikairavakananenduh.

२९२. (B) Inference. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Inference.

२९३. (C) Core. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Core.

२९४. (B) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

२९५. (D) Alias or 'Prakrita' (the name by which they were commonly known). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Alias or 'Prakrita' (the name by which they were commonly known).

२९६. (A) The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship). — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: The maternal grandfather's lineage (Dauhitra relationship).

२९७. (C) Khushikanta and Punit-lal. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Khushikanta and Punit-lal.

२९८. (B) Mataruka. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Mataruka.

२९९. (D) In the absence (after the death) of the father. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: In the absence (after the death) of the father.

३००. (C) Purnatah Shuddha. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Purnatah Shuddha.

३०१. (D) Panch-Pravar — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Panch-Pravar

३०२. (D) Father — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Father

३०३. (D) Mother — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Mother

३०४. (C) A person appointed to travel and collect genealogical information from families. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: A person appointed to travel and collect genealogical information from families.

३०५. (B) It signifies a son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: It signifies a son.

३०६. (B) Son. — The term is being used in its Panji-specific sense; the expected meaning is: Son.

३०७. (B) Vidyapati Thakur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

३०८. (B) Kumarila Bhatt in his work 'Tantra Varttik'. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatt in his work 'Tantra Varttik'.

३०९. (B) Chhandogya (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandogya (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

३१०. (C) The Kauthuma Shakha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Kauthuma Shakha.

३११. (C) Shankardatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankardatta.

३१२. (D) Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra Varttika). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta (in Tantra Varttika).

३१३. (A) 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 35 (originally 34 plus the Phandah branch).

३१४. (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas (Karn Kayastha), and Kshatriyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Brahmins, Kayasthas (Karn Kayastha), and Kshatriyas.

३१५. (B) Kauthuma. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kauthuma.

३१६. (B) A chronological family tree or lineage record. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A chronological family tree or lineage record.

३१७. (A) It stated that noble families protect their lineage with great effort through written group records (Samuha Lekhya). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It stated that noble families protect their lineage with great effort through written group records (Samuha Lekhya).

३१८. (A) Kumarila Bhatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

३१९. (A) Shakha Panji. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shakha Panji.

३२०. (D) Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultures over time. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Regional differences in climate, language, diet, and local cultures over time.

३२१. (B) Chromosomal and genetic inheritance patterns. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chromosomal and genetic inheritance patterns.

३२२. (C) Yajurveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yajurveda.

३२३. (D) Chhandog. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandog.

३२४. (A) Because it scientifically tracks genetic lineage to prevent consanguinity (inbreeding). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it scientifically tracks genetic lineage to prevent consanguinity (inbreeding).

३२५. (B) Thirty-two. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thirty-two.

३२६. (C) The Kauthum branch. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Kauthum branch.

३२७. (D) Shankardatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankardatta.

३२८. (A) Samaveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samaveda.

३२९. (B) 32. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 32.

३३०. (D) They are considered a 'Swa-jana' (self-kin) relative under Smriti law. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They are considered a 'Swa-jana' (self-kin) relative under Smriti law.

३३१. (D) The Kauthuma branch. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Kauthuma branch.

३३२. (C) Pan Panji. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pan Panji.

३३३. (C) Jyotirishwar Thakur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jyotirishwar Thakur.

३३४. (D) Samaveda (Kauthuma branch). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samaveda (Kauthuma branch).

३३५. (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

३३६. (B) Samaveda and Yajurveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samaveda and Yajurveda.

३३७. (D) Shakha Panji. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shakha Panji.

३३८. (B) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithila, and Saraswata.

३३९. (C) Chandoga — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandoga

३४०. (C) Kumarila Bhatta (in the Tantravarttika). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta (in the Tantravarttika).

३४१. (C) One hundred and sixty-seven. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: One hundred and sixty-seven.

३४२. (D) Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Khanam branch of Phandah). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thirty-four (later thirty-five including the Khanam branch of Phandah).

३४३. (C) Chhandogya. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandogya.

३४४. (D) Climate, language, diet, and dress (Geographical influences). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Climate, language, diet, and dress (Geographical influences).

३४५. (B) Lineage starting from seven generations before him down to his modern descendants. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lineage starting from seven generations before him down to his modern descendants.

३४६. (B) A full introduction comprises 32 ancestral lineages. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A full introduction comprises 32 ancestral lineages.

३४७. (D) Chandoga — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandoga

३४८. (C) They reside south of the Vindhyachal Mountains. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They reside south of the Vindhyachal Mountains.

३४९. (B) The 'Saprinda' relationships (shared bloodline) of a person across multiple generations. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The 'Saprinda' relationships (shared bloodline) of a person across multiple generations.

३५०. (C) Because it systematically tracks genetic lineage and ancestry over 1,500 years to prevent inbreeding. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it systematically tracks genetic lineage and ancestry over 1,500 years to prevent inbreeding.

३५१. (A) Mahakavi Vidyapati Thakur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahakavi Vidyapati Thakur.

३५२. (C) 167 — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 167

३५३. (B) Shakha Panji — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shakha Panji

३५४. (C) Both systems track hereditary traits and genetic lineages to ensure healthy and lawful progeny. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Both systems track hereditary traits and genetic lineages to ensure healthy and lawful progeny.

३५५. (D) They are divided into Samavedic (Chandogya) and Yajurvedic (Vajasaneyi) branches. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They are divided into Samavedic (Chandogya) and Yajurvedic (Vajasaneyi) branches.

३५६. (B) The poet Vidyapati Thakur's lineage is tracked. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The poet Vidyapati Thakur's lineage is tracked.

३५७. (B) Kumarila Bhatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

३५८. (B) A detailed branch-wise genealogy documenting titles, education, and maternal lineages. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A detailed branch-wise genealogy documenting titles, education, and maternal lineages.

३५९. (A) Two (Yajurveda and Samaveda). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Two (Yajurveda and Samaveda).

३६०. (D) Kauthuma — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kauthuma

३६१. (C) Vajasaneyi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vajasaneyi.

३६२. (C) No, this is explicitly prohibited. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: No, this is explicitly prohibited.

३६३. (B) Ancient collective records of families used to preserve lineage history. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ancient collective records of families used to preserve lineage history.

३६४. (A) Vidyapati Thakur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

३६५. (D) A record used to track original villages and habitation history, prevalent for the last 500 years. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A record used to track original villages and habitation history, prevalent for the last 500 years.

३६६. (D) Kauthuma Shakha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kauthuma Shakha.

३६७. (B) Tantra Vartika. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tantra Vartika.

३६८. (C) One thousand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: One thousand.

३६९. (C) The Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Kauthuma Shakha of the Samaveda.

३७०. (A) Kumarila Bhatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

३७१. (D) Shakha Panji — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shakha Panji

३७२. (A) When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. Augustâ€“September). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: When the Sun is in the Leo (Simha) constellation (approx. Augustâ€“September).

३७३. (B) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage with precision over 1,500 years. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage with precision over 1,500 years.

३७४. (D) Patra Panji — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Patra Panji

३७५. (B) Panji — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Panji

३७६. (B) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineages, and genetic purity over more than a millennium. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineages, and genetic purity over more than a millennium.

३७७. (C) Thirty-two. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thirty-two.

३७८. (B) Samavedi and Shukla Yajurvedi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samavedi and Shukla Yajurvedi.

३७९. (B) Chandogya — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandogya

३८०. **(C) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

३८१. **(D) Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi)** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi)

३८२. **(B) Kauthuma** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kauthuma

३८३. **(D) Extended branch lineages, including titles, educational achievements, and migration details of individuals.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Extended branch lineages, including titles, educational achievements, and migration details of individuals.

३८४. **(A) Gunaakara Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gunaakara Jha.

३८५. **(D) The descendants of a specific lineage, starting approximately 500 years ago.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The descendants of a specific lineage, starting approximately 500 years ago.

३८६. **(A) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

३८७. **(B) An 'Arya' (noble) progeny as per Vedic standards.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: An 'Arya' (noble) progeny as per Vedic standards.

३८८. **(C) The original inhabitancy or root village (e.g., Khauwar from Khauwal).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The original inhabitancy or root village (e.g., Khauwar from Khauwal).

३८९. **(A) Chandoga.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandoga.

३९०. **(B) Seven generations or more, including details of their scholarship and titles.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Seven generations or more, including details of their scholarship and titles.

३९१. **(B) Maternal uncle (Matul).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maternal uncle (Matul).

३९२. **(A) To maintain the purity of lineage and regulate matrimonial eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: To maintain the purity of lineage and regulate matrimonial eligibility among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

३९३. **(C) It was preserved through the Panji system, recording migrations, titles, and social changes.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It was preserved through the Panji system, recording migrations, titles, and social changes.

३९४. **(B) Shankardatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankardatta.

३९५. **(C) Vijaydatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vijaydatta.

३९६. **(C) Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Utkala, Kanyakubja, Gauda, Maithil, and Saraswat.

३९७. **(D) Descendants (Apatya) and their specific village locations.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Descendants (Apatya) and their specific village locations.

३९८. **(C) Aryabhata.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Aryabhata.

३९९. **(A) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४००. **(A) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

४०१. **(D) After several generations (usually six), the lineage is often considered purified and accepted into society.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: After several generations (usually six), the lineage is often considered purified and accepted into society.

४०२. **(C) Tantra Vartika.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tantra Vartika.

४०३. **(A) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

४०४. (D) Chhandogya — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandogya

४०५. (D) To record family lineages to prevent the loss of ancestral history and protect caste purity. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: To record family lineages to prevent the loss of ancestral history and protect caste purity.

४०६. (D) Vidyapati Thakur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४०७. (B) Samaveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samaveda.

४०८. (C) Systematically records biological lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Systematically records biological lineages to prevent inbreeding and maintain hereditary traits.

४०९. (B) Shakha Panji. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shakha Panji.

४१०. (C) That the ancient system accurately tracked genetic traits and lineage health long before modern genetics. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: That the ancient system accurately tracked genetic traits and lineage health long before modern genetics.

४११. (A) The Kauthuma Shakha (Chhandogya). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Kauthuma Shakha (Chhandogya).

४१२. (A) Kauthuma — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kauthuma

४१३. (B) A collective written record used by noble families to preserve their lineage and history. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A collective written record used by noble families to preserve their lineage and history.

४१४. (D) Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chudakarana, Upanayana, Vedarambha, and Samavartana.

४१५. (D) Vedarambha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vedarambha

४१६. (D) The Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Kauthuma branch of the Samaveda.

४१७. (B) To ensure lineage purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by maintaining detailed genealogical records. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: To ensure lineage purity among Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas by maintaining detailed genealogical records.

४१८. (A) One hundred and sixty-seven (167). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: One hundred and sixty-seven (167).

४१९. (D) Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khanam branch. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thirty-four (34), which later became 35 with the inclusion of the Khanam branch.

४२०. (A) He mentioned 'Samuh Lekhya' in his work 'Tantra Varttika' as a means of preserving lineage purity. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: He mentioned 'Samuh Lekhya' in his work 'Tantra Varttika' as a means of preserving lineage purity.

४२१. (B) The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The 'Tantra Varttika' by Kumarila Bhatta.

४२२. (D) It is a genealogical record maintained to ensure the lineage purity and social standing of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It is a genealogical record maintained to ensure the lineage purity and social standing of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४२३. (C) Thirty-two distinct lineages. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thirty-two distinct lineages.

४२४. (B) Vidyapati Thakur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४२५. (D) Shukla Yajurveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shukla Yajurveda.

४२६. (B) The Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Samaveda (Kauthuma Shakha).

४२७. (D) Patra Panji. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Patra Panji.

४२८. (A) Aryabhata. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Aryabhata.

४२९. (B) To maintain the purity of lineage and ensure 'jati shuddhata' for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: To maintain the purity of lineage and ensure 'jati shuddhata' for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४३०. (C) Because it scientifically tracks biological lineage and genetic inheritance through meticulously documented records. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it scientifically tracks biological lineage and genetic inheritance through meticulously documented records.

४३१. (C) Vidyapati Thakur — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur

४३२. (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Brahmins, Kayasthas and Kshatriyas.

४३३. (B) Chhandoga. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandoga.

४३४. (C) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage flaws and bloodlines over 1,500 years. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage flaws and bloodlines over 1,500 years.

४३५. (D) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

४३६. (A) Chhandogya (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandogya (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

४३७. (D) 167 — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 167

४३८. (D) It identifies the original ancestral village of a family, distinct from their current residence. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It identifies the original ancestral village of a family, distinct from their current residence.

४३९. (B) Makaranda-Amaria Panji (within Udteh). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Makaranda-Amaria Panji (within Udteh).

४४०. (B) Chhandoga (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandoga (Samaveda) and Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

४४१. (C) Kumarila Bhatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

४४२. (C) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda branch). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda branch).

४४३. (C) Shankardatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankardatta.

४४४. (C) 7 generations prior to him. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 7 generations prior to him.

४४५. (D) Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage, and genetic exclusivity across centuries. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it tracks hereditary traits, lineage, and genetic exclusivity across centuries.

४४६. (A) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४४७. **(B) Chhandoga.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandoga.

४४८. **(B) Samavedi (Chhandogya) and Shukla Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samavedi (Chhandogya) and Shukla Yajurvedi (Vajasaneyi).

४४९. **(D) A complete ancestral introduction covering 32 distinct maternal and paternal lineage points.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A complete ancestral introduction covering 32 distinct maternal and paternal lineage points.

४५०. **(D) 167** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 167

४५१. **(A) It provides a detailed branch-wise genealogy including titles, education, and migrations.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It provides a detailed branch-wise genealogy including titles, education, and migrations.

४५२. **(A) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४५३. **(D) North.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: North.

४५४. **(D) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

४५५. **(B) Thirty-two (32).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thirty-two (32).

४५६. **(A) A document certifying that the parties are 'not of the same lineage' (not prohibited relatives).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A document certifying that the parties are 'not of the same lineage' (not prohibited relatives).

४५७. **(C) Kauthuma.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kauthuma.

४५८. **(B) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४५९. **(A) By monitoring 'Kshayan' (decay) of the fault over subsequent pure generational unions.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: By monitoring 'Kshayan' (decay) of the fault over subsequent pure generational unions.

४६०. **(C) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४६१. **(D) The primary village associated with the founding of a lineage branch.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The primary village associated with the founding of a lineage branch.

४६२. **(A) 167 Muls.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 167 Muls.

४६३. **(B) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

४६४. **(D) They represent specific branch lineages or Muls like Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They represent specific branch lineages or Muls like Sodarpur.

४६५. **(B) Samaveda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samaveda.

४६६. **(D) Sakha Panji.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sakha Panji.

४६७. **(D) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४६८. **(C) It provides a comprehensive family tree including titles, education, and maternal lineages.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It provides a comprehensive family tree including titles, education, and maternal lineages.

४६९. **(D) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

४७०. **(C) It serves as a supplementary or sub-register for specific family branches.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It serves as a supplementary or sub-register for specific family branches.

४७१. **(C) Vidyapati Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

४७२. (C) Vajasaneyi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vajasaneyi

४७३. (C) Chhandog — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandog

४७४. (D) Because the intense heat of that season is most effective for preserving the palm leaves from damp and pests. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because the intense heat of that season is most effective for preserving the palm leaves from damp and pests.

४७५. (A) Details regarding the specific lineages and villages associated with current residents. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Details regarding the specific lineages and villages associated with current residents.

४७६. (A) Because it tracks hereditary data and biological lineages over centuries, similar to genetic mapping. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it tracks hereditary data and biological lineages over centuries, similar to genetic mapping.

४७७. (B) Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Varying climates, languages and diets led Brahmins to divide based on their specific region of residence.

४७८. (A) Chandoga — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandoga

४७९. (D) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda) and Chhandogya (Samaveda). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda) and Chhandogya (Samaveda).

४८०. (B) Lineages claiming descent from three or five distinct Vedic sages (Rishis). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lineages claiming descent from three or five distinct Vedic sages (Rishis).

४८१. (C) No, it is strictly prohibited. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: No, it is strictly prohibited.

४८२. (B) A daughter's son, used to track maternal lineage connections. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A daughter's son, used to track maternal lineage connections.

४८३. (B) Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

४८४. (B) 1000 years. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 1000 years.

४८५. (C) Chhandoga. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandoga.

४८६. (B) A detailed ancestral introduction covering seven generations of a candidate's lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A detailed ancestral introduction covering seven generations of a candidate's lineage.

४८७. (A) The Shukla Yajurveda and the Samaveda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Shukla Yajurveda and the Samaveda.

४८८. (A) Chandog. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandog.

४८९. (D) Three. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Three.

४९०. (B) Five. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Five.

४९१. (D) They were collective written records used to preserve family lineage and prevent the loss of ancestral history. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They were collective written records used to preserve family lineage and prevent the loss of ancestral history.

४९२. (B) Tantra Vartika. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tantra Vartika.

४९३. (D) To track the expansion of lineages into various branches and sub-branches across different villages. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: To track the expansion of lineages into various branches and sub-

branches across different villages.

४९४. (C) Sakha Panji. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sakha Panji.

४९५. (D) Genetic traits and lineages (chromosomes) via ancestral records. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Genetic traits and lineages (chromosomes) via ancestral records.

४९६. (C) 167 — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 167

४९७. (A) The first category, including lineages like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisabe. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The first category, including lineages like Khardore, Khauare, and Sarisabe.

४९८. (A) A specific sub-branch or village-based lineage of the Krimha Mul. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A specific sub-branch or village-based lineage of the Krimha Mul.

४९९. (D) South. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: South.

५००. (B) It identifies the ancestral village from which the family line originated. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It identifies the ancestral village from which the family line originated.

५०१. (B) Over 1000 years. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Over 1000 years.

५०२. (B) Specific climates, languages, diets, and difficulty in travelling between regions. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Specific climates, languages, diets, and difficulty in travelling between regions.

५०३. (B) 167 — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 167

५०४. (B) 1000 — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: 1000

५०५. (A) The Kauthum branch of the Sama Veda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Kauthum branch of the Sama Veda.

५०६. (C) Shankardatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankardatta.

५०७. (D) Vijaydatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vijaydatta.

५०८. (B) One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for seven generations. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: One should not marry within the same 'Pinda' for seven generations.

५०९. (B) Genome Mapping. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Genome Mapping.

५१०. (C) The specific maternal or ancestral line was not verifiable at the time of recording. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The specific maternal or ancestral line was not verifiable at the time of recording.

५११. (C) Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage through hundreds of generations to prevent inbreeding. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Because it tracks hereditary data and genetic lineage through hundreds of generations to prevent inbreeding.

५१२. (C) Patha Panji. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Patha Panji.

५१३. (A) Kumarila Bhatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

५१४. (D) The basic ancestral root and village of a lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The basic ancestral root and village of a lineage.

५१५. (D) Vidyapati Thakur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Thakur.

५१६. (C) Thirty-five. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thirty-five.

५१७. (B) Collective written family records that document the merits and flaws of a lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Collective written family records that document the merits and flaws of a lineage.

५१८. (A) A branching genealogical record that tracks individual families and their modern descendants. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A branching genealogical record that tracks individual families

and their modern descendants.

५१९. **(A) Kumarila Bhatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta.

५२०. **(A) Kauthum Shakha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kauthum Shakha.

५२१. **(A) Trivikram Bhatta** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Trivikram Bhatta

५२२. **(D) Kumarila Bhatta (in 'Tantra Varttika').** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumarila Bhatta (in 'Tantra Varttika').

५२३. **(A) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda).

५२४. **(A) To maintain the purity of lineage (Jati Shuddhita) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: To maintain the purity of lineage (Jati Shuddhita) for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas.

५२५. **(B) Chhandogya** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandogya

५२६. **(D) They should be dried in the sun when the Sun enters Leo (Sinha Rashi) to protect them from insects.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They should be dried in the sun when the Sun enters Leo (Sinha Rashi) to protect them from insects.

५२७. **(A) Avoiding the paternal lineage up to the seventh generation.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Avoiding the paternal lineage up to the seventh generation.

५२८. **(C) Tantra Vartika.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tantra Vartika.

५२९. **(B) Chhandoga.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhandoga.

५३०. **(D) Collectors of genealogical data who travelled from village to village to record lineage.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Collectors of genealogical data who travelled from village to village to record lineage.

५३१. **(D) Mandi Grama.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandi Grama.

५३२. **(B) Geographic separation by the Vindhya mountains and regional cultural influences.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Geographic separation by the Vindhya mountains and regional cultural influences.

५३३. **(B) It contains the earliest mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) used for preserving lineage purity.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It contains the earliest mention of 'Samuha Lekhya' (group records) used for preserving lineage purity.

५३४. **(B) Shukla Yajurveda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shukla Yajurveda.

५३५. **(A) Kouthum Shakha of the Samaveda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kouthum Shakha of the Samaveda.

५३६. **(A) Khaware-Tinauli** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khaware-Tinauli

५३७. **(B) Daridra (à¤¦à¤°à¤¿à¤¿à¤¾).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Daridra (à¤¦à¤°à¤¿à¤¿à¤¾).

५३८. **(A) Silauri (à¤²à¤¸à¤¿à¥Œà¤¿à¥€).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Silauri (à¤²à¤¸à¤¿à¥Œà¤¿à¥€).

५३९. **(A) Gonauri (à¤—à¥‹à¤¨à¥‹à¤¿à¥€).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gonauri (à¤—à¥‹à¤¨à¥‹à¤¿à¥€).

५४०. **(B) Brahmapura.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Brahmapura.

५४१. **(B) Haripura.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haripura.

५४२. (B) Panihari (à¤ªà¤¨à¤¨à¤¿à¤¾à¤¿à¥€). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Panihari (à¤ªà¤¨à¤¨à¤¿à¤¾à¤¿à¥€).

५४३. (A) Vinayakar and Pannibha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vinayakar and Pannibha.

५४४. (C) Laxmidatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxmidatta.

५४५. (D) Laxmikant, Jayakant, Shitikanth, and Sokhe. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxmikant, Jayakant, Shitikanth, and Sokhe.

५४६. (C) Pabauli. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pabauli.

५४७. (D) Ganapati and Vachaspati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganapati and Vachaspati.

५४८. (A) Sthanantarik Pati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sthanantarik Pati.

५४९. (C) Shri Kumar Pathak. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shri Kumar Pathak.

५५०. (A) Ghritakar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghritakar.

५५१. (B) Harisharma. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harisharma.

५५२. (D) Pakhauri. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pakhauri.

५५३. (C) Ugreshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ugreshwar.

५५४. (A) Virpur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Virpur.

५५५. (D) Chakrahrid. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chakrahrid.

५५६. (B) Goni. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Goni.

५५७. (B) Jagannath and Shivnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath and Shivnath.

५५८. (D) Jayasen, Trilochana, and Arvind. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayasen, Trilochana, and Arvind.

५५९. (D) Ratnanandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratnanandan.

५६०. (B) Ravikar, Amaru, Karmu, and others. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravikar, Amaru, Karmu, and others.

५६१. (D) Mahamitto Supati, Mahamitto Indra-pati, and Mahamitto Dhriti-pati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahamitto Supati, Mahamitto Indra-pati, and Mahamitto Dhriti-pati.

५६२. (A) Nabinagar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nabinagar.

५६३. (B) Garh Mandi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Garh Mandi.

५६४. (A) Pannibha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pannibha.

५६५. (B) Sudhakar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sudhakar.

५६६. (D) Gunaakara and Kirtikara. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gunaakara and Kirtikara.

५६७. (A) Shubhkar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shubhkar.

५६८. (D) Khandwala. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khandwala.

५६९. (A) Paali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paali.

५७०. (B) Surath and Gunapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Surath and Gunapati.

५७१. **(B) Ekmma Khandwala.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ekmma Khandwala.

५७२. **(B) Shri Kumar, Basawan, Vidash, Nidhu, Begum, and Bhanukar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shri Kumar, Basawan, Vidash, Nidhu, Begum, and Bhanukar.

५७३. **(B) Jagarir.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagarir.

५७४. **(C) Shridatta, Lakshmidatta, Haridatta, and Devdatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shridatta, Lakshmidatta, Haridatta, and Devdatta.

५७५. **(D) Phannanda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Phannanda.

५७६. **(C) Veer, Sursiri, and Girishwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Veer, Sursiri, and Girishwar.

५७७. **(D) Devrishi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devrishi.

५७८. **(C) Jyotirvida and Dingar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jyotirvida and Dingar.

५७९. **(B) Ganapati and Haridatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganapati and Haridatta.

५८०. **(D) Viman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Viman.

५८१. **(C) Pankhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pankhu.

५८२. **(D) Rudra and Vishau.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rudra and Vishau.

५८३. **(D) Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

५८४. **(D) Tatipati, Lakshmipati, Manipati, and Ganapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tatipati, Lakshmipati, Manipati, and Ganapati.

५८५. **(B) Pashupati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pashupati.

५८६. **(A) Amru, Kamlu, Ved, and Rakhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amru, Kamlu, Ved, and Rakhu.

५८७. **(B) Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

५८८. **(B) Dharu and Sanso Vidu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dharu and Sanso Vidu.

५८९. **(C) Lakshmidhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmidhar.

५९०. **(A) Narayan and Govinda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan and Govinda.

५९१. **(A) Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

५९२. **(D) Haridev.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haridev.

५९३. **(C) Narsingh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narsingh.

५९४. **(D) Shrikanta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrikanta.

५९५. **(A) Sathu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sathu.

५९६. **(B) Nirhari and Shrihari.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nirhari and Shrihari.

५९७. **(A) Niun.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Niun.

५९८. **(C) Damodar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar.

५९९. **(C) Rudra, Ravi, and Ram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rudra, Ravi, and Ram.

६००. **(D) Vishnupati and Haripati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnupati and Haripati.

६०१. **(B) Daruk.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Daruk.

६०२. **(D) Tatipati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tatipati.

६०३. **(B) Shri Viman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shri Viman.

६०४. **(D) Ratnakar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratnakar.

६०५. **(B) Khandwala.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khandwala.

६०६. **(B) Uttar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Uttar.

६०७. **(A) Khantu and Vibhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khantu and Vibhu.

६०८. **(D) Mathu, Ti, and Janardana.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mathu, Ti, and Janardana.

६०९. **(A) Bachha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachha.

६१०. **(C) Lume and Parauk.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lume and Parauk.

६११. **(D) Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

६१२. **(C) Bage, Sone, and Kone.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bage, Sone, and Kone.

६१३. **(A) Paali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paali.

६१४. **(D) Ekyara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ekyara.

६१५. **(C) Kashi from Ekyara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kashi from Ekyara.

६१६. **(C) Lakshmidhara** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmidhara

६१७. **(C) Tanuka** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tanuka

६१८. **(D) Mandi** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandi

६१९. **(C) Mane** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mane

६२०. **(B) Bishnu Pati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bishnu Pati

६२१. **(B) Dharmaku** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dharmaku

६२२. **(B) Ghanshyam** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghanshyam

६२३. **(D) Janardan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janardan

६२४. **(D) Raghudeva, Jayakrishna, Jayarama, Jayashiva, Shyam, and Govinda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghudeva, Jayakrishna, Jayarama, Jayashiva, Shyam, and Govinda.

६२५. **(C) Lakshmidhara** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmidhara

६२६. **(B) Pretnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pretnath

६२७. **(A) Ravi** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravi

६२८. **(D) Bhavaninath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavaninath

६२९. **(D) Naroo** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Naroo

६३०. **(B) Som** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Som

६३१. **(C) Shivapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivapati

६३२. **(D) Bishnu Pati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bishnu Pati

६३३. (D) **Mitrakir** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mitrakir

६३४. (D) **Vidyapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati

६३५. (D) **Jiveshwar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jiveshwar

६३६. (B) **Gopinath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath

६३७. (B) **Shishu** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shishu

६३८. (D) **Amaru** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amaru

६३९. (C) **Naroo** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Naroo

६४०. (B) **Jagannath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath

६४१. (D) **Mahesa** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesa

६४२. (D) **Vibhakara** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vibhakara

६४३. (D) **Harideva** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harideva

६४४. (A) **Chintamani** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chintamani

६४५. (C) **Bishwanath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bishwanath

६४६. (D) **Ganesh** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh

६४७. (A) **Shivapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivapati

६४८. (B) **Lakshmipati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmipati

६४९. (C) **Sarisab** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarisab

६५०. (B) **Ravi** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravi

६५१. (C) **Chotai** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chotai

६५२. (B) **Rupdhar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rupdhar

६५३. (C) **Rasamanjari Karaka Kavi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rasamanjari Karaka Kavi.

६५४. (B) **Bavuka.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bavuka.

६५५. (A) **Gunapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gunapati.

६५६. (A) **Gatiram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gatiram.

६५७. (A) **Gaurinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gaurinath.

६५८. (D) **Gauripati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gauripati.

६५९. (C) **Kamalapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamalapati.

६६०. (D) **Ramkrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramkrishna.

६६१. (C) **Vishnudatta** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudatta

६६२. (D) **Rachhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rachhu.

६६३. (B) **Pachi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pachi.

६६४. (C) **Abhinandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Abhinandan.

६६५. (C) **Purushottam.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purushottam.

६६६. (A) **Vidya-pati himself.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidya-pati himself.

६६७. (B) **Gunapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gunapati

६६८. **(A) The genealogical records and lineage management of Maithil Brahmins.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The genealogical records and lineage management of Maithil Brahmins.

६६९. **(A) Gaurishwara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gaurishwara.

६७०. **(A) Sakrarhi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sakrarhi.

६७१. **(D) Vanshika.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vanshika.

६७२. **(A) Belauunch.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Belauunch.

६७३. **(C) Bhavasharma, Vishwanath, Harinath, and Someshwara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavasharma, Vishwanath, Harinath, and Someshwara.

६७४. **(B) Visphi** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Visphi

६७५. **(B) Surapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Surapati

६७६. **(A) Mangu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mangu.

६७७. **(B) Vira.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vira.

६७८. **(B) Vudhaval.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vudhaval.

६७९. **(B) Mahoramdev.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahoramdev.

६८०. **(B) Devnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnath.

६८१. **(C) Vira** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vira

६८२. **(A) Balyas.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balyas.

६८३. **(B) Achyuta, Narayan, Maho Harikrishna, and Maho Ramkrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Achyuta, Narayan, Maho Harikrishna, and Maho Ramkrishna.

६८४. **(A) Sakuna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sakuna.

६८५. **(B) Pitambar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pitambar

६८६. **(D) Harakhu** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harakhu

६८७. **(A) Harakhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harakhu.

६८८. **(D) Pavauli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pavauli.

६८९. **(A) Narasimha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narasimha.

६९०. **(B) Vishnupati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnupati

६९१. **(A) Raghav.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghav.

६९२. **(D) Mahi** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahi

६९३. **(A) Mahai.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahai.

६९४. **(D) Narapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narapati.

६९५. **(B) Gangoli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gangoli.

६९६. **(C) Darhihara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Darhihara.

६९७. **(B) Gondu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gondu.

६९८. **(B) Ghusout.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghusout.

६९९. **(A) Chiku** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chiku

७००. **(D) Bhavanand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanand.

৩০১. (D) **Shrirama** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrirama

৩০২. (C) **Raghunandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunandan.

৩০৩. (C) **Surapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Surapati.

৩০৪. (B) **Andu** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Andu

৩০৫. (A) **Lakshminath and Baidyanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshminath and Baidyanath.

৩০৬. (A) **Baherarhi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baherarhi.

৩০৭. (D) **Gondu** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gondu

৩০৮. (A) **Mahipati Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahipati Jha.

৩০৯. (C) **Raghudev** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghudev

৩১০. (D) **Vanshidhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vanshidhar.

৩১১. (A) **Vulinath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vulinath

৩১২. (C) **Mukund.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukund.

৩১৩. (B) **Lakshminath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshminath.

৩১৪. (C) **Pankhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pankhu.

৩১৫. (D) **Kalidasa.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalidasa.

৩১৬. (B) **Harishvara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harishvara.

৩১৭. (D) **Lakshmidhara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmidhara.

৩১৮. (B) **Raghunath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath.

৩১৯. (A) **Pali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali.

৩২০. (C) **Lakshmideva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmideva.

৩২১. (A) **Lakshmipati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmipati.

৩২২. (C) **Goudai.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Goudai.

৩২৩. (C) **Matinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Matinath.

৩২৪. (D) **Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

৩২৫. (C) **Prapautra of Vidyapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prapautra of Vidyapati.

৩২৬. (A) **Harishvara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harishvara.

৩২৭. (B) **Tetarihar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tetarihar.

৩২৮. (D) **Ghosout.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghosout.

৩২৯. (D) **Paramananda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paramananda.

৩৩০. (D) **Damodar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar.

৩৩১. (A) **Raghupati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghupati.

৩৩২. (C) **Gopal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopal.

৩৩৩. (D) **Gopinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath.

৩৩৪. (B) **Pavan-chobh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pavan-chobh.

৩৩৫. (D) Kamalanayan and Kulapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamalanayan and Kulapati.

৩৩৬. (C) Dharanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dharanath.

৩৩৭. (C) None (recorded as son of Amaru in context). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: None (recorded as son of Amaru in context).

৩৩৮. (B) Shripati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shripati.

৩৩৯. (A) Narhari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narhari.

৩৪০. (D) Ganapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganapati.

৩৪১. (B) Jagannath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath.

৩৪২. (A) Shuchikar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shuchikar.

৩৪৩. (B) Nandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandan.

৩৪৪. (C) Nathu. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nathu.

৩৪৫. (D) Narayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan.

৩৪৬. (A) The maternal grandfather (Nana). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The maternal grandfather (Nana).

৩৪৭. (A) Ranganath is the son of Balaram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ranganath is the son of Balaram.

৩৪৮. (B) Sridhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sridhar.

৩৪৯. (A) The Karmaha/Mandar related lineages. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Karmaha/Mandar related lineages.

৩৫০. (B) Bhavanath is the son (suto) of Ratipati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanath is the son (suto) of Ratipati.

৩৫১. (C) Lakshmidhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmidhar.

৩৫২. (A) Anai and Panaai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anai and Panaai.

৩৫৩. (C) Panaai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Panaai.

৩৫৪. (C) Manmohan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manmohan.

৩৫৫. (C) Bhudhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhudhar.

৩৫৬. (A) Bhudhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhudhar.

৩৫৭. (B) Hemkar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hemkar.

৩৫৮. (B) Vishwanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

৩৫৯. (C) Hrishikesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hrishikesh.

৩৬০. (A) Harishwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harishwar.

৩৬১. (B) Ramanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramanand.

৩৬২. (D) Bhavanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanand.

৩৬৩. (D) Narayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan.

৩৬৪. (A) Lakshminath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshminath.

৩৬৫. (B) Jagannath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath.

৬৬৬. (A) Vishweshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishweshwar.

৬৬৭. (C) Harinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinath.

৬৬৮. (B) Jankinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jankinath.

৬৬৯. (A) Shambhunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhunath.

৬৭০. (C) Mansukh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mansukh.

৬৭১. (A) Laxman and Rama. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxman and Rama.

৬৭২. (B) Chaturbhuj. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chaturbhuj.

৬৭৩. (B) Damodar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar.

৬৭৪. (A) Raghunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath.

৬৭৫. (A) Raghunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath.

৬৭৬. (A) Banmali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Banmali.

৬৭৭. (D) Maheshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maheshwar.

৬৭৮. (A) Gopal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopal.

৬৭৯. (C) Manhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manhar.

৬৮০. (C) Nandi Gujai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandi Gujai.

৬৮১. (D) Bhavanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanand.

৬৮২. (B) Ani Jaykrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ani Jaykrishna.

৬৮৩. (A) Bhagirath and Hrishikesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagirath and Hrishikesh.

৬৮৪. (B) Gopinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath.

৬৮৫. (A) Vishnudatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudatt.

৬৮৬. (D) Babu Jivanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babu Jivanath.

৬৮৭. (C) Nath and Gopinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nath and Gopinath.

৬৮৮. (A) Raghupati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghupati.

৬৮৯. (B) Chumman (alias Tirtham). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chumman (alias Tirtham).

৬৯০. (C) Bhikhari Baun. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikhari Baun.

৬৯১. (C) Kamlakant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamlakant.

৬৯২. (D) Pashupati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pashupati.

৬৯৩. (B) Vishweshwar and Bhairav. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishweshwar and Bhairav.

৬৯৪. (B) Kirtinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kirtinath.

৬৯৫. (D) Krishnanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnanand.

৬৯৬. (C) Manohar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manohar.

৬৯৭. (A) Babu Nanu (alias Bodhnath). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babu Nanu (alias Bodhnath).

৬৯৮. (A) Gokul. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gokul.

৬৯৯. **(D) Saheb.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Saheb.

৫০০. **(B) Gokul and Ratnapat.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gokul and Ratnapat.

৫০১. **(C) Purandhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purandhar.

৫০২. **(D) Shavrakdatt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shavrakdatt.

৫০৩. **(A) Gauripat and Mahipat.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gauripat and Mahipat.

৫০৪. **(B) Damodar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar.

৫০৫. **(D) Harinath and Vishnupat.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinath and Vishnupat.

৫০৬. **(C) Gopinath and Baidyanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath and Baidyanath.

৫০৭. **(A) Oharri.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Oharri.

৫০৮. **(A) Mahinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahinath.

৫০৯. **(B) Shobhakar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shobhakar.

৫১০. **(C) Batuknath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Batuknath.

৫১১. **(A) Chotku.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chotku.

৫১২. **(B) Pali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali.

৫১৩. **(D) Damarunath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damarunath.

৫১৪. **(A) Lakshminath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshminath.

৫১৫. **(C) Kujoli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kujoli.

৫১৬. **(A) Chakkan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chakkan.

৫১৭. **(A) Dunkhiya.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dunkhiya.

৫১৮. **(D) Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

৫১৯. **(C) Rupnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rupnath.

৫২০. **(B) Sarisab.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarisab.

৫২১. **(C) Govardhan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Govardhan.

৫২২. **(D) Manikrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manikrishna.

৫২৩. **(A) Jagaur Mandar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagaur Mandar.

৫২৪. **(B) Ishan Nath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ishan Nath.

৫২৫. **(D) Indramani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indramani.

৫২৬. **(C) Bhushan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhushan.

৫২৭. **(D) Rai Mahavallabh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rai Mahavallabh.

৫২৮. **(C) Rai Sinehi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rai Sinehi.

৫২৯. **(A) Kavi Rambhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kavi Rambhar.

৫৩০. **(B) Balbhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balbhar.

৫৩১. **(C) Bhavananand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavananand.

৫৩২. (C) **Haripani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haripani.

৫৩৩. (C) **Ram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ram.

৫৩৪. (D) **Loknath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Loknath.

৫৩৫. (C) **Harijeev.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harijeev.

৫৩৬. (C) **Mangu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mangu.

৫৩৭. (A) **Ratanpati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratanpati.

৫৩৮. (A) **Narhari.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narhari.

৫৩৯. (A) **Paran.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paran.

৫৪০. (D) **Bhagirath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagirath.

৫৪১. (D) **Nandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandan.

৫৪২. (D) **Jeevasut.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jeevasut.

৫৪৩. (D) **Pahlu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pahlu.

৫৪৪. (B) **Larvai.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Larvai.

৫৪৫. (B) **Shankar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankar.

৫৪৬. (C) **Shyam.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyam.

৫৪৭. (A) **Umapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umapati.

৫৪৮. (C) **Damu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damu.

৫৪৯. (B) **Vishwanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

৫৫০. (A) **The management and documentation of Brahmin genealogical lineages (Genome Mapping).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The management and documentation of Brahmin genealogical lineages (Genome Mapping).

৫৫১. (D) **Balabhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balabhar.

৫৫২. (C) **Hari Shankara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hari Shankara.

৫৫৩. (D) **Taranajiva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Taranajiva.

৫৫৪. (B) **Narapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narapati.

৫৫৫. (D) **Narahari.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narahari.

৫৫৬. (B) **Shankara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankara.

৫৫৭. (B) **Vidyapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati.

৫৫৮. (C) **Vasudeva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vasudeva.

৫৫৯. (A) **Rudi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rudi.

৫৬০. (A) **Budhwal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Budhwal.

৫৬১. (B) **Achyuta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Achyuta.

৫৬২. (A) **Lachhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lachhu.

৫৬৩. (C) **Hiramani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hiramani.

৫৬৪. (C) **Ananalpur Karmaha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ananalpur Karmaha.

৫৬৫. (C) **Janu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janu.

৫৬৬. (C) **Gonin.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gonin.

৫৬৭. (A) **Kamali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamali.

৫৬৮. (C) **Vishnudeva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudeva.

৫৬৯. (A) **Mahesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesh.

৫৭০. (A) **Belunch.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Belunch.

৫৭১. (A) **Haripani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haripani.

৫৭২. (D) **Chhotkai.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhotkai.

৫৭৩. (B) **Devanatha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devanatha.

৫৭৪. (C) **Mangu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mangu.

৫৭৫. (A) **Chhotku.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhotku.

৫৭৬. (D) **Chilakak.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chilakak.

৫৭৭. (B) **Pavanchobh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pavanchobh.

৫৭৮. (D) **Khandabla.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khandabla.

৫৭৯. (A) **Harihar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harihar.

৫৮০. (A) **Mandar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandar.

৫৮১. (C) **Ratidhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratidhar.

৫৮২. (B) **Parshumanikhndabla.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parshumanikhndabla.

৫৮৩. (D) **Hridaychandan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hridaychandan

৫৮৪. (A) **Yamugam.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yamugam.

৫৮৫. (B) **Bani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bani.

৫৮৬. (A) **Khaual.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khaual.

৫৮৭. (C) **Kangai.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kangai.

৫৮৮. (D) **Budhwal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Budhwal.

৫৮৯. (A) **Chitu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chitu.

৫৯০. (D) **Baidyanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baidyanath.

৫৯১. (D) **Shikhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shikhu.

৫৯২. (A) **Mandar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandar.

৫৯৩. (B) **Harideva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harideva.

৫৯৪. (D) **Rupanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rupanath.

৫৯৫. (A) **Raghudeva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghudeva.

৫৯৬. (B) **Babuk.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babuk.

৫৯৭. (B) **Kamal** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamal

৫৯৮. (A) **Ganesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh.

৫৯৯. (A) **Babuni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babuni.

৬০০. (A) **Vishwambhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwambhar.

৬০১. (A) **Jagannath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath.

१०२. (A) Visho. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Visho.

१०३. (D) Jivnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivnath.

१०४. (A) Mahua Khaual. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahua Khaual.

१०५. (D) Bheyan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bheyan

१०६. (C) Shaktidatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shaktidatt.

१०७. (B) Mahi is identified as the son of Mani Ram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahi is identified as the son of Mani Ram.

१०८. (B) Janardan is recorded as the son of Devnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janardan is recorded as the son of Devnath.

१०९. (C) Mander is the village associated with Pitambar's lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mander is the village associated with Pitambar's lineage.

११०. (A) Ghusout is cited as the village of origin for Lakshamana. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghusout is cited as the village of origin for Lakshamana.

१११. (C) The family of Vidyanath originated from the village of Sakrarhi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The family of Vidyanath originated from the village of Sakrarhi.

११२. (A) Hiramani, Jamahira, Jhingur, and Giridhari are listed as the sons of Ishan Nath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hiramani, Jamahira, Jhingur, and Giridhari are listed as the sons of Ishan Nath.

११३. (D) Rama Chandra himself is recorded as the son of Kashi, who was the son of Gauri. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rama Chandra himself is recorded as the son of Kashi, who was the son of Gauri.

११४. (A) Tekenath is the father of Ghane. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tekenath is the father of Ghane.

११५. (A) Bhavanandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanandan.

११६. (D) The village associated with the Pana'i lineage is Karmaha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The village associated with the Pana'i lineage is Karmaha.

११७. (B) Mohan is listed as the son of Chinta Mani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mohan is listed as the son of Chinta Mani.

११८. (C) Pranapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pranapati.

११९. (D) Vavika is recorded as the son of Jagannath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vavika is recorded as the son of Jagannath.

१२०. (A) Umanath is the son of Banshi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath is the son of Banshi.

१२१. (C) Nandalal is recorded as the son of Bhagirath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandalal is recorded as the son of Bhagirath.

१२२. (D) Krishnanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnanand.

१२३. (A) Kangali is the father of Ramanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kangali is the father of Ramanand.

१२४. (D) Hariram is the son of Mishra Chikkan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hariram is the son of Mishra Chikkan.

१२५. (D) Manir is identified as the son of Harirama. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manir is identified as the son of Harirama.

९२६. (D) Bechan is the son of Jirvani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bechan is the son of Jirvani.

९२७. (B) Vishwanath is the son of Amaru. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath is the son of Amaru.

९२८. (A) Ramapati is the son of Ramakrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramapati is the son of Ramakrishna.

९२९. (B) Mohan is the son of Rupai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mohan is the son of Rupai.

९३०. (D) Harikhu is the son of Nune. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harikhu is the son of Nune.

९३१. (C) Bhagirath is the son of Bhavani Nath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagirath is the son of Bhavani Nath.

९३२. (D) Hariram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hariram.

९३३. (A) Ramakrishna is the son of Mahipani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramakrishna is the son of Mahipani.

९३४. (B) Ganapati is the son of Girish. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganapati is the son of Girish.

९३५. (A) Devidash is the son of Ganapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devidash is the son of Ganapati.

९३६. (B) Shripati is the son of Raghupati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shripati is the son of Raghupati.

९३७. (C) Balakram and Vishnudatta are the sons of Pathak Parashuram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balakram and Vishnudatta are the sons of Pathak Parashuram.

९३८. (D) Jivakarna is the son of Devanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivakarna is the son of Devanand.

९३९. (C) Tekenath is the son of Rai Prannath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tekenath is the son of Rai Prannath.

९४०. (C) Manbodh is the son of Gopinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh is the son of Gopinath.

९४१. (A) Jiveshwar is the son of Manbodh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jiveshwar is the son of Manbodh.

९४२. (B) Baidyanath Thitharo is recorded as the son of Manik. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baidyanath Thitharo is recorded as the son of Manik.

९४३. (D) Amritnath is the son of Haridatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amritnath is the son of Haridatta.

९४४. (B) Ratidev is the son of Shurangkar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratidev is the son of Shurangkar.

९४५. (B) Abhinanda is the son of Ratidev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Abhinanda is the son of Ratidev.

९४६. (B) Umanand is the son of Shivram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanand is the son of Shivram.

९४७. (B) Harika is the son of Ratnapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harika is the son of Ratnapati.

९४८. (B) Sarveshwar is the son of Jil. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarveshwar is the son of Jil.

९४९. (A) Rameshwar is the son of Paramashwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rameshwar is the son of Paramashwar.

९५०. (B) Khani is the son of Kavi Krishnapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khani is the son of Kavi Krishnapati.

९५१. (B) Bhagirath is the son of Thakur Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagirath is the son of Thakur Singh.

९५२. (B) Shivanandan is the son of Inreshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivanandan is the son of Inreshwar.

९५३. (C) Nripateshwar is the son of Maheshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nripateshwar is the son of Maheshwar.

९५४. (D) Kunjan is the son of Yoganand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kunjan is the son of Yoganand.

९५५. (A) Shivashwar is the son of Chandeshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivashwar is the son of Chandeshwar.

९५६. (C) Mandhan is the son of Bachkan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandhan is the son of Bachkan.

९५७. (D) Raghunath is the son of Jaynath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath is the son of Jaynath.

९५८. (A) Kalanath is the son of Digambar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalanath is the son of Digambar.

९५९. (C) Bodhnath is the son of Pan Panchan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodhnath is the son of Pan Panchan.

९६०. (A) Pan Dharmanand and Pan Jaydatta are the sons of Pan Laxmipati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pan Dharmanand and Pan Jaydatta are the sons of Pan Laxmipati.

९६१. (B) Jaykrishna is the son of Vishwanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaykrishna is the son of Vishwanath.

९६२. (A) Vavinath is the son of Dhaniram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vavinath is the son of Dhaniram.

९६३. (B) Vidvanesh (à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥ à¤µà¤¨à¥‡à¤¶). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidvanesh (à¤¹à¤µà¤¦à¥ à¤µà¤¨à¥‡à¤¶).

९६४. (B) Harishwar (à¤¿à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤°). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harishwar (à¤¿à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤°).

९६५. (D) Lala (à¤²à¤¾à¤²à¤¾). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lala (à¤²à¤¾à¤²à¤¾).

९६६. (D) Devkinandan (à¤¦à¥‡à¤µà¤•à¥€à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¨). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devkinandan (à¤¦à¥‡à¤µà¤•à¥€à¤¨à¥ à¤¦à¤¨).

९६७. (C) Bab Girishwar Singh (à¤µà¤¾à¤µà¤- à¤¹à¤—à¤°à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¸à¤¿). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bab Girishwar Singh (à¤µà¤¾à¤µà¤- à¤¹à¤—à¤°à¤°à¤¶à¥ à¤µà¤° à¤¸à¤¸à¤¿).

९६८. (B) Balhi (à¤¬à¤¾à¤²à¤¿). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balhi (à¤¬à¤¾à¤²à¤¿).

९६९. (A) Govind — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Govind

९७०. (B) Nenak — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nenak

९७१. (A) Nibhak — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nibhak

९७२. (B) Devpati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devpati

९७३. (B) Lokpati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lokpati

९७४. (C) Raghunath and Shivnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath and Shivnath

९७५. (A) Vaidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaidyanath

९७६. (D) Raghunandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunandan

९७७. (B) Anand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anand

९७८. (C) Diyanand and Kashinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Diyanand and Kashinath

९७९. (D) Loknath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Loknath

९८०. (A) Mahipati and Chandrapathi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahipati and Chandrapathi

९८१. (D) Batuknath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Batuknath

९८२. (D) Barinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Barinath

९८३. (B) Taranath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Taranath

९८४. (C) Ramanath, Kalinath, Shrinath and Poshanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramanath, Kalinath, Shrinath and Poshanath

९८५. (B) Rishishwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rishishwar

९८६. (D) Rishishwar and Siddhinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rishishwar and Siddhinath

९८७. (C) Gopinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath

९८८. (B) Gopinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath

९८९. (A) Harkhik — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harkhik

९९०. (B) Parvaya — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parvaya

९९१. (B) Abhiram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Abhiram

९९२. (C) Raghunandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunandan

९९३. (A) Mayanandan, Devkinandan, Mahavir and Motinandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mayanandan, Devkinandan, Mahavir and Motinandan

९९४. (A) Fakir — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Fakir

९९५. (D) Yognath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yognath

९९६. (D) Amarnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amarnath

९९७. (D) Chhota — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhota

९९८. (C) **Purnanand and Shobhanand** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purnanand and Shobhanand

९९९. (B) **Rashpati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rashpati

१०००. (C) **Lochan (alias Shivnath)** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lochan (alias Shivnath)

१००१. (B) **Ajaynath and Harshanath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ajaynath and Harshanath

१००२. (B) **Motinandan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Motinandan

१००३. (C) **Shyamnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyamnath

१००४. (A) **Amritnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amritnath

१००५. (B) **Markandeya** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Markandeya

१००६. (D) **Janardan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janardan

१००७. (A) **Lakshmikant** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmikant

१००८. (D) **Balin** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balin

१००९. (B) **Rupnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rupnath

१०१०. (C) **Vasudev** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vasudev

१०११. (B) **Jivnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivnath

१०१२. (D) **Chintamani** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chintamani

१०१३. (D) **Kamal** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamal

१०१४. (C) **Kashinath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kashinath

१०१५. (A) **Manik Chand** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manik Chand

१०१६. (A) **Mathuranath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mathuranath

१०१७. (D) **Nityanand** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nityanand

१०१८. (B) **Kirtidhar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kirtidhar

१०१९. (A) **Bhavanidatta** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanidatta

१०२०. (C) **Mahesh** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesh

१०२१. (D) **Jivkarna** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivkarna

१०२२. (A) **Nandan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandan

१०२३. (D) **Rurdatta** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rurdatta

१०२४. (C) **Dharmai** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dharmai

१०२५. (D) **Vavik** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vavik

१०२६. (D) **Yogik** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yogik

१०२७. (A) **Damodar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar

१०२८. (C) **Ramapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramapati

१०२९. (A) **Ratnanath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratnanath

१०३०. (D) **Vishwanath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath

१०३१. (C) Arjun — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Arjun

१०३२. (A) Ratnapati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratnapati

१०३३. (D) Vidyanidhi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyanidhi

१०३४. (C) Khagnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khagnath

१०३५. (B) Modnarayan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Modnarayan

१०३६. (C) Hriday Ram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hriday Ram

१०३७. (A) Sugak — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sugak

१०३८. (A) Chandramani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandramani

१०३९. (B) Raghunath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath

१०४०. (C) Harpati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harpati

१०४१. (C) Jaypati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaypati

१०४२. (D) Dinajayanth — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dinajayanth

१०४३. (B) Jay Kishor — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jay Kishor

१०४४. (C) Jirkhan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jirkhan

१०४५. (A) Hiranya and Gopal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hiranya and Gopal

१०४६. (C) Vavik — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vavik

१०४७. (D) Kirtinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kirtinath

१०४८. (D) Raghunath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath

१०४९. (C) Indranath and Chintanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indranath and Chintanath

१०५०. (C) Chidhanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chidhanath

१०५१. (B) Chetnath and Vidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chetnath and Vidyanath

१०५२. (C) Vishwanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath

१०५३. (B) Thakurdutta — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thakurdutta

१०५४. (B) Lakshman — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshman

१०५५. (B) Lakshman — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshman

१०५६. (C) Vishwanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath

१०५७. (A) Harinam — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinam

१०५८. (A) Dhanshyam — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhanshyam

१०५९. (B) Vaidyanath and Devnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaidyanath and Devnath

१०६०. (A) Shyamnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyamnath

१०६१. (C) Ranglal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ranglal

१०६२. (D) Premnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Premnath

१०६३. (D) Dayanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dayanath

१०६४. (B) Naththubh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Naththubh

१०६५. (A) Shaktinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shaktinath

१०६६. (A) Nikanand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nikanand

१०६७. (C) Bhimnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhimnath

१०६८. (D) Haridev — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haridev

१०६९. (D) Gonin — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gonin

१०७०. (C) Jiveshwar and Ruranath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jiveshwar and Ruranath

१०७१. (B) Gosai — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gosai

१०७२. (D) Damodar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar

१०७३. (C) Jagat Singh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagat Singh

१०७४. (C) Shivshankar and Ruranath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivshankar and Ruranath

१०७५. (C) Panchmani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Panchmani

१०७६. (C) Mohan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mohan

१०७७. (C) Jagdishnandan Singh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagdishnandan Singh

१०७८. (A) Vishnu Singh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnu Singh

१०७९. (D) Ray Dev Narayan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ray Dev Narayan

१०८०. (C) Sonmani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sonmani

१०८१. (D) Maheshwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maheshwar

१०८२. (D) Shrikrishna and Balkrishna — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrikrishna and Balkrishna

१०८३. (C) Raiyo — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raiyo

१०८४. (A) Chandreshwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandreshwar

१०८५. (C) Teni — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Teni

१०८६. (A) Praptinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Praptinath

१०८७. (D) Vavi Gananath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vavi Gananath

१०८८. (D) Shantinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shantinath

१०८९. (C) Satyanarayan and Ramnarayan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satyanarayan and Ramnarayan

१०९०. (A) Vir — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vir

१०९१. (D) Ram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ram

१०९२. (C) Bholanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bholanath

१०९३. (B) Amarnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amarnath

१०९४. (A) Yogmani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yogmani

१०९५. (C) Tekmani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tekmani

१०९६. (B) Chidpati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chidpati

१०९७. (A) Gopinath Singh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath Singh

१०९८. (C) Ruchinath Singh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ruchinath Singh

१०९९. (D) Punyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Punyanath

११००. (D) Harinandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinandan

११०१. (C) Rurdutt — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rurdutt

११०२. (B) Shivlal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivlal

११०३. (A) Ekihara — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ekihara

११०४. (A) MM Brindavan Chandra — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: MM Brindavan Chandra

११०५. (B) Khaual — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khaual

११०६. (C) Nandishwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandishwar

११०७. (D) Vudhwal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vudhwal

११०८. (A) Tejeshwar, Lokeshwar, Gangeshwar, Durgeshwar, and Parmeshwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tejeshwar, Lokeshwar, Gangeshwar, Durgeshwar, and Parmeshwar

११०९. (D) Vidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyanath

१११०. (B) Sodarpur — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur

११११. (C) Tufani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tufani

११११२. (D) Bamhaniyam — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bamhaniyam

१११३. (C) Vindhyanath, Vighneshwar, and Indreshwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vindhyanath, Vighneshwar, and Indreshwar

१११४. (B) Janjwal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janjwal

१११५. (A) Raghuram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghuram

१११६. (D) Karmiyan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Karmiyan

१११७. (C) Narottam — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narottam

१११८. (A) Manir — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manir

१११९. (C) Kujauli — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kujauli

११२०. (C) Devidutt, Gauridutt, Shambhudutt, and Ishwaridutt — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devidutt, Gauridutt, Shambhudutt, and Ishwaridutt

११२१. (B) Choke — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Choke

११२२. (D) Viski — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Viski

११२३. (D) Manohar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manohar

११२४. (A) Raghunandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunandan

११२५. (C) Batabhi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Batabhi

११२६. (C) Bhagirath, Gangaram, and Maniram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagirath, Gangaram, and Maniram

११२७. (B) Khaual — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khaual

११२८. (A) Pranpati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pranpati

११२९. (D) Nilambar, Nilkanth, and Ruvnanda — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nilambar, Nilkanth, and Ruvnanda

११३०. (B) Budhai — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Budhai

११३१. (C) Parisara — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parisara

११३२. (C) Raghunandan and Hrishikesh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunandan and Hrishikesh

११३३. (C) Sodarpur — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur

११३४. (B) Jagannath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath

११३५. (B) Kujauli — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kujauli

११३६. (B) Mukunda — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukunda

११३७. (B) Pali — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali

११३८. (C) Baidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baidyanath

११३९. (B) Bodhan Sukhet — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodhan Sukhet

११४०. (C) Bachai — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachai

११४१. (D) Khandwala — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khandwala

११४२. (B) Veni — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Veni

११४३. (B) Karmiyan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Karmiyan

११४४. (A) Keshi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Keshi

११४५. (A) Valiyas — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Valiyas

११४६. (A) Narottam — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narottam

११४७. (B) Sarisab — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarisab

११४८. (D) Bhairav — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairav

११४९. (A) Satalakha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satalakha

११५०. (D) Dayaram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dayaram

११५१. (D) Bhatipali — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhatipali

११५२. (D) Ramkrishna — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramkrishna

११५३. (B) Dashrath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dashrath

११५४. (A) Paoli — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paoli

११५५. (C) Shivnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivnath

११५६. (B) Karmiyan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Karmiyan

११५७. (A) Vishwanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath

११५८. (C) Alay — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Alay

११५९. (A) Shalipani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shalipani

११६०. (D) Darihara — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Darihara

११६१. (A) Dhani and Murari — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhani and Murari

११६२. (A) Santoshmani, Thegan, Gogan, Bhairavan, and Hridaynath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Santoshmani, Thegan, Gogan, Bhairavan, and Hridaynath

११६३. (D) Sarvasva — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarvasva

११६४. (C) Garib — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Garib

११६५. (D) Ruvdev — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ruvdev

११६६. (A) Gusaut — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gusaut

११६७. (B) Vishram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishram

११६८. (B) Ramchandra, Gopal, Achyut, and Parmanand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramchandra, Gopal, Achyut, and Parmanand

११६९. (A) Shivshankar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivshankar

११७०. (A) Balkrishna — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balkrishna

११७१. (C) Naraun — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Naraun

११७२. (A) Indra Kant, Tuchikant, Amikant, and Shivkant — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indra Kant, Tuchikant, Amikant, and Shivkant

११७३. (C) Son. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Son.

११७४. (D) Lakshman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshman.

११७५. (C) Parashurama. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parashurama.

११७६. (C) Parauka. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parauka.

११७७. (D) Mohan Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mohan Singh.

११७८. (D) Naas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Naas.

११७९. (B) Mathura Nath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mathura Nath.

११८०. (B) Kaushiki Dutt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kaushiki Dutt.

११८१. (D) Mukund. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukund.

११८२. (A) Vishnudutt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudutt.

११८३. (B) Chintamani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chintamani.

११८४. (D) Bachruk. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachruk.

११८५. (D) Bachru. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachru.

११८६. (C) Rameshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rameshwar.

११८७. (A) Mukund. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukund.

११८८. (B) Vachaspati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vachaspati.

११८९. (A) Naresh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Naresh.

११९०. (D) Jore. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jore.

११९१. (B) Reve. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Reve.

११९२. (D) Dambhu. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dambhu.

११९३. (A) Devpati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devpati.

११९४. (C) Jase. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jase.

१११५. (C) Narottam. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narottam.

१११६. (D) Ghanashyam. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghanashyam.

१११७. (A) Ratanu. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratanu.

१११८. (A) Jagannath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath.

१११९. (D) Khushilal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khushilal.

१२००. (C) Shivnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivnath.

१२०१. (B) Raghunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath.

१२०२. (C) The sons are Jagdish Singh, Satish Singh, Girish Singh, and Ratish Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Jagdish Singh, Satish Singh, Girish Singh, and Ratish Singh.

१२०३. (C) The sons are Ashutosh Singh and Santosh Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Ashutosh Singh and Santosh Singh.

१२०४. (C) Rohini Raman is the son of Chakrapani and associated with Gonoá¸a Jayashiva. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rohini Raman is the son of Chakrapani and associated with Gonoá¸a Jayashiva.

१२०५. (A) The text identifies Janki as a related figure through the Khoual lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The text identifies Janki as a related figure through the Khoual lineage.

१२०६. (C) Anirudh Singh is identified as the son of Dwarkanath Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anirudh Singh is identified as the son of Dwarkanath Singh.

१२०७. (A) Gonen's son is Mahinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gonen's son is Mahinath.

१२०८. (C) It is associated with the son named Kedabh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It is associated with the son named Kedabh.

१२०९. (D) His son is Deep (from Baheraá¸ hi). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His son is Deep (from Baheraá¸ hi).

१२१०. (B) Their father is Someshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Their father is Someshwar.

१२११. (D) The son of Bechu is Shyamnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son of Bechu is Shyamnath.

१२१२. (D) The sons are Bholanath and Harikrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Bholanath and Harikrishna.

१२१३. (A) The son is Shaktinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Shaktinath.

१२१४. (B) The names include Gulab Singh, Gola Nath Singh, and Jasmanth Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The names include Gulab Singh, Gola Nath Singh, and Jasmanth Singh.

१२१५. (D) The son is Anant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Anant.

१२१६. (B) The son is MM Krishna Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is MM Krishna Singh.

१२१७. (B) The sons include Gopinath Singh, Raghuvir Singh, Jaynath Singh, and Harinath Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons include Gopinath Singh, Raghuvir Singh, Jaynath Singh, and Harinath Singh.

१२१८. (D) The son is Ghananath Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Ghananath Singh.

१२१९. (C) **The father is Jayram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The father is Jayram.

१२२०. (B) **The son is Shishri.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Shishri.

१२२१. (D) **The sons are Gunapati and Khelpati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Gunapati and Khelpati.

१२२२. (D) **The sons are Litan, Suryanandan, Girijanandan, and Shiamanandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Litan, Suryanandan, Girijanandan, and Shiamanandan.

१२२३. (B) **The son is Raghunath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Raghunath.

१२२४. (D) **Her name is Kua.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Her name is Kua.

१२२५. (B) **The sons are Lakshmi Narayan, Jay Narayan, Ati Narayan, and Mod Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Lakshmi Narayan, Jay Narayan, Ati Narayan, and Mod Narayan.

१२२६. (D) **The father is Narapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The father is Narapati.

१२२७. (B) **The son is Pitambar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Pitambar.

१२२८. (B) **The son is Timinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Timinath.

१२२९. (B) **The son is Govindnath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Govindnath Singh.

१२३०. (A) **The father is Anand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The father is Anand.

१२३१. (B) **The sons are Khalatnath Singh, Subodhnath Singh, and Gopalnath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Khalatnath Singh, Subodhnath Singh, and Gopalnath Singh.

१२३२. (A) **The father is Baidyanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The father is Baidyanath.

१२३३. (C) **The son is Lalitnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The son is Lalitnath.

१२३४. (B) **Ranjan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ranjan.

१२३५. (D) **Khauwal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khauwal.

१२३६. (D) **Rananda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rananda.

१२३७. (C) **Manbodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh.

१२३८. (C) **Pali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali.

१२३९. (A) **Thakur Phakchi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thakur Phakchi.

१२४०. (D) **Jajwal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jajwal.

१२४१. (D) **Haridatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haridatta.

१२४२. (D) **Satlakha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satlakha.

१२४३. (B) **Satlakha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satlakha.

१२४४. (A) **Vishnudatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudatta.

१२४५. (D) **Ghananand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghananand.

१२४६. (C) **Valiyas.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Valiyas.

१२४७. (A) **Nath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nath.

१२४८. (A) **Artinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Artinath.

१२४९. (C) Sidiyar Katihar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sidiyar Katihar.

१२५०. (D) Tati Pali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tati Pali.

१२५१. (C) Kisaie. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kisaie.

१२५२. (D) Shashidhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shashidhar.

१२५३. (C) Sodarpur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

१२५४. (B) Manidhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manidhar.

१२५५. (D) Diha Sakuna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Diha Sakuna.

१२५६. (D) Mander. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mander.

१२५७. (B) Andoli Mander. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Andoli Mander.

१२५८. (A) Ramdev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramdev.

१२५९. (D) Karamsiha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Karamsiha.

१२६०. (D) Ramdev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramdev.

१२६१. (B) Parisara. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parisara.

१२६२. (B) Harikesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harikesh.

१२६३. (C) Lala. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lala.

१२६४. (D) Shalipani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shalipani.

१२६५. (B) Dahith. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dahith.

१२६६. (B) Valiyas. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Valiyas.

१२६७. (A) Sodarpur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

१२६८. (D) Kavai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kavai.

१२६९. (B) Pashupati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pashupati.

१२७०. (D) Pahan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pahan.

१२७१. (A) Narapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narapati.

१२७२. (D) Pandua. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pandua.

१२७३. (B) Hari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hari.

१२७४. (D) Satlakha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satlakha.

१२७५. (C) Laxman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxman.

१२७६. (C) Budhwal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Budhwal.

१२७७. (D) Ravesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravesh.

१२७८. (B) Belaunch. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Belaunch.

१२७९. (B) Shambhunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhunath.

१२८०. (D) Khauwal sa Laxmikant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khauwal sa Laxmikant.

१२८१. (A) Anant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anant.

१२८२. (D) Narayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan.

१२८३. **(A) It specifies the ancestral village or origin point (Sams) of the individual or family line.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: It specifies the ancestral village or origin point (Sams) of the individual or family line.

१२८४. **(C) Pali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali.

१२८५. **(D) Sir Ganganath Jha** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sir Ganganath Jha

१२८६. **(B) Lakshmidatta or Keshav.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmidatta or Keshav.

१२८७. **(A) They are his sons (Kumar Jiveshwar Singh and Kumar Sureshwar Singh).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They are his sons (Kumar Jiveshwar Singh and Kumar Sureshwar Singh).

१२८८. **(B) Khaual.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khaual.

१२८९. **(B) Shrinath or Raghunath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrinath or Raghunath.

१२९०. **(B) Suryagan (à¤¸à¥ à¤°à¤—à¤¨).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Suryagan (à¤¸à¥ à¤°à¤—à¤¨).

१२९१. **(D) Vabh Taranand Singh and Vabh Chandrashekhar Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Taranand Singh and Vabh Chandrashekhar Singh.

१२९२. **(C) Vabh Mayanand Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Mayanand Singh.

१२९३. **(C) Vabh Yogeshwar Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Yogeshwar Singh.

१२९४. **(C) Vabh Amritdhari Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Amritdhari Singh.

१२९५. **(A) Vabh Devpati Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Devpati Singh.

१२९६. **(C) Ray Ved Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ray Ved Narayan.

१२९७. **(D) Vabh Ushapathi Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Ushapathi Singh.

१२९८. **(A) Vabh Kirti Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Kirti Singh.

१२९९. **(C) Vabh Dharmapati Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Dharmapati Singh.

१३००. **(B) Vabh Jiveshwar Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Jiveshwar Singh.

१३०१. **(B) Vabh Akeshwar Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Akeshwar Singh.

१३०२. **(A) Vabh Jivanpati Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Jivanpati Singh.

१३०३. **(C) Vabh Yogeshwar Singh and Vabh Tuleshwar Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Yogeshwar Singh and Vabh Tuleshwar Singh.

१३०४. **(C) Vabh Chitrapati Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Chitrapati Singh.

१३०५. **(D) Vabh Ramapati Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Ramapati Singh.

१३०६. (D) Vabh Kirti Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Kirti Singh.

१३०७. (B) Karmiha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Karmiha.

१३०८. (A) Vabh Amarendra Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabh Amarendra Singh.

१३०९. (B) Shatanjeev Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shatanjeev Singh.

१३१०. (B) Kumar Budhanand Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumar Budhanand Singh.

१३११. (B) Sonmani from the Pali lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sonmani from the Pali lineage.

१३१२. (A) Deshpati Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Deshpati Singh.

१३१३. (B) Kashinath, the son of Neelkanth from the Mandar lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kashinath, the son of Neelkanth from the Mandar lineage.

१३१४. (A) Durganand Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Durganand Singh.

१३१५. (C) Giridhari — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Giridhari

१३१६. (B) Lalitnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lalitnath.

१३१७. (D) Chhotaki. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhotaki.

१३१८. (D) Chanak from the Sakrarhi lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chanak from the Sakrarhi lineage.

१३१९. (A) Jagdish. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagdish.

१३२०. (C) Kumudnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumudnath

१३२१. (D) Shambhunandan, Ritunandan, Shankaranandan, Shekharanandan, and Vasantanandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhunandan, Ritunandan, Shankaranandan, Shekharanandan, and Vasantanandan.

१३२२. (C) Lakshminarayan, the son of Vedanarayan from Luam-surgan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshminarayan, the son of Vedanarayan from Luam-surgan.

१३२३. (D) Vijay-shankar Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vijay-shankar Singh.

१३२४. (C) Arunanand, Varunanand, and Prakashanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Arunanand, Varunanand, and Prakashanand.

१३२५. (B) Artha-shankar Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Artha-shankar Singh.

१३२६. (B) Uma-shankar and Jaya-shankar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Uma-shankar and Jaya-shankar.

१३२७. (B) Ashok and Manoj. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ashok and Manoj.

१३२८. (B) Jatanandan, the son of Jivanand from Daridra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jatanandan, the son of Jivanand from Daridra.

१३२९. (C) Kalanath from the Karmiha lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalanath from the Karmiha lineage.

१३३०. (A) Raghunath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath

१३३१. (D) Chhotakani from the Pali lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhotakani from the Pali lineage.

१३३२. (B) **Parashuram** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parashuram

१३३३. (B) **Bheem.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bheem.

१३३४. (A) **Gopinath and Chaturbhuj.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath and Chaturbhuj.

१३३५. (A) **Bholan-ji.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bholan-ji.

१३३६. (B) **Raghunath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath

१३३७. (A) **Gopinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath.

१३३८. (A) **Gosain** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gosain

१३३९. (C) **Damru-pati Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damru-pati Singh.

१३४०. (B) **Thakur Ratighar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thakur Ratighar.

१३४१. (C) **Bhikhari.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikhari.

१३४२. (C) **Ratighar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratighar.

१३४३. (D) **Thakur Narapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thakur Narapati.

१३४४. (A) **Bacharu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bacharu.

१३४५. (A) **Indrapat.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indrapat.

१३४६. (D) **Raghuram and Rameshwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghuram and Rameshwar.

१३४७. (B) **Satlakha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satlakha.

१३४८. (C) **Alay.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Alay.

१३४९. (D) **Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan.

१३५०. (A) **Purnanand and Hiranand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purnanand and Hiranand.

१३५१. (C) **Jagati Pauli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagati Pauli.

१३५२. (A) **Ram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ram.

१३५३. (B) **Jor.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jor.

१३५४. (D) **Narhari and Janardan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narhari and Janardan.

१३५५. (B) **Mahishipali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahishipali.

१३५६. (D) **Vishnupat.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnupat.

१३५७. (D) **Harishwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harishwar.

१३५८. (A) **Kamali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamali.

१३५९. (C) **Dinanath, Chandranath, Dharmanath, and Durganath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dinanath, Chandranath, Dharmanath, and Durganath.

१३६०. (D) **Labhatan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Labhatan.

१३६१. (B) **Raghunath and Prabhunath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath and Prabhunath.

१३६२. (C) **Ramdhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramdhar.

१३६३. (C) **Rai Lall.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rai Lall.

१३६४. (B) **Bandhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bandhu.

१३६५. (A) **Raghunath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath.

१३६६. (B) **Tularam and Motiram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tularam and Motiram.

१३६७. (C) **Loknath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Loknath.

१३६८. (A) **Gulli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gulli.

१३६९. (D) **Bhushan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhushan.

१३७०. (B) **Babulal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babulal.

१३७१. (C) **Nanbh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nanbh.

१३७२. (A) **Bala.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bala.

१३७३. (A) **Haripani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haripani.

१३७४. (B) **Hridayamani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hridayamani.

१३७५. (D) **Balmukund.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balmukund.

१३७६. (B) **Pan Bhola.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pan Bhola.

१३७७. (D) **Vachaspati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vachaspati.

१३७८. (C) **Durvaran and Baidyanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Durvaran and Baidyanath.

१३७९. (C) **Lakshmidatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmidatta.

१३८०. (A) **Kirtinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kirtinath.

१३८१. (A) **Pashupati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pashupati.

१३८२. (C) **Devnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnath.

१३८३. (A) **Pan Muni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pan Muni.

१३८४. (B) **Pan Muni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pan Muni.

१३८५. (D) **Mahesh Kant.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesh Kant.

१३८६. (D) **Vishwanath, Kalanath, and Baidyanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath, Kalanath, and Baidyanath.

१३८७. (B) **Yogamani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yogamani.

१३८८. (A) **Triveni Kant, Tara Kant, Ganesh Kant, Shura Kant, and Vijay Kant.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Triveni Kant, Tara Kant, Ganesh Kant, Shura Kant, and Vijay Kant.

१३८९. (B) **Suphal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Suphal.

१३९०. (C) **Pan Shivanandan and Pan Raghunandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pan Shivanandan and Pan Raghunandan.

१३९१. (B) **Prannath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prannath.

१३९२. (B) **Hemdatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hemdatta.

१३९३. (B) **Vishnudatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudatta.

१३९४. (B) **Shilanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shilanath.

१३९५. (C) **Vishwanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

१३९६. (B) **Bavunandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bavunandan.

१३९७. (C) **Vasudev, Laksheshwar, and Vighneshwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vasudev, Laksheshwar, and Vighneshwar.

१३९८. (A) **Parameshwari Datta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parameshwari Datta.

१३९९. (C) **Vishnudatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudatta.

१४००. (D) **Shyam.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyam.

१४०१. (A) **Yashodhara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yashodhara.

१४०२. (C) **Hemkar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hemkar.

१४०३. (C) **Vaiju.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaiju.

१४०४. (A) **Hridyagarbha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hridyagarbha.

१४०५. (D) **Nathubh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nathubh.

१४०६. (D) **Shridatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shridatta.

१४०७. (B) **Manbodh and Subodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh and Subodh.

१४०८. (B) **Vishram and Vauri.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishram and Vauri.

१४०९. (D) **Dabhulak.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dabhulak.

१४१०. (D) **Gonod.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gonod.

१४११. (A) **Jayashiva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayashiva.

१४१२. (B) **Achal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Achal.

१४१३. (D) **Shitla Datta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shitla Datta.

१४१४. (B) **Jivanath and Janakinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivanath and Janakinath.

१४१५. (D) **Larvai.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Larvai.

१४१६. (D) **Shalipani and Shiva.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shalipani and Shiva.

१४१७. (D) **Shubhi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shubhi.

१४१८. (A) **Devaki.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devaki.

१४१९. (A) **Sundar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sundar.

१४२०. (D) **Bhairav.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairav.

१४२१. (A) **Jayaram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayaram.

१४२२. (B) **Bhavanand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanand.

१४२३. (D) **Bhairav.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairav.

१४२४. (C) **Hari.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hari.

१४२५. (B) **Raghupati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghupati.

१४२६. (C) **Revatinath, Thothi, Chunnilal, and Teknath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Revatinath, Thothi, Chunnilal, and Teknath.

१४२७. (B) **Bhavanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanath.

१४२८. **(A) Manghan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manghan.

१४२९. **(D) Kirtinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kirtinath.

१४३०. **(D) Hemnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hemnath.

१४३१. **(B) Bubinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bubinath.

१४३२. **(A) Kalidash.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalidash.

१४३३. **(A) Udhay.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Udhay.

१४३४. **(B) Brahmapur Mandar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Brahmapur Mandar.

१४३५. **(B) Mohan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mohan.

१४३६. **(D) Nandan and Purushottam.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandan and Purushottam.

१४३७. **(D) Purushottam.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purushottam.

१४३८. **(B) Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan.

१४३९. **(D) Triptinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Triptinath.

१४४०. **(D) Chikabh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chikabh.

१४४१. **(C) Hriday Sukh Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hriday Sukh Thakur.

१४४२. **(D) Shrinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrinath.

१४४३. **(D) Ramdev and Raghudev.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramdev and Raghudev.

१४४४. **(B) Bhavdev.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavdev.

१४४५. **(B) Ramchandra.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramchandra.

१४४६. **(A) Kamal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamal.

१४४७. **(D) Balram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balram.

१४४८. **(C) Haripati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haripati.

१४४९. **(B) Chakrapani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chakrapani.

१४५०. **(D) Nath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nath.

१४५१. **(D) Raiya and Ghaiya.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raiya and Ghaiya.

१४५२. **(B) Ravinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravinath.

१४५३. **(A) Mohan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mohan.

१४५४. **(A) Gopinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath.

१४५५. **(A) Hirananda, Dharani, and Nilkanth.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hirananda, Dharani, and Nilkanth.

१४५६. **(A) Bodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodh.

१४५७. **(A) Hiya.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hiya.

१४५८. **(A) Abhiram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Abhiram.

१४५९. **(A) Ramkrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramkrishna.

१४६०. **(D) Lakshmikant.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmikant.

१४६१. (A) Vishow. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishow.

१४६२. (C) Chintamani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chintamani.

१४६३. (D) Ghora. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghora.

१४६४. (C) Raiyaram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raiyaram.

१४६५. (D) Narayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan.

१४६६. (C) Bandi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bandi.

१४६७. (A) Jagdish. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagdish.

१४६८. (A) Shaktinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shaktinath.

१४६९. (D) Darhi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Darhi.

१४७०. (C) Dharmanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dharmanath.

१४७१. (D) Jaydev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaydev.

१४७२. (A) Tripuroli Naun. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tripuroli Naun.

१४७३. (C) Kundana. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kundana.

१४७४. (B) Suresh and Shailesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Suresh and Shailesh.

१४७५. (B) Siholi Mandar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Siholi Mandar.

१४७६. (B) Paltan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paltan.

१४७७. (D) Rukminidatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rukminidatt.

१४७८. (C) Prannath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prannath.

१४७९. (B) Nandmohan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandmohan.

१४८०. (A) Keshav and Janardun. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Keshav and Janardun.

१४८१. (A) Mandar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandar.

१४८२. (B) Vishwanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

१४८३. (C) Devnandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnandan.

१४८४. (B) Budhwal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Budhwal.

१४८५. (A) Ghaneshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghaneshwar.

१४८६. (B) Garinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Garinath.

१४८७. (B) Kamnath, Mayanath, and Abhaynath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamnath, Mayanath, and Abhaynath.

१४८८. (A) Apooch. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Apooch.

१४८९. (D) Yupat. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yupat.

१४९०. (B) Hariam. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hariam.

१४९१. (D) Vijaynath and Shashinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vijaynath and Shashinath.

१४९२. (A) Harihi Nath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harihi Nath.

१४९३. (B) Jaikrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaikrishna.

१४९४. (D) Kunjnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kunjnath.

१४९५. (A) Sameer. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sameer.

१४९६. (C) Umarunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umarunath.

१४९७. (D) Meghnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Meghnath.

१४९८. (C) Umesh, Bhimnath, and Indranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umesh, Bhimnath, and Indranath.

१४९९. (D) Mahendra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahendra.

१५००. (B) Dhiranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhiranath.

१५०१. (B) Devnand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnand.

१५०२. (D) Vasudev, Kamdev, and Jaydev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vasudev, Kamdev, and Jaydev.

१५०३. (B) Jaydev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaydev.

१५०४. (B) Mahajani Pur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahajani Pur.

१५०५. (A) Devanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devanand.

१५०६. (A) Lalit Lal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lalit Lal.

१५०७. (A) Hema. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hema.

१५०८. (B) Bhavanidatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanidatt.

१५०९. (A) Koskiriman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Koskiriman.

१५१०. (A) Leelanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Leelanath.

१५११. (A) Ambika Raman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ambika Raman.

१५१२. (B) Sachi Raman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sachi Raman.

१५१३. (A) Kaliraman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kaliraman.

१५१४. (B) Ganesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh.

१५१५. (A) Chandra Gopal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandra Gopal.

१५१६. (D) Sitaram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sitaram.

१५१७. (A) Mahesh, Ganesh, Naresh, and Suresh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesh, Ganesh, Naresh, and Suresh.

१५१८. (D) Shambhunath alias Baldev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhunath alias Baldev.

१५१९. (C) Chief Engineer. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chief Engineer.

१५२०. (A) Shivnath and Bhavnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivnath and Bhavnath.

१५२१. (C) Bheshnath (alias Kalin). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bheshnath (alias Kalin).

१५२२. (C) Kumar Kamalanand Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumar Kamalanand Singh.

१५२३. (A) Nityanand Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nityanand Singh.

१५२४. (D) Purivya. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purivya.

१५२५. (D) Raghav. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghav.

१५२६. (B) Kanhai, Ganganath, and Hemnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kanhai, Ganganath, and Hemnath.

१५२७. (C) Murari (alias Premnath) and Manohari (alias Mahinath). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Murari (alias Premnath) and Manohari (alias Mahinath).

१५२८. (B) Maho Jaynath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maho Jaynath.

१५२९. (D) Kashinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kashinath.

१५३०. (B) Kalanath, Indranath, Punyanath, and Machinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalanath, Indranath, Punyanath, and Machinath.

१५३१. (C) Lalitnath, Parthivnath, and Maynath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lalitnath, Parthivnath, and Maynath.

१५३२. (C) Ravindranath and Narendranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravindranath and Narendranath.

१५३३. (D) M.M. Shashthinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: M.M. Shashthinath.

१५३४. (C) Vaiya. Punyanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaiya. Punyanath.

१५३५. (B) Amarnath, Mohan, and Bodhnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amarnath, Mohan, and Bodhnath.

१५३६. (B) Maho Gotrupnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maho Gotrupnath.

१५३७. (A) Rewanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rewanath.

१५३८. (C) Satish Chandra, Harish Chandra, and Ganesh Chandra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satish Chandra, Harish Chandra, and Ganesh Chandra.

१५३९. (A) Bholanand, Jhotan (alias Kamalanand), and Kali (alias Krishnanand). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bholanand, Jhotan (alias Kamalanand), and Kali (alias Krishnanand).

१५४०. (B) Hari Narayan and Laxmi Narayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hari Narayan and Laxmi Narayan.

१५४१. (C) Hari Narayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hari Narayan.

१५४२. (D) Vishwanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

१५४३. (D) Shyamnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyamnath.

१५४४. (D) Kishore (alias Matidatta). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kishore (alias Matidatta).

१५४५. (B) M.M. Devendra (alias Balakrishna) and Mahendra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: M.M. Devendra (alias Balakrishna) and Mahendra.

१५४६. (C) M.M. Devendra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: M.M. Devendra.

१५४७. (D) Bucha (alias Kishorenath). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bucha (alias Kishorenath).

१५४८. (B) Hira and Vinod. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hira and Vinod.

१५४९. (B) Jivesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivesh.

१५५०. (A) Vijay and Ajay. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vijay and Ajay.

१५५१. (D) Mahendra (alias Mahi). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahendra (alias Mahi).

१५५२. (A) Prof. Govind. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prof. Govind.

१५५३. (C) Prof. Jagdish. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prof. Jagdish.

१५५४. (A) Ramkrishna and Jaykrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramkrishna and Jaykrishna.

१५५५. (D) Devnath and Thatkan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnath and Thatkan.

१५५६. (D) Devesh, Shailesh, and Mithilesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devesh, Shailesh, and Mithilesh.

१५५७. (A) Gopinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath.

१५५८. (A) Achyutanand and Nandlal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Achyutanand and Nandlal.

१५५९. (D) Shivanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivanand.

१५६०. (B) Vaiya. Shobhanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaiya. Shobhanath.

१५६१. (D) The genealogical records and lineages of Maithil Brahmins. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The genealogical records and lineages of Maithil Brahmins.

१५६२. (A) A sub-branch or supplementary genealogical note within a lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: A sub-branch or supplementary genealogical note within a lineage.

१५६३. (A) Kachua. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kachua.

१५६४. (D) Kanhuli. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kanhuli.

१५६५. (D) Sarisab (Sodarpur). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarisab (Sodarpur).

१५६६. (D) Sodarpur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

१५६७. (A) Mahishi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahishi.

१५६८. (D) Isahpur Pali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Isahpur Pali.

१५६९. (D) Dr Vibhutinath Jha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dr Vibhutinath Jha.

१५७०. (C) Yashodanand and Lilanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yashodanand and Lilanand.

१५७१. (C) Mangarouni. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mangarouni.

१५७२. (C) Ganesh Jha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh Jha.

१५७३. (B) Vachaspati Jha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vachaspati Jha.

१५७४. (B) Bhikari and Fakir. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikari and Fakir.

१५७५. (A) Isahpur Pali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Isahpur Pali.

१५७६. (A) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

१५७७. (C) Purandhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purandhar.

१५७८. (A) Mahishi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahishi.

१५७९. (C) Krishnanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnanand.

१५८०. **(D) Mahishi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahishi.

१५८१. **(B) Khandabala.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khandabala.

१५८२. **(C) Maheshnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maheshnath.

१५८३. **(B) Vanshidhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vanshidhar.

१५८४. **(D) Kulmani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kulmani.

१५८५. **(D) Digaundh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Digaundh.

१५८६. **(D) Mahavir, Motinandan, Devkinandan, and Mayanandana.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahavir, Motinandan, Devkinandan, and Mayanandana.

१५८७. **(D) Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dr Sir Ganganath Jha.

१५८८. **(A) Shivdatt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivdatt.

१५८९. **(D) Professor Vishveshwar Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Professor Vishveshwar Jha.

१५९०. **(D) Mahishi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahishi.

१५९१. **(B) Durganath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Durganath.

१५९२. **(C) Sarisab.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarisab.

१५९३. **(C) Varinath Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Varinath Jha.

१५९४. **(B) Ujan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ujan.

१५९५. **(A) Lekhdatt and Anantanand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lekhdatt and Anantanand.

१५९६. **(D) Krishnanand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnanand.

१५९७. **(A) Katka and Gangoli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Katka and Gangoli.

१५९८. **(B) Bhavnath Suta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavnath Suta.

१५९९. **(B) Jayanandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayanandan.

१६००. **(C) Girjanath and Ishnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Girjanath and Ishnath.

१६०१. **(A) Krishnaeshwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnaeshwar.

१६०२. **(D) Shyamnath, Hiranath, Taranath, and Chandranath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyamnath, Hiranath, Taranath, and Chandranath.

१६०३. **(C) Tanranath Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tanranath Jha.

१६०४. **(A) Umanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath.

१६०५. **(A) Fakir.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Fakir.

१६०६. **(B) Ajuman, Videshwar, and Faturi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ajuman, Videshwar, and Faturi.

१६०७. **(C) Eknath, Satinath, and Tejnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Eknath, Satinath, and Tejnath.

१६०८. **(C) Maninath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maninath.

१६०९. (A) Matinath, Yoganath, and Amritnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Matinath, Yoganath, and Amritnath.

१६१०. (B) Tejnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tejnath.

१६११. (B) Kamalnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamalnath.

१६१२. (D) Phalgun, Ajuman, and Lotna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Phalgun, Ajuman, and Lotna.

१६१३. (B) Vacha, Kanhai, Gopi, and Govinda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vacha, Kanhai, Gopi, and Govinda.

१६१४. (D) Shrikrishna and Jaikrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrikrishna and Jaikrishna.

१६१५. (A) Yogkrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yogkrishna.

१६१६. (C) Bhavanurami, Amritnath, Kulmani, Mathuranath, and Gopinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanurami, Amritnath, Kulmani, Mathuranath, and Gopinath.

१६१७. (A) Rami. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rami.

१६१८. (A) Parshumani and Raghuvir. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parshumani and Raghuvir.

१६१९. (C) Tirthmani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tirthmani.

१६२०. (D) Sevanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sevanath.

१६२१. (C) Umesh, Sushil, Bindunath, and Yoganath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umesh, Sushil, Bindunath, and Yoganath.

१६२२. (C) Devnath and Teknath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnath and Teknath.

१६२३. (C) Umanath and Vishwanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath and Vishwanath.

१६२४. (A) Thithar and Yunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thithar and Yunath.

१६२५. (D) Anand, Govind, Haridev, Sukhdev, and Jaidev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anand, Govind, Haridev, Sukhdev, and Jaidev.

१६२६. (D) Sushilnath, Bhaktinath, Ashoknath, Vijaynath, and Jitunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sushilnath, Bhaktinath, Ashoknath, Vijaynath, and Jitunath.

१६२७. (D) Muktinath, Bednath, Buddhinath, Siddhinath, and Riddhinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muktinath, Bednath, Buddhinath, Siddhinath, and Riddhinath.

१६२८. (A) Muktinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muktinath.

१६२९. (A) Taranath, Bhola (Tulanath), and Nena (Harinath). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Taranath, Bhola (Tulanath), and Nena (Harinath).

१६३०. (C) Meghanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Meghanath.

१६३१. (C) Harshnath and Gopinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harshnath and Gopinath.

१६३२. (B) Kumudnath and Dinanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumudnath and Dinanath.

१६३३. (D) Goshai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Goshai.

१६३४. (C) Damodar and Ugari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar and Ugari.

१६३५. (B) Muktinath and Pulakit. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muktinath and Pulakit.

१६३६. (A) Yantranath, Matinath, Punyanath, and Tejnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yantranath, Matinath, Punyanath, and Tejnath.

१६३७. (A) Chandranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandranath.

१६३८. (B) Ranglal and Nirmlal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ranglal and Nirmlal.

१६३९. (A) Urbidhar and Giridhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Urbidhar and Giridhar.

१६४०. (C) Kirtidhar and Bhagavandatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kirtidhar and Bhagavandatt.

१६४१. (A) The Ujan branch from the Ruchauli lineage. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Ujan branch from the Ruchauli lineage.

१६४२. (A) Haritrashva. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haritrashva.

१६४३. (A) Kulapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kulapati.

१६४४. (D) Narsingh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narsingh.

१६४५. (D) Manbodh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh.

१६४६. (A) Pitambar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pitambar.

१६४७. (D) Nariun. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nariun.

१६४८. (C) Narayan Datta (or Bhavani Datta). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan Datta (or Bhavani Datta).

१६४९. (C) Pyarelal (or Shridatta). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pyarelal (or Shridatta).

१६५०. (A) Raghunath and Shyamlal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath and Shyamlal.

१६५१. (B) Nariun. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nariun.

१६५२. (B) Indranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indranath.

१६५३. (C) Bhaveshwar Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaveshwar Singh.

१६५४. (B) Veni and Batuki. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Veni and Batuki.

१६५५. (D) Khowal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khowal.

१६५६. (A) Bhayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhayan.

१६५७. (B) Sarisab. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarisab.

१६५८. (A) Guruanand (or Dharmanath). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Guruanand (or Dharmanath).

१६५९. (D) Khandavala. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khandavala.

१६६०. (D) Murlidhar and Shankardatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Murlidhar and Shankardatta.

१६६१. (A) Kumudnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumudnath.

१६६२. (C) Jagannath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath.

१६६३. (C) Sodipur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodipur.

१६६४. (A) Nanku Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nanku Singh.

१६६५. (D) Laturi (or Bachchu). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laturi (or Bachchu).

१६६६. (C) Harishchandra Mishra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harishchandra Mishra.

१६६७. (C) Girindranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Girindranath.

१६६८. (A) Dhodhi (alias Chhanath). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhodhi (alias Chhanath).

१६६९. (C) Babu Krishnanand Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babu Krishnanand Singh.

१६७०. (D) Paricheta Devanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paricheta Devanand.

१६७१. (A) Vishwanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

१६७२. (D) Upendra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Upendra.

१६७३. (C) Nagendra and Lilanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagendra and Lilanand.

१६७४. (A) Markandeya. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Markandeya.

१६७५. (B) Santosh and Ruchal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Santosh and Ruchal.

१६७६. (A) Rurdev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rurdev.

१६७७. (D) Ganga. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganga.

१६७८. (B) Lulli, Chunni, Visani, and a fourth implied by the group. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lulli, Chunni, Visani, and a fourth implied by the group.

१६७९. (C) Nandishwar and Hariheshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandishwar and Hariheshwar.

१६८०. (A) Bachir. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachir.

१६८१. (A) Sitanath and Sachinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sitanath and Sachinath.

१६८२. (B) Ganeshiswar and Satishwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganeshiswar and Satishwar.

१६८३. (D) Kumar Vishweshwar Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumar Vishweshwar Singh.

१६८४. (B) Babulal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babulal.

१६८५. (C) Kedar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kedar.

१६८६. (D) Umanath and Jayanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath and Jayanath.

१६८७. (D) Shivnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivnath.

१६८८. (A) Ganganath and Lalitnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganganath and Lalitnath.

१६८९. (D) Hridayphul. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hridayphul.

१६९०. (B) Modnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Modnath.

१६९१. (B) Umanath, Bhavnath, and Laxminath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath, Bhavnath, and Laxminath.

१६९२. (D) Jagdish and Keshav. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagdish and Keshav.

१६९३. (D) Lekhnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lekhnath.

१६९४. (D) Vishnudatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudatta.

१६९५. (A) Shivnarayan and Suryanarayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivnarayan and Suryanarayan.

१६९६. (A) Kanhai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kanhai.

१६९७. (B) Baiju. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baiju.

१६९८. (C) Rishinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rishinath.

१६९९. (B) Tejnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tejnath.

१७००. (D) Panchanand and Shrimohan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Panchanand and Shrimohan.

१७०१. (B) Shri Nandan Singh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shri Nandan Singh.

१७०२. (B) Muninath and Umanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muninath and Umanath.

१७०३. (C) Mimirnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mimirnath.

१७०४. (A) Chumman and Kumudnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chumman and Kumudnath.

१७०५. (C) Mandi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandi.

१७०६. (D) Bhupnarayan, Yugnarayan, and Yajnanarayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhupnarayan, Yugnarayan, and Yajnanarayan.

१७०७. (D) Vidyanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyanath.

१७०८. (C) Vidyanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyanath.

१७०९. (A) The family of Ram, son of Thakur Hari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The family of Ram, son of Thakur Hari.

१७१०. (A) Ramgovind and Harigovind. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramgovind and Harigovind.

१७११. (C) Harigovind. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harigovind.

१७१२. (C) Parashar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parashar.

१७१३. (B) Ratnananda, Hirananda, and Medhananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratnananda, Hirananda, and Medhananda.

१७१४. (A) Gunananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gunananda.

१७१५. (C) Maniknandan and Motinandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maniknandan and Motinandan.

१७१६. (D) Phalananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Phalananda.

१७१७. (B) Bodhananda and Dolananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodhananda and Dolananda.

१७१८. (A) Tarananda and Ambikananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tarananda and Ambikananda.

१७१९. (A) Bhimananda and Medhananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhimananda and Medhananda.

१७२०. (D) Lekhananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lekhananda.

१७२१. (B) Babu Lokananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babu Lokananda.

१७२२. (B) Vinodananda and Shivananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vinodananda and Shivananda.

१७२३. (C) Krishnananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnananda.

१७२४. (C) Krishnananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnananda.

१७२५. (A) Devananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devananda.

१७२६. (A) Baldev and Vijay. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baldev and Vijay.

१७२७. (A) Bankhandi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bankhandi.

१७२८. (C) Vabuan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabuan.

१७२९. (A) Bhailal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhailal.

१७३०. (B) Gopal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopal.

१७३१. (A) Jivanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivanath.

१७३२. (D) Yunnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yunnath.

१७३३. (D) Lala. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lala.

१७३४. (B) Harshanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harshanath.

१७३५. (C) Bhuvanath and Jayanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhuvanath and Jayanath.

१७३६. (C) Bhuvanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhuvanath.

१७३७. (D) Narayani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayani.

१७३८. (D) Chitrapati and Damodar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chitrapati and Damodar.

१७३९. (B) Kirtinath and Harinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kirtinath and Harinath.

१७४०. (A) Ugranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ugranath.

१७४१. (D) Kishorenath and Lilanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kishorenath and Lilanath.

१७४२. (A) Khagpati and Raghupati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khagpati and Raghupati.

१७४३. (B) Vachak. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vachak.

१७४४. (C) Haripati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haripati.

१७४५. (A) Vuchi and Mukunda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vuchi and Mukunda.

१७४६. (D) **Bhola and Ramesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhola and Ramesh.

१७४७. (A) **Jaykrishna and Amritkrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaykrishna and Amritkrishna.

१७४८. (C) **Janardana.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janardana.

१७४९. (A) **Bhaktinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaktinath.

१७५०. (D) **Nandipati and Chatrapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandipati and Chatrapati.

१७५१. (B) **Tulapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tulapati.

१७५२. (A) **Ramananda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramananda.

१७५३. (B) **Yugandhara, Bhola, and Kantuka.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yugandhara, Bhola, and Kantuka.

१७५४. (A) **Devananda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devananda.

१७५५. (C) **Bahu Bhashavid (Polyglot) and Sahityakar (Litterateur).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bahu Bhashavid (Polyglot) and Sahityakar (Litterateur).

१७५६. (C) **Vishnupati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnupati.

१७५७. (A) **Vaiyakarana Jivanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaiyakarana Jivanath.

१७५८. (B) **Babu Vijaynath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babu Vijaynath Singh.

१७५९. (C) **Pramod, Subodh, Kamod, Bheshnath, Bhavanath, and Lekhnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pramod, Subodh, Kamod, Bheshnath, Bhavanath, and Lekhnath.

१७६०. (D) **Suman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Suman.

१७६१. (B) **Latdu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Latdu.

१७६२. (A) **Indranath and Chandranath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indranath and Chandranath.

१७६३. (D) **Khandwala.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khandwala.

१७६४. (C) **Bihari Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bihari Singh.

१७६५. (A) **Karmaha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Karmaha.

१७६६. (D) **Manipati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manipati.

१७६७. (C) **Irauri.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Irauri.

१७६८. (B) **Budhwal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Budhwal.

१७६९. (C) **Punyapati, Thakurpati, and Mahavir.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Punyapati, Thakurpati, and Mahavir.

१७७०. (B) **Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

१७७१. (C) **Irauri.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Irauri.

१७७२. (C) **Sone.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sone.

१७७३. (A) **Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

१७७४. (A) **Shivshankar and Vishnu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivshankar and Vishnu.

१७७५. (A) **Budhwal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Budhwal.

१७७६. (D) **Irauri.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Irauri.

१७७७. (D) **Modapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Modapati.

१७७८. (D) **Bhairavdatta, Chintamani, and Chhotkani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairavdatta, Chintamani, and Chhotkani.

१७७९. (C) **Narayan Ji.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan Ji.

१७८०. (C) **Lakshmikant and Shri Dev.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmikant and Shri Dev.

१७८१. (D) **Harinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinath.

१७८२. (A) **Sarvajeet Singh, the son of Kamal Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarvajeet Singh, the son of Kamal Singh.

१७८३. (B) **Dinanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dinanath.

१७८४. (A) **Tejnanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tejnanath.

१७८५. (C) **Devidutt, the son of Bhawanidutt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devidutt, the son of Bhawanidutt.

१७८६. (D) **Ghanghi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghanghi.

१७८७. (B) **Maninath, the son of Dharmanath from Khandabala.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maninath, the son of Dharmanath from Khandabala.

१७८८. (A) **Manihar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manihar.

१७८९. (B) **Parashuram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parashuram.

१७९०. (A) **Taranath, Dharmnath, and Bhagiratha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Taranath, Dharmnath, and Bhagiratha.

१७९१. (D) **Buddhinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Buddhinath.

१७९२. (B) **Thethai, the son of Bhawanidutt from Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thethai, the son of Bhawanidutt from Sodarpur.

१७९३. (D) **Harshanath and Munika.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harshanath and Munika.

१७९४. (C) **Vishnu Singh's son Chandreshwar Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnu Singh's son Chandreshwar Singh.

१७९५. (A) **Mithilesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mithilesh.

१७९६. (A) **Rathikanth, the son of Harikanth.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rathikanth, the son of Harikanth.

१७९७. (B) **Bhagwat Narayan, the son of Chiranjiv from Tisaunt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagwat Narayan, the son of Chiranjiv from Tisaunt.

१७९८. (A) **Nityanand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nityanand.

१७९९. (D) **Vidyaman, the son of Lulli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyaman, the son of Lulli.

१८००. (D) **Vaidyanath Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaidyanath Jha.

१८०१. (D) **Dayanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dayanath.

१८०२. (C) **Vishvanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishvanath.

१८०३. (B) **Purandar (Tejnanath) and Phude (Ganganath).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purandar (Tejnanath) and Phude (Ganganath).

१८०४. (A) **Punyanath and Kamalanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Punyanath and Kamalanath.

१८०५. (C) **Jayanath, the son of Khaganath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayanath, the son of Khaganath.

१८०६. (D) **Bholanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bholanath.

१८०७. (C) **Tejnanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tejnanath.

१८०८. (A) **Jagannath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath.

१८०९. (A) **Manohar and Chumman (Vabu).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manohar and Chumman (Vabu).

१८१०. (D) **Vabu Chumman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabu Chumman.

१८११. (D) **Pachkaudi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pachkaudi.

१८१२. (B) **Taranath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Taranath.

१८१३. (D) **Prannath, the son of Maninath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prannath, the son of Maninath.

१८१४. (C) **Bholanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bholanath.

१८१५. (D) **Dharmanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dharmanath.

१८१६. (C) **Damodar, the son of Manibhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar, the son of Manibhar.

१८१७. (C) **Motinand, the son of Nityanand from Darihara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Motinand, the son of Nityanand from Darihara.

१८१८. (C) **The Sodarpur Sakhi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Sodarpur Sakhi.

१८१९. (D) **Raghunandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunandan.

१८२०. (C) **Baldev Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baldev Narayan.

१८२१. (B) **Harinarayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinarayan.

१८२२. (D) **Ramendranarayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramendranarayan.

१८२३. (B) **Umanand Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanand Narayan.

१८२४. (A) **Sanjeev and Sameer.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sanjeev and Sameer.

१८२५. (A) **Dakshanand Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dakshanand Narayan.

१८२६. (C) **Vidyapati Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyapati Singh.

१८२७. (C) **Shobhakar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shobhakar.

१८२८. (C) **Haranath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haranath.

१८२९. (D) **Kishornath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kishornath.

१८३०. **(B) Dinanath and Khelnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dinanath and Khelnath.

१८३१. **(A) Muktinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muktinath.

१८३२. **(A) Vishwanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

१८३३. **(A) Lekhnath and Damodar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lekhnath and Damodar.

१८३४. **(B) Vidyakar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyakar.

१८३५. **(D) Prof. Hetukar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prof. Hetukar.

१८३६. **(C) Tejkar and Kar (unspecified).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tejkar and Kar (unspecified).

१८३७. **(A) Lilakar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lilakar.

१८३८. **(D) Prabhakar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prabhakar.

१८३९. **(B) Ramesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramesh.

१८४०. **(C) Dr Amarnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dr Amarnath.

१८४१. **(D) Mohan Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mohan Singh.

१८४२. **(C) Kishor Singh and Mukund Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kishor Singh and Mukund Singh.

१८४३. **(A) Dayanath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dayanath Singh.

१८४४. **(D) Gopinath and Raghuvir Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath and Raghuvir Singh.

१८४५. **(A) Ruchinath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ruchinath Singh.

१८४६. **(D) Shashinath and Bholanath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shashinath and Bholanath Singh.

१८४७. **(C) Bhimnath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhimnath Singh.

१८४८. **(C) Govindnath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Govindnath Singh.

१८४९. **(D) Abhayanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Abhayanath.

१८५०. **(A) Chetnath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chetnath Singh.

१८५१. **(C) Prof. Bhaktinath, Raghunath, and Chhatranath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prof. Bhaktinath, Raghunath, and Chhatranath Singh.

१८५२. **(D) Hemanath Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hemanath Singh.

१८५३. **(C) Lokinath Singh Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lokinath Singh Thakur.

१८५४. **(C) Kamalnath Singh Thakur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamalnath Singh Thakur.

१८५५. **(C) Chandan Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandan Singh.

१८५६. **(B) Ishanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ishanath.

१८५७. **(C) Bholanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bholanath.

१८५८. **(B) Vishwanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

१८५९. (C) **Vedidhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vedidhar.

१८६०. (D) **Ramesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramesh.

१८६१. (C) **The Nagaram branch of lineages.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The Nagaram branch of lineages.

१८६२. (B) **Sandahpur to Singhwara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sandahpur to Singhwara.

१८६३. (B) **Vinnu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vinnu.

१८६४. (D) **Nageshwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nageshwar.

१८६५. (B) **Belunch.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Belunch.

१८६६. (C) **Vamsidhar and Yogindro.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vamsidhar and Yogindro.

१८६७. (C) **Ramanjeet and Ravindranath (identified by alias Raman Ji).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramanjeet and Ravindranath (identified by alias Raman Ji).

१८६८. (A) **Sandahpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sandahpur.

१८६९. (B) **Narapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narapati.

१८७०. (A) **Dhanukdhari and Dharnidhara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhanukdhari and Dharnidhara.

१८७१. (B) **Anita.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anita.

१८७२. (A) **Jai Krishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jai Krishna.

१८७३. (D) **Rahua.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rahua.

१८७४. (A) **Batesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Batesh.

१८७५. (D) **Ravindranath and Ramanjeet.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravindranath and Ramanjeet.

१८७६. (D) **Vishram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishram.

१८७७. (D) **Shyamnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyamnath.

१८७८. (B) **Munindranarayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Munindranarayan.

१८७९. (B) **Munindranarayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Munindranarayan.

१८८०. (D) **Kedarnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kedarnath.

१८८१. (D) **Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath.

१८८२. (B) **Muktinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muktinath.

१८८३. (A) **Umesh (alias Vachcha).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umesh (alias Vachcha).

१८८४. (B) **Chandidatt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandidatt.

१८८५. (C) **Krishnakant.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnakant.

१८८६. (A) **Umesh and Bhavesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umesh and Bhavesh.

१८८७. (D) **Shivanandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivanandan.

१८८८. (A) **Sarvanarayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarvanarayan.

१८८९. (C) Batuhan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Batuhan.

१८९०. (C) Chhatkauri. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhatkauri.

१८९१. (D) Bavuni. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bavuni.

१८९२. (D) Harpathi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harpathi.

१८९३. (B) Harivandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harivandan.

१८९४. (A) Khangur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khangur.

१८९५. (A) Khatar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khatar.

१८९६. (A) Prabhakar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prabhakar

१८९७. (B) Bhawanidatta — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhawanidatta

१८९८. (B) Pa. Luchai — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pa. Luchai

१८९९. (A) Modnath and Mukundo — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Modnath and Mukundo

१९००. (A) Chandranand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandranand

१९०१. (B) Shamanand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shamanand

१९०२. (B) Anantlal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anantlal

१९०३. (D) Tatikeshwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tatikeshwar

१९०४. (A) Choke — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Choke

१९०५. (B) Lekheshwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lekheshwar

१९०६. (C) Faturan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Faturan

१९०७. (A) Ramlal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramlal

१९०८. (D) Lakshmikanth and Umakanth — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmikanth and Umakanth

१९०९. (D) Parshi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parshi

१९१०. (D) Machir — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Machir

१९११. (C) Nandkishore — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandkishore

१९१२. (C) Nehanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nehanath

१९१३. (D) Bhaiu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiu

१९१४. (D) Ghanghi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghanghi

१९१५. (B) Tula — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tula

१९१६. (C) Achyutanand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Achyutanand

१९१७. (A) Narsingh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narsingh

१९१८. (D) Vindhyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vindhyanath

१९१९. (A) Shambhunath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhunath

१९२०. (C) Ananta — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ananta

१९२१. (A) Takenath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Takenath

१९२२. (B) Jagannath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagannath

१९२३. (C) **Rameshwar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rameshwar

१९२४. (B) **Revati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Revati

१९२५. (D) **Nagaram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagaram.

१९२६. (B) **Lakshmi Dutt, Shankar Dutt, Harihar Dutt, and Somnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmi Dutt, Shankar Dutt, Harihar Dutt, and Somnath.

१९२७. (C) **Baliyas.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baliyas.

१९२८. (D) **Vubujan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vubujan.

१९२९. (A) **Suvansh and Ruruvansh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Suvansh and Ruruvansh.

१९३०. (A) **Mahanaura Khaual.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahanaura Khaual.

१९३१. (B) **Samauli Pali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samauli Pali.

१९३२. (A) **Paharalal Jha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Paharalal Jha.

१९३३. (C) **Ruruvansh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ruruvansh.

१९३४. (B) **Hiralal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hiralal.

१९३५. (B) **Kalidash's son Vilochan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalidash's son Vilochan.

१९३६. (C) **Upendra Nath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Upendra Nath.

१९३७. (A) **Chaturbhuj, Jeev, and Dukhrana.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chaturbhuj, Jeev, and Dukhrana.

१९३८. (D) **Vachak (or Vacha).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vachak (or Vacha).

१९३९. (C) **Vibunandan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vibunandan.

१९४०. (B) **Dukharan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dukharan.

१९४१. (D) **Dhir and Sukhai.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhir and Sukhai.

१९४२. (D) **Jaykrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaykrishna.

१९४३. (A) **Kanhai, Ratinath (alias Nena), Shashinath, and Yoganath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kanhai, Ratinath (alias Nena), Shashinath, and Yoganath.

१९४४. (D) **Ramakant, Tarakant, Vishveshvar, and Gaurikant.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramakant, Tarakant, Vishveshvar, and Gaurikant.

१९४५. (C) **Shriram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shriram.

१९४६. (A) **Bhagirath (alias Rurudev).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagirath (alias Rurudev).

१९४७. (B) **Gaurinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gaurinath.

१९४८. (A) **Lala.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lala.

१९४९. (B) **Maho, Gauridutt, and Garibo.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maho, Gauridutt, and Garibo.

१९५०. (C) **Ruruvir.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ruruvir.

१९५१. (A) **Sarvasva, Mahabal, and Puran.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarvasva, Mahabal, and Puran.

१९५२. (C) Gatiram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gatiram.

१९५३. (B) Jeevan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jeevan.

१९५४. (C) Nandkishor. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandkishor.

१९५५. (A) Pramod. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pramod.

१९५६. (A) Mahipan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahipan.

१९५७. (C) Bhimdutt, Bhavanidutt, and Devidutt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhimdutt, Bhavanidutt, and Devidutt.

१९५८. (D) Pituk. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pituk.

१९५९. (C) Loknath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Loknath.

१९६०. (A) Harishchandra and Virchandra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harishchandra and Virchandra.

१९६१. (D) Bhikshuk (alias Prandhan). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikshuk (alias Prandhan).

१९६२. (C) Vasudev. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vasudev.

१९६३. (A) Pali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali.

१९६४. (C) Sodarpur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

१९६५. (C) Gopi Raman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopi Raman.

१९६६. (A) Babua. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babua.

१९६७. (A) Fakir. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Fakir.

१९६८. (A) Samar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Samar.

१९६९. (B) Umanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanand.

१९७०. (A) Bhavani Datta is the father of Gopal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavani Datta is the father of Gopal.

१९७१. (D) Durmalli (or Durmilsinh). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Durmalli (or Durmilsinh).

१९७२. (C) Vaiya. Parameshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaiya. Parameshwar.

१९७३. (A) Kali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kali.

१९७४. (B) Bhikh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikh.

१९७५. (B) Gauri Raman (and Govind Raman). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gauri Raman (and Govind Raman).

१९७६. (B) Tulanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tulanand.

१९७७. (D) Aniruddha (Chunchun). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Aniruddha (Chunchun).

१९७८. (A) Bhau (alias Fakir). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhau (alias Fakir).

१९७९. (B) Mangrauni. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mangrauni.

१९८०. (A) Mandar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandar.

१९८१. (C) Bokai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bokai.

१९८२. (B) Darihara. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Darihara.

१९८३. (C) Krishnamohan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnamohan.

१९८४. (D) Dr Jayakant — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dr Jayakant

१९८५. (A) Neha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Neha

१९८६. (A) Neha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Neha

१९८७. (D) Raghuvira — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghuvira

१९८८. (C) Chitrbali — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chitrbali

१९८९. (C) Babunath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babunath

१९९०. (D) Mahinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahinath

१९९१. (A) Sarvaswa — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarvaswa

१९९२. (B) Raiya — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raiya

१९९३. (B) Mishra Dhanesh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mishra Dhanesh

१९९४. (C) Umapati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umapati

१९९५. (C) Janardan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janardan

१९९६. (A) Mansukh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mansukh

१९९७. (B) Murari — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Murari

१९९८. (A) Jayakant, Krishnakant, Vijayakant, Prabhakant and Sudhakant — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayakant, Krishnakant, Vijayakant, Prabhakant and Sudhakant

१९९९. (C) Teknath and Khagnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Teknath and Khagnath

२०००. (A) Baldev — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baldev

२००१. (A) Indrakrishna — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indrakrishna

२००२. (D) Munidatta — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Munidatta

२००३. (C) Horil — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Horil

२००४. (B) Umapati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umapati

२००५. (B) Mahavir — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahavir

२००६. (D) Dukhmachan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dukhmachan

२००७. (C) Bechan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bechan

२००८. (C) Bhaiji and Vidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiji and Vidyanath

२००९. (A) Ganesh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh

२०१०. (C) Ganesh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh

२०११. (B) Mahesh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesh

२०१२. (B) Bhola Nath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhola Nath

२०१३. (A) Dhothi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhothi

२०१४. (A) Khagnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khagnath

२०१५. (A) Bokann — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bokann

२०१६. (D) **Balakrishna and Gopalakrishna** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balakrishna and Gopalakrishna

२०१७. (D) **Gopikrishna, Vijayakrishna and Pramodakrishna** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopikrishna, Vijayakrishna and Pramodakrishna

२०१८. (C) **Nagardhari** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagardhari

२०१९. (D) **Vibureya** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vibureya

२०२०. (B) **Gareebnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gareebnath

२०२१. (B) **Lalo** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lalo

२०२२. (A) **Bacharan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bacharan

२०२३. (A) **Babunath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babunath

२०२४. (D) **Nagaram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagaram.

२०२५. (B) **Shrikrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrikrishna.

२०२६. (A) **M.B.B.S. and M.D.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: M.B.B.S. and M.D.

२०२७. (C) **Roharh Sodarpur.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Roharh Sodarpur.

२०२८. (C) **Kodariya.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kodariya.

२०२९. (D) **Diwan Bhavanidatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Diwan Bhavanidatta.

२०३०. (A) **Damodar Keshavo.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Damodar Keshavo.

२०३१. (C) **Shambhudatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhudatta.

२०३२. (A) **Shambhudatta himself.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhudatta himself.

२०३३. (A) **Mahesh, Harikesh, Ganesha, and Kashinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesh, Harikesh, Ganesha, and Kashinath.

२०३४. (A) **Section 196.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Section 196.

२०३५. (B) **Shulapani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shulapani.

२०३६. (C) **Bachran.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachran.

२०३७. (B) **Bauku.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bauku.

२०३८. (D) **Gunanand Nahranand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gunanand Nahranand.

२०३९. (D) **Jamdauli.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jamdauli.

२०४०. (B) **Nagardharik.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagardharik.

२०४१. (A) **Mitra Nath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mitra Nath.

२०४२. (D) **Pitambar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pitambar.

२०४३. (D) **Parameshwaridatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parameshwaridatta.

२०४४. (D) **Bhikari.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikari.

२०४५. (B) **Moti Baccha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Moti Baccha.

२०४६. (A) **Goni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Goni.

२०४७. (A) Bachran, Purna, and an unnamed daughter. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachran, Purna, and an unnamed daughter.

२०४८. (C) Nagardhari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagardhari.

२०४९. (C) Sodarpur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

२०५०. (B) Jagatbandhu. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagatbandhu.

२०५१. (D) Pali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali.

२०५२. (D) Apara. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Apara.

२०५३. (D) Gopal, Babunath, and Shyamnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopal, Babunath, and Shyamnath.

२०५४. (D) Kishorik. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kishorik.

२०५५. (A) Jayakrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayakrishna.

२०५६. (D) Nagardhar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagardhar.

२०५७. (A) Babuni. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babuni.

२०५८. (D) Umapati from the Sodarpur origin. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umapati from the Sodarpur origin.

२०५९. (C) Rami. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rami.

२०६०. (B) Chetranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chetranath.

२०६१. (A) Parashman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parashman.

२०६२. (A) Krishnavat from the Mander origin. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnavat from the Mander origin.

२०६३. (B) Kulman. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kulman.

२०६४. (B) Chanan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chanan.

२०६५. (D) Bhaiyo. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiyo.

२०६६. (D) Ganesh and Mahesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh and Mahesh.

२०६७. (C) Ritunath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ritunath.

२०६८. (A) Aniruddha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Aniruddha

२०६९. (C) Patiram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Patiram.

२०७०. (A) Parashuram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parashuram.

२०७१. (D) Poshan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Poshan.

२०७२. (D) Poshan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Poshan.

२०७३. (A) Chhotku. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhotku.

२०७४. (A) Sundar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sundar.

२०७५. (B) Lakshmikant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmikant.

२०७६. (C) Yashodhar, Shridhar, and Umesh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yashodhar, Shridhar, and Umesh.

२०७७. (A) Kapileshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kapileshwar.

२०७८. (C) Chhakodi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhakodi.

२०७९. (B) **Shri Prakash.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shri Prakash.

२०८०. (C) **Jayanand.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayanand.

२०८१. (A) **Lalbehari.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lalbehari.

२०८२. (A) **Bhushan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhushan.

२०८३. (D) **Mukund.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukund.

२०८४. (B) **Mukund.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukund.

२०८५. (A) **Andi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Andi.

२०८६. (D) **Bhagwatnarayan, Bhaiyalal, and Gopal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagwatnarayan, Bhaiyalal, and Gopal.

२०८७. (B) **Gujar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gujar.

२०८८. (C) **Bhudar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhudar.

२०८९. (C) **Chatrapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chatrapati.

२०९०. (A) **Bhikhia.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikhia.

२०९१. (D) **Nath and Mansukh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nath and Mansukh.

२०९२. (C) **Nath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nath.

२०९३. (B) **Kalikant.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalikant.

२०९४. (A) **Muktinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muktinath.

२०९५. (C) **Chunchun.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chunchun.

२०९६. (A) **Punni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Punni.

२०९७. (B) **Lal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lal.

२०९८. (C) **Gulab.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gulab.

२०९९. (A) **Rudraman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rudraman.

२१००. (C) **Indu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Indu.

२१०१. (D) **Baiku.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baiku.

२१०२. (A) **Bhora.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhora.

२१०३. (B) **Bodhi, Bhukhia, Nenin, Sanand, and Bhawanidatt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodhi, Bhukhia, Nenin, Sanand, and Bhawanidatt.

२१०४. (A) **Gopal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopal.

२१०५. (B) **Pemu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pemu.

२१०६. (C) **Jaldhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaldhar.

२१०७. (D) **Amritnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amritnath.

२१०८. (C) **Chintaman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chintaman.

२१०९. (A) **Kartinnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kartinnath.

२११०. (D) **Rameshwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rameshwar.

२१११. (A) **Bhawanidatt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhawanidatt.

२१११. (C) **Bhawanidatt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhawanidatt.

२११३. (A) **Devnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnath.

२११४. (B) **Gopal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopal.

२११५. (A) **Manmohan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manmohan.

२११६. (A) **Harikant.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harikant.

२११७. (B) **Aniruddha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Aniruddha.

२११८. (B) **Nathuni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nathuni.

२११९. (D) **Ramanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramanath.

२१२०. (B) **Tejnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tejnath.

२१२१. (C) **Kantir (Vishwanath).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kantir (Vishwanath).

२१२२. (C) **Vishwanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

२१२३. (B) **Suryaman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Suryaman.

२१२४. (D) **Bhikh-khu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhikh-khu.

२१२५. (A) **Ganesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh.

२१२६. (D) **Manbodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh.

२१२७. (D) **Manbodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh.

२१२८. (C) **Manbodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh.

२१२९. (A) **Manbodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh.

२१३०. (C) **Manbodh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manbodh.

२१३१. (B) **Kulman.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kulman.

२१३२. (A) **Chanda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chanda.

२१३३. (B) **Phalgun.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Phalgun.

२१३४. (A) **Nena.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nena.

२१३५. (D) **Lutan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lutan.

२१३६. (C) **Gudar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gudar.

२१३७. (C) **Kamlu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamlu.

२१३८. (C) **Shivan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivan.

२१३९. (C) **Manik.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manik.

२१४०. (B) **Shrinath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrinath.

२१४१. (A) **Bhanjan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhanjan.

२१४२. (D) **Bacha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bacha.

२१४३. (B) **Kalidash.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalidash.

२१४४. (B) **Nath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nath.

२१४५. (A) **Yashodhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yashodhar.

२१४६. (B) **Manhar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manhar.

२१४७. (D) **Dhan and Dullah.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhan and Dullah.

२१४८. (D) **Umanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath.

२१४९. (B) Rakani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rakani.

२१५०. (A) Mandhan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mandhan.

२१५१. (C) Shyam — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyam

२१५२. (B) Harivansh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harivansh.

२१५३. (C) Fekan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Fekan.

२१५४. (C) Bodhik and Girdhari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodhik and Girdhari.

२१५५. (C) Girdhari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Girdhari.

२१५६. (C) Manmohan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manmohan.

२१५७. (C) Balmukund. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Balmukund.

२१५८. (D) Dayanand and Vijayanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dayanand and Vijayanand.

२१५९. (C) Muralilal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muralilal.

२१६०. (C) Muralilal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muralilal.

२१६१. (D) Vishnudatta and Shankardatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishnudatta and Shankardatta.

२१६२. (A) Banmali, Mahesh, and Nityananda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Banmali, Mahesh, and Nityananda.

२१६३. (B) Hridaynath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hridaynath.

२१६४. (B) Parmanand and Kulanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parmanand and Kulanand.

२१६५. (C) Bhaiya and Kalpasho. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiya and Kalpasho.

२१६६. (D) Sundar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sundar.

२१६७. (D) Bhairavdatta — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairavdatta

२१६८. (C) Bhairavdatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairavdatta.

२१६९. (D) Jivanath, Ratanu, and Chilaka. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivanath, Ratanu, and Chilaka.

२१७०. (A) Shankar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankar.

२१७१. (D) Mahipat Upe. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahipat Upe.

२१७२. (D) Bhagvandatta. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhagvandatta.

२१७३. (B) Modnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Modnath.

२१७४. (A) Parmanand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parmanand

२१७५. (B) Amritnath and Lalo. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amritnath and Lalo.

२१७६. (B) Mannu. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mannu.

२१७७. (B) Kalanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalanath.

२१७८. (C) Satyanarayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satyanarayan.

२१७९. (C) Nathe and Nena. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nathe and Nena.

२१८०. (D) Rampal and Babulal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rampal and Babulal.

२१८१. (C) Vahramani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vahramani.

२१८२. (A) Devkrishna and Lakshmikanth. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devkrishna and Lakshmikanth.

२१८३. (A) Santoshmani himself is the son of Hariram. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Santoshmani himself is the son of Hariram.

२१८४. (C) He is the son of Santoshmani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: He is the son of Santoshmani.

२१८५. (B) Laxmidhar is from the village of Jijwal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxmidhar is from the village of Jijwal.

२१८६. (C) His sons are Santoshman, Tengan, Gongan, Shikhan, and Hridaynath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Santoshman, Tengan, Gongan, Shikhan, and Hridaynath.

२१८७. (A) Laxmikant is from the village of Gangauli. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxmikant is from the village of Gangauli.

२१८८. (B) Raghunath's father is Harivansh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath's father is Harivansh.

२१८९. (C) Shankar is the son of Devakinandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shankar is the son of Devakinandan.

२१९०. (A) Their father is Mishra Tengvan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Their father is Mishra Tengvan.

२१९१. (B) Bammak is the son of Chhotkan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bammak is the son of Chhotkan.

२१९२. (B) They are Purushottam, Mahottam, Narottam, Kumar Jee, and Kusheshwar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They are Purushottam, Mahottam, Narottam, Kumar Jee, and Kusheshwar.

२१९३. (A) His sons are Narsingh and Jaynath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Narsingh and Jaynath.

२१९४. (A) Leravnath's father is Phajinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Leravnath's father is Phajinath.

२१९५. (C) The text mentions his daughter as being from Khaual and another from Beluanch. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The text mentions his daughter as being from Khaual and another from Beluanch.

२१९६. (A) Jagmohan is the son of Yogi. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagmohan is the son of Yogi.

२१९७. (B) His sons are Dinesh, Mahesh, Ramesh, Dhanesh, and Naresh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Dinesh, Mahesh, Ramesh, Dhanesh, and Naresh.

२१९८. (B) Tareshwar is identified as his son. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Tareshwar is identified as his son.

२१९९. (C) They are Pramod, Premchandra, Hemchandra, and Dilipchandra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They are Pramod, Premchandra, Hemchandra, and Dilipchandra.

२२००. (C) The children are Judawan, Prabhunath, and Dinanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The children are Judawan, Prabhunath, and Dinanath.

२२०१. (B) His sons are Bhushan and Sukhno. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Bhushan and Sukhno.

२२०२. (D) Jibi is identified as his son. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jibi is identified as his son.

२२०३. (D) His sons are Barju and Hari. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Barju and Hari.

२२०४. (D) Their father is Barju. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Their father is Barju.

२२०५. (C) His sons are Nanu and Mannu. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Nanu and Mannu.

२२०६. (A) His sons are Thethan and Kalika Dutt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Thethan and Kalika Dutt.

२२०७. (B) His son is Jhagru. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His son is Jhagru.

२२०८. (C) Their father is Jhagru. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Their father is Jhagru.

२२०९. (A) His sons are Ishwari Dutt and Gumani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Ishwari Dutt and Gumani.

२२१०. (C) Jivan is the son of Chilka. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivan is the son of Chilka.

२२११. (B) His sons are Yoganath, Nanu, Babunath, and Kedarnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Yoganath, Nanu, Babunath, and Kedarnath.

२२१२. (C) His children are Bhikhan, Bhairav, and Bhulna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His children are Bhikhan, Bhairav, and Bhulna.

२२१३. (B) His sons are Basudev, Roma, and Umika. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Basudev, Roma, and Umika.

२२१४. (D) Modan is identified as his son. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Modan is identified as his son.

२२१५. (D) Their father is Banmali. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Their father is Banmali.

२२१६. (A) The sons are Govinddatt, Ishwardatt, and Ganeshdatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The sons are Govinddatt, Ishwardatt, and Ganeshdatt.

२२१७. (D) They are the sons of Govind. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They are the sons of Govind.

२२१८. (C) Ganesh Dutt is their father. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganesh Dutt is their father.

२२१९. (A) His father is Devidatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His father is Devidatt.

२२२०. (C) His sons are Ganga Dutt and Devidatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Ganga Dutt and Devidatt.

२२२१. (B) Kushal is the son of Mishra Dhani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kushal is the son of Mishra Dhani.

२२२२. (D) Kanhai is the son of Kushal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kanhai is the son of Kushal.

२२२३. (C) **They are Barinath, Kedarnath, and Bhawnath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: They are Barinath, Kedarnath, and Bhawnath.

२२२४. (D) **Vidyanath is the son of Parasmani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyanath is the son of Parasmani.

२२२५. (C) **Harshdatt is the son of Saheb.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harshdatt is the son of Saheb.

२२२६. (A) **Ganeshdatt is the son of Nilambar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ganeshdatt is the son of Nilambar.

२२२७. (C) **Atmaram is the son of Babuni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Atmaram is the son of Babuni.

२२२८. (C) **His sons are Bilat and Bhubaneshwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Bilat and Bhubaneshwar.

२२२९. (C) **His son is Shree Narayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His son is Shree Narayan.

२२३०. (A) **His sons are Ratnapati and Chandrapati.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His sons are Ratnapati and Chandrapati.

२२३१. (C) **Ratnapati is the son of Harishwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratnapati is the son of Harishwar.

२२३२. (A) **His son is Shasisherwar Ram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: His son is Shasisherwar Ram.

२२३३. (A) **Jivnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivnath

२२३४. (B) **Harinath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinath

२२३५. (C) **Gangesh** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gangesh

२२३६. (D) **Girjanand** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Girjanand

२२३७. (C) **Yashodanand and Lalnanand** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yashodanand and Lalnanand

२२३८. (A) **Suryanand, Shobhanand, and Jivanand** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Suryanand, Shobhanand, and Jivanand

२२३९. (B) **Devnandan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnandan

२२४०. (A) **Mahesh** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahesh

२२४१. (B) **Devnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Devnath

२२४२. (C) **Loknath and Shivnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Loknath and Shivnath

२२४३. (A) **Dhirendra and Virendra** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhirendra and Virendra

२२४४. (D) **Surendragopal** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Surendragopal

२२४५. (D) **Parmeshwar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parmeshwar

२२४६. (B) **Bhuvaneshwar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhuvaneshwar

२२४७. (D) Vijaymohan, Abhaymohan, and Sanjaymohan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vijaymohan, Abhaymohan, and Sanjaymohan

२२४८. (B) Pramod and Subodh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pramod and Subodh

२२४९. (C) Pramod — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pramod

२२५०. (D) Bataha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bataha

२२५१. (A) Kishore Kumar and Prabhumohan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kishore Kumar and Prabhumohan

२२५२. (A) Govind and Gopal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Govind and Gopal

२२५३. (B) Raghunandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunandan

२२५४. (B) Parmanand — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parmanand

२२५५. (C) Ravinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravinath

२२५६. (D) Shridhar and Mohan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shridhar and Mohan

२२५७. (C) Shridhar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shridhar

२२५८. (A) Jyotishi Shivnandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jyotishi Shivnandan

२२५९. (B) Kapileshwar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kapileshwar

२२६०. (B) Bhaiyak and Vachha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiyak and Vachha

२२६१. (A) Dhan and Thothno — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhan and Thothno

२२६२. (D) Kalanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalanath

२२६३. (A) Viramani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Viramani

२२६४. (C) Jaylal and Kamalnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaylal and Kamalnath

२२६५. (B) Bodhnath and Amritnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodhnath and Amritnath

२२६६. (D) Bodhnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bodhnath

२२६७. (C) Durganath, Devnath, Vindhyanath, and Jagannath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Durganath, Devnath, Vindhyanath, and Jagannath

२२६८. (C) Bharathi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bharathi

२२६९. (A) Bihari — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bihari

२२७०. (A) Bhulan, Jagannath, and Baidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhulan, Jagannath, and Baidyanath

२२७१. (C) Baidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baidyanath

२२७२. (D) Jayakrishna — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jayakrishna

२२७३. (C) Nathe — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nathe

२२७४. (B) Manik — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manik

२२७५. (B) Jivnath, Dayanath, and Vishwanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivnath, Dayanath, and Vishwanath

२२७६. (B) Jivnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jivnath

२२७७. (D) Eknath, Chetnath, and Yognath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Eknath, Chetnath, and Yognath

२२७८. (C) Bhavakranath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavakranath

२२७९. (B) Ishanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ishanath

२२८०. (D) Bhavtosh and Ashutosh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavtosh and Ashutosh

२२८१. (B) Muktinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Muktinath

२२८२. (D) Bavua — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bavua

२२८३. (D) Yashodhar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yashodhar

२२८४. (D) Pheke — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pheke

२२८५. (C) Bhaiya and Dukhan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiya and Dukhan

२२८६. (D) Shivnath, Ruranath, and Devnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivnath, Ruranath, and Devnath

२२८७. (A) Keshav and Monmohan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Keshav and Monmohan

२२८८. (B) Doman — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Doman

२२८९. (D) Darihara — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Darihara

२२९०. (A) Narayidutta (son of Ramjiv) — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayidutta (son of Ramjiv)

२२९१. (D) Hardatta — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hardatta

२२९२. (A) Ugreshwar, Sonu, and Channu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ugreshwar, Sonu, and Channu

२२९३. (D) Shambhunath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shambhunath

२२९४. (A) Lalu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lalu

२२९५. (B) Umanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath

२२९६. (C) Horil, Dukhya, and Mannu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Horil, Dukhya, and Mannu

२२९७. (A) Horil — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Horil

२२९८. (D) Raghuchandra — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghuchandra

२२९९. (D) Ghonghi (Chhatranath), Kishorenath, and Buddhinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghonghi (Chhatranath), Kishorenath, and Buddhinath

२३००. (C) Ghonghi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghonghi

२३०१. (C) Mitranath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mitranath

२३०२. (A) Purushottam — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purushottam

२३०३. (A) Khagapati and Gunapati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khagapati and Gunapati

२३०४. (A) Saheb — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Saheb

२३०५. (D) Bandi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bandi

२३०६. (D) **Ram** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ram

२३०७. (A) **Rurmani** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rurmani

२३०८. (A) **Lalpani** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lalpani

२३०९. (D) **Ravushan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravushan

२३१०. (C) **Shyamlal, Vedpani, and Amritpani** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shyamlal, Vedpani, and Amritpani

२३११. (B) **Narayan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayan

२३१२. (D) **Kalidash** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kalidash

२३१३. (C) **Savuri, Bhaynath, and Baburama** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Savuri, Bhaynath, and Baburama

२३१४. (B) **Ankhi, Nidhi, Buddhi, Jhotan, Ghanshyam, and Aniruddha** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ankhi, Nidhi, Buddhi, Jhotan, Ghanshyam, and Aniruddha

२३१५. (B) **Khagesh, Halla, Parashmani, and Lakshminath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Khagesh, Halla, Parashmani, and Lakshminath

२३१६. (A) **Nidhi** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nidhi

२३१७. (D) **Mani Ram** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mani Ram

२३१८. (D) **Sodarpur** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur

२३१९. (D) **Nageshwar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nageshwar

२३२०. (C) **Kamalnayan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamalnayan

२३२१. (D) **Jaynath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaynath

२३२२. (D) **Rohiniraman** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rohiniraman

२३२३. (D) **Genealogical management and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Genealogical management and lineage mapping of Mithila Brahmins.

२३२४. (C) **Harikrishna and Satlakha** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harikrishna and Satlakha

२३२५. (C) **Darihara** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Darihara

२३२६. (B) **Lakshmikant and Umakant** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshmikant and Umakant

२३२७. (A) **Abhiram** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Abhiram

२३२८. (C) **Saheb Bachru** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Saheb Bachru

२३२९. (A) **Narapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narapati

२३३०. (D) **Sodarpur** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur

२३३१. (A) **Babuan and Harikant** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babuan and Harikant

२३३२. (C) **Kantir** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kantir

२३३३. (B) **Krishnapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Krishnapati

२३३४. (B) **Girapati** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Girapati

२३३५. (D) **Baidyanath and Damodar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baidyanath and Damodar

२३३६. (C) **Bhaiyo Giridhari** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiyo Giridhari

२३३७. (C) **Kamalnayan and Apchh** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kamalnayan and Apchh

२३३८. (B) **Manai** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manai

२३३९. (D) **B.Tech Mechanical** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: B.Tech Mechanical

२३४०. (A) **Maherman and Tejan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Maherman and Tejan

२३४१. (D) **Lakshman** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshman

२३४२. (C) **Baburam** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Baburam

२३४३. (C) **Bhaiya Jamahir** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaiya Jamahir

२३४४. (D) **Vikal** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vikal

२३४५. (C) **Goshai Jivanath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Goshai Jivanath

२३४६. (B) **Amritnath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amritnath

२३४७. (A) **Manoj Kumar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Manoj Kumar

२३४८. (B) **Valiyas** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Valiyas

२३४९. (A) **M.M. Shatralochan** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: M.M. Shatralochan

२३५०. (B) **Bhaskar** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaskar

२३५१. (C) **Anjani** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anjani

२३५२. (D) **Raghunath and Lakshminath** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghunath and Lakshminath

२३५३. (C) **Naraun** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Naraun

२३५४. (D) **The genealogical records (Panji Prabandh) of Maithil Brahmin lineages.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: The genealogical records (Panji Prabandh) of Maithil Brahmin lineages.

२३५५. (D) **Chandrakishore.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandrakishore.

२३५६. (C) **Bataha (Branch 194).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bataha (Branch 194).

२३५७. (A) **Rudramani and Indramani.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rudramani and Indramani.

२३५८. (D) **Pilkhibar (Branch 195).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pilkhibar (Branch 195).

२३५९. (D) **Satlakha.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satlakha.

२३६०. (C) **M.M. Ratish.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: M.M. Ratish.

२३६१. (C) **Thakurdatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Thakurdatta.

२३६२. (D) **Banamali.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Banamali.

२३६३. (D) **Satchidanand Singh (alias Sanatanji).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Satchidanand Singh (alias Sanatanji).

२३६४. (C) **Chetananand Singh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chetananand Singh.

२३६५. (C) **Shiva Lal (alias Hriday Lal).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shiva Lal (alias Hriday Lal).

२३६६. (B) Chhattu (alias Vishnukant). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chhattu (alias Vishnukant).

२३६७. (D) Akshay Lal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Akshay Lal.

२३६८. (A) Jhallabh (alias Vinayanand). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jhallabh (alias Vinayanand).

२३६९. (A) M.M. Pathyak Ummanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: M.M. Pathyak Ummanand.

२३७०. (D) Katma Bhavanayam. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Katma Bhavanayam.

२३७१. (B) Ramchandra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramchandra.

२३७२. (D) Kumar Shyamanand Singh (as his father). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kumar Shyamanand Singh (as his father).

२३७३. (C) Nena (alias Premlal). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nena (alias Premlal).

२३७४. (C) Chumman (alias Ritalal). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chumman (alias Ritalal).

२३७५. (A) Section (387). — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Section (387).

२३७६. (D) Parmanand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Parmanand.

२३७७. (D) Shobhan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shobhan.

२३७८. (D) Jai Lal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jai Lal.

२३७९. (C) Kedaramani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kedaramani.

२३८०. (C) Shobhanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shobhanath.

२३८१. (A) Ram Narayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ram Narayan.

२३८२. (D) Hemkar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hemkar.

२३८३. (C) Sarisab. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sarisab.

२३८४. (B) Vaidyanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vaidyanath.

२३८५. (C) Anandu, Mahanand, Nagendra, and Shantinath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anandu, Mahanand, Nagendra, and Shantinath.

२३८६. (C) Vanshamani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vanshamani.

२३८७. (A) Mukunda. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukunda.

२३८८. (C) Chandranath, Devendranath, Satyendranath, and Upendranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandranath, Devendranath, Satyendranath, and Upendranath.

२३८९. (C) Upendranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Upendranath.

२३९०. (A) Amit Kumar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Amit Kumar.

२३९१. (B) Dugnath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dugnath.

२३९२. (D) Abhinandan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Abhinandan.

२३९३. (A) Rudranath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rudranath.

२३९४. (A) Jaykrishna. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaykrishna.

२३९५. (D) Ramanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ramanath.

२३९६. (D) **Vishwanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwanath.

२३९७. (D) **Nayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nayan.

२३९८. (D) **Babujan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babujan.

२३९९. (B) **Chethubhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chethubhu.

२४००. (B) **Soni.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Soni.

२४०१. (C) **Narayandatta.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narayandatta.

२४०२. (A) **Purandara.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Purandara.

२४०३. (D) **Yogi.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Yogi.

२४०४. (C) **Dukhia.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dukhia.

२४०५. (B) **Harikrishna.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harikrishna.

२४०६. (D) **Harakhu.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harakhu.

२४०७. (C) **Nagendra Kishore.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nagendra Kishore.

२४०८. (C) **Jitendra Kishore, Dhirendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jitendra Kishore, Dhirendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.

२४०९. (B) **Girindra Kishore.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Girindra Kishore.

२४१०. (A) **Harendra Kishore, Shivendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harendra Kishore, Shivendra Kishore, and Mahendra Kishore.

२४११. (D) **Umanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Umanath.

२४१२. (C) **Dayaram.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dayaram.

२४१३. (C) **Mukunda.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mukunda.

२४१४. (A) **Sambhardatt and Dullahe.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sambhardatt and Dullahe.

२४१५. (D) **Ghusaut, specifically through Theghabh, son of Hrishikesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ghusaut, specifically through Theghabh, son of Hrishikesh.

२४१६. (D) **Jhimaklal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jhimaklal.

२४१७. (A) **Jaynath and Bholanath.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaynath and Bholanath.

२४१८. (A) **Belunch, through Prannath (son of Manahar).** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Belunch, through Prannath (son of Manahar).

२४१९. (A) **Rameshwar.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Rameshwar.

२४२०. (D) **Harinarayan.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinarayan.

२४२१. (D) **Bhairavdatt.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairavdatt.

२४२२. (D) **Narapati, Gana, and Vageesh.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Narapati, Gana, and Vageesh.

२४२३. (B) **Dheer.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dheer.

२४२४. (A) **Vabhlal and Bhaylal.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabhlal and Bhaylal.

२४२५. (B) **Pyare, Ghoghan, Darwari, and Govardhana.** — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pyare, Ghoghan, Darwari, and Govardhana.

२४२६. (C) Laxmikant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxmikant.

२४२७. (D) Shrikant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shrikant.

२४२८. (D) Sodarpur. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Sodarpur.

२४२९. (C) Harinarayan and Jagatnarayan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Harinarayan and Jagatnarayan.

२४३०. (D) Takwal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Takwal.

२४३१. (C) Dukhiya. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dukhiya.

२४३२. (D) Durganath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Durganath.

२४३३. (D) Vidyanath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vidyanath.

२४३४. (B) Prandhan, Tulsidatt, and Tufani. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Prandhan, Tulsidatt, and Tufani.

२४३५. (C) Jyo. Yokhan and Nena. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jyo. Yokhan and Nena.

२४३६. (B) Bachchan and Vijaychandra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachchan and Vijaychandra.

२४३७. (B) Hemchandra, Shivchandra, and Naveenchandra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Hemchandra, Shivchandra, and Naveenchandra.

२४३८. (D) Dullahe and Chatrapati. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dullahe and Chatrapati.

२४३९. (B) Babunandan and Bhagwandatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babunandan and Bhagwandatt.

२४४०. (C) Bhanjan and Ranjan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhanjan and Ranjan.

२४४१. (D) Bhairavdatt, Sabhardatt, and Modan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhairavdatt, Sabhardatt, and Modan.

२४४२. (D) Bhaylal. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhaylal.

२४४३. (A) Laxman, Faturi, and Kanhai. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxman, Faturi, and Kanhai.

२४४४. (D) Govardhan. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Govardhan.

२४४५. (C) Jagyapati, Sitaram, Chetu, and Kamlabh. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagyapati, Sitaram, Chetu, and Kamlabh.

२४४६. (B) Laxminath. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxminath.

२४४७. (A) Vabhdatt and Ishwaridatt. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vabhdatt and Ishwaridatt.

२४४८. (A) Raghav. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghav.

२४४९. (C) Ravinath, Shambhunath, Nakcchedi, and Mohana. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ravinath, Shambhunath, Nakcchedi, and Mohana.

२४५०. (B) Bavainand. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bavainand.

२४५१. (C) Chandrashekhar, Damodar, and Aniruddha. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Chandrashekhar, Damodar, and Aniruddha.

२४५२. (D) Laxmikant, Harikant, and Shobhakant. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Laxmikant, Harikant, and Shobhakant.

२४५३. (A) Shivshankar and Devshankar. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Shivshankar and Devshankar.

२४५४. (D) Vishwambhar and Bhalchandra. — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vishwambhar and Bhalchandra.

२४५५. (A) Jagan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jagan

२४५६. (D) Ram — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ram

२४५७. (B) Pali — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Pali

२४५८. (B) Anandi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Anandi

२४५९. (C) Heera — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Heera

२४६०. (B) Babua — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babua

२४६१. (D) Janjwal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janjwal

२४६२. (A) Poshan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Poshan

२४६३. (D) Bakharu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bakharu

२४६४. (D) Mahendra — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahendra

२४६५. (C) Talhanpur — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Talhanpur

२४६६. (A) Raghav — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghav

२४६७. (B) Bhavanath and Naresh — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bhavanath and Naresh

२४६८. (D) Janardan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janardan

२४६९. (C) Janaklal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Janaklal

२४७०. (D) Lal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lal

२४७१. (A) Raghupati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Raghupati

२४७२. (B) Jaykant — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Jaykant

२४७३. (A) Gokulnath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gokulnath

२४७४. (D) Dhaudha — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dhaudha

२४७५. (D) Dandapani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dandapani

२४७६. (B) Premnath and Baidyanath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Premnath and Baidyanath

२४७७. (B) Gujar — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gujar

२४७८. (B) Gopinath — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gopinath

२४७९. (D) Vanamali — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Vanamali

२४८०. (B) Ratnapati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ratnapati

२४८१. (D) Haripani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Haripani

२४८२. (C) Lakshman — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lakshman

२४८३. (A) Mahipani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Mahipani

२४८४. (B) Ishwaridutta — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Ishwaridutta

२४८५. (D) Nitai — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nitai

२४८६. (B) Lal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Lal

२४८७. (B) Giripati — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Giripati

२४८८. (B) Dubool (Shri Narayan) — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dubool (Shri Narayan)

२४८९. (B) Babulal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babulal

२४९०. (C) Kanhai — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kanhai

२४९१. (A) Gana — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Gana

२४९२. (A) Nunu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nunu

२४९३. (C) Bachchu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Bachchu

२४९४. (A) Nandi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nandi

२४९५. (B) Dandapani — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Dandapani

२४९६. (A) Babunandan — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babunandan

२४९७. (B) Nunu — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Nunu

२४९८. (A) Kartikeya — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Kartikeya

२४९९. (D) Babualal — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Babualal

२५००. (A) Andi — The genealogical entry links the person, village, or family line with: Andi