

विदेह VIDEHA

पञ्जी प्रबन्ध

The Panji System of Mithila

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

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१३६६ 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 Volume IV — Videha UPSC Prelims Standard Quiz

१. What is the Nagram Panji described as at the beginning of Volume IV?
 - (A) a literary novel
 - (B) a compressed civilizational archive
 - (C) a caste enumeration alone
 - (D) a modern family tree with neat boxes
२. What is the stated purpose of Volume IV?
 - (A) to decode the Nagram Panji rather than merely reproduce it
 - (B) to erase uncertain readings
 - (C) to treat village routes as simple travel notes
 - (D) to convert every entry into a modern family tree
३. Which source material is Volume IV based on?
 - (A) the Baruwari court chronicle
 - (B) a colonial revenue gazetteer
 - (C) a modern census register
 - (D) the Nagram Panji material
४. Which editorial principle controls Devanagari source terms in the volume?
 - (A) uncertain forms are silently corrected
 - (B) all local spellings are standardized away
 - (C) the original Devanagari forms remain authoritative for genealogical use
 - (D) Romanized explanatory forms replace the source
५. How should a name repeated in different places be treated?
 - (A) as an irrelevant duplication
 - (B) always as the same person
 - (C) not automatically as the same person; it must be judged by context
 - (D) always as a different person
६. Which set best captures the five tasks of decoding in Chapter 1?
 - (A) structure, relational markers, village movement, uncertainty, and human world
 - (B) grammar correction, footnote removal, alphabetical sorting, translation, and indexing
 - (C) political chronology, dynasty list, war narrative, revenue data, and census totals
 - (D) date conversion, map coloring, OCR cleanup, page numbering, and bibliography
७. In Panji interpretation, what does the route formula “from X to Y” require?
 - (A) contextual reading beyond literal migration
 - (B) automatic treatment as railway travel
 - (C) replacement by district names
 - (D) deletion as ornamental wording
८. What does the phrase “relational geography” mean in the volume?
 - (A) villages are accidental spelling variants
 - (B) villages function as memory-nodes in a kinship system
 - (C) villages are always modern administrative blocks
 - (D) villages are mere map coordinates

१. Which error does the volume warn against while reading titles?

- (A) noting honorifics separately
- (B) preserving a title where the source gives it
- (C) distinguishing scholarly titles from professional labels
- (D) mistaking a title for fatherhood, sonship, or village relation

१०. What is the safest editorial treatment of a blank in the Panji?

- (A) treat it as proof no person existed
- (B) preserve and explain it as evidence of documentary incompleteness
- (C) erase it to make the record smooth
- (D) fill it by conjecture

११. What does the volume say about sacred invocation headings?

- (A) they should be removed from genealogy
- (B) they are always temple employment records
- (C) they may mark sections, sanctify recording, indicate archival division, or preserve religious memory
- (D) they are meaningless decorations

१२. What is the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) the Panji is only a list of surnames
- (B) the Panji is a travel guide
- (C) the Nagram Panji is a map of memory
- (D) the Panji is a modern census

१३. What does the Panji map through descent according to the central argument?

- (A) military campaigns
- (B) tax boundaries
- (C) river basins
- (D) families

१४. What does the Panji map through affiliation?

- (A) metric units
- (B) calendar months
- (C) court ranks
- (D) villages

१५. What does the Panji map through connection?

- (A) marriages
- (B) crop cycles
- (C) dynastic wars
- (D) book chapters

१६. What does the Panji map through titles?

- (A) rainfall
- (B) learning
- (C) market price
- (D) building style

१७. What does the Panji map through blanks?

- (A) chronological age
- (B) absolute certainty
- (C) uncertainty
- (D) geographical distance

१८. What does the Panji map through repetition?

- (A) absence of structure
- (B) proof of error in all cases
- (C) continuity
- (D) modern pagination

१९. What does the Panji map through modern names and occupations?

- (A) ritual closure only
- (B) change
- (C) silence
- (D) uniformity

२०. How is the Nagram Panji best read according to Chapter 1?

- (A) as a conventional monograph only
- (B) as a map without names
- (C) as a guided archive
- (D) as a novel

२१. What is the basic unit of the Nagram Panji according to Chapter 2?

- (A) the modern paragraph
- (B) the page number
- (C) the footnote
- (D) the entry

२२. What does a Panji entry usually begin with?

- (A) a printed date of birth
- (B) an alphabetical surname
- (C) a modern district code only
- (D) a number followed by a village-route heading, a sacred invocation, or both

२३. Why is a Panji entry not an ordinary sentence?

- (A) it contains no meaning
- (B) it is a packet of genealogical information to be unpacked
- (C) it is always a poem
- (D) it is a modern legal notice

२४. Which question is part of the five-question safe method for every entry?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) Which page number has the prettiest design?
- (C) Which modern political party is named?
- (D) Which village or villages are attached to the relation?

२५. What does suta/suto/sutah centrally mark?

- (A) descent: son, sons, descendant, or line depending on context
- (B) a village boundary only
- (C) a modern profession only
- (D) a sacred invocation only

२६. Why is apara/apra crucial?

- (A) it marks a page break
- (B) it marks another branch or continuation and prevents confusion
- (C) it cancels all previous names
- (D) it means the text is fictional

२७. What is the usual function of pr. in the Nagram Panji?

- (A) to mark a river crossing
- (B) to introduce an alternate or known-as identity-form
- (C) to indicate a blank entry
- (D) to delete the previous name

२८. What should an editor do when pr. gives an alternate name?

- (A) preserve both identity forms when context requires
- (B) treat it as a page-reference only
- (C) discard the formal name
- (D) discard the alternate name

२९. How should Thakur/th. be read?

- (A) always as a modern profession
- (B) always as biological fatherhood
- (C) always as a village name
- (D) as a title, honorific, family style, or socially recognized designation depending on context

३०. What is the role of ka/kau in compressed entries?

- (A) it is a map number
- (B) it deletes branch structure
- (C) it always means an empty entry
- (D) it can attach a group of names to a previous person or branch

३१. What does gramaarambha indicate?

- (A) a daughter-line without context
- (B) the end of the book
- (C) a modern professional label
- (D) the beginning of a village-based entry cluster

३२. What is the editorial rule for rikta entries?

- (A) merge them into the next entry
- (B) record them as empty and do not delete them
- (C) fill them with plausible names
- (D) ignore their numbering

३३. How should dotted blanks be treated?

- (A) as missing or unread material that remains visible
- (B) as decorative dots only
- (C) as proof that the page is irrelevant
- (D) as permission to invent names

३४. What is the purpose of B-references and numbered cross-references?

- (A) to mark decorative bullets
- (B) to list book chapters only
- (C) to show linked registered material or branch positions
- (D) to indicate British years only

३५. What is the danger of false completion?

- (A) it separates title from name
- (B) it creates false genealogies by pretending certainty
- (C) it respects the source wording
- (D) it preserves uncertainty too clearly

३६. Which broad social roles appear in the Nagram Panji according to Chapter 1?

- (A) scholars, priests, astrologers, lawyers, engineers, doctors, householders, and title-holders
- (B) only river engineers
- (C) only kings and soldiers
- (D) only anonymous modern voters

३७. Why do modern professional labels not make an entry less traditional?

- (A) they remove older lineage forms
- (B) they show the Panji tradition continued to record changing social life
- (C) they turn the source into a census
- (D) they prove the genealogy stopped

३८. Which wider locations are mentioned as part of Mithila's extended genealogical memory?

- (A) Purnea, Champaran, Betia, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Jamshedpur
- (B) Kabul, Tehran, Baghdad, Cairo, Tunis, and Rabat
- (C) Tokyo, Seoul, Beijing, Manila, Jakarta, and Hanoi
- (D) Paris, London, Rome, Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon

३९. What does Volume IV explicitly refuse to do?

- (A) explain titles and routes
- (B) identify major nodes
- (C) convert the Panji into a false modern family tree
- (D) preserve source complexity

४०. What does the final index serve as according to Chapter 1?

- (A) a decorative closing page
- (B) a list of page colors
- (C) a verification instrument for routes, clusters, names, blanks, and cross-references
- (D) a replacement for the source

४१. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps families through what?

- (A) affiliation
- (B) blanks
- (C) repetition
- (D) descent

४२. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps villages through what?

- (A) titles
- (B) repetition
- (C) affiliation
- (D) a living network

४३. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps marriages through what?

- (A) repetition
- (B) descent
- (C) titles
- (D) connection

४४. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps learning through what?

- (A) affiliation
- (B) blanks
- (C) titles
- (D) descent

४५. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps uncertainty through what?

- (A) blanks
- (B) repetition
- (C) descent
- (D) titles

४६. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps continuity through what?

- (A) blanks
- (B) repetition
- (C) modern names and occupations
- (D) titles

४७. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps change through what?

- (A) descent
- (B) affiliation
- (C) modern names and occupations
- (D) titles

४८. In the central argument of Volume IV, the Panji maps Mithila through what?

- (A) blanks
- (B) modern names and occupations
- (C) a living network
- (D) repetition

४९. Which item is mapped through descent in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) learning
- (B) families
- (C) uncertainty
- (D) Mithila

५०. Which item is mapped through affiliation in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) learning
- (B) Mithila
- (C) marriages
- (D) villages

५१. Which item is mapped through connection in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) marriages
- (B) continuity
- (C) villages
- (D) uncertainty

५२. Which item is mapped through titles in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) continuity
- (B) learning
- (C) change
- (D) marriages

५३. Which item is mapped through blanks in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) uncertainty
- (B) continuity
- (C) learning
- (D) change

५४. Which item is mapped through repetition in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) villages
- (B) change
- (C) continuity
- (D) marriages

५५. Which item is mapped through modern names and occupations in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) learning
- (B) villages
- (C) marriages
- (D) change

५६. Which item is mapped through a living network in the central argument of Volume IV?

- (A) families
- (B) Mithila
- (C) villages
- (D) uncertainty

५७. In the glossary, what does “suta / suto / sutah” mean or mark?

- (A) Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement
- (B) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording
- (C) May indicate daughters or connected lines when surrounding grammar supports that reading
- (D) Usually Thakur or a title marker, depending on context

५८. Which Panji term is defined as: “Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement”?

- (A) suta / suto / sutah
- (B) suta in plural or daughter-line use
- (C) apara / apra
- (D) B-reference

५९. In the glossary, what does “suta in plural or daughter-line use” mean or mark?

- (A) May indicate daughters or connected lines when surrounding grammar supports that reading
- (B) Missing or unread material; evidence of documentary incompleteness
- (C) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording
- (D) Beginning of a village-based entry cluster

६०. Which Panji term is defined as: “May indicate daughters or connected lines when surrounding grammar supports that reading”?

- (A) dotted blanks
- (B) suta in plural or daughter-line use
- (C) dau / ddau
- (D) apara / apra

६१. In the glossary, what does “apara / apra” mean or mark?

- (A) Beginning of a village-based entry cluster
- (B) Another branch, alternate route, or additional linked line
- (C) Cross-reference to another registered position or branch
- (D) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording

६२. Which Panji term is defined as: “Another branch, alternate route, or additional linked line”?

- (A) gramaarambha
- (B) rikta
- (C) dau / ddau
- (D) apara / apra

६३. In the glossary, what does “pr.” mean or mark?

- (A) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording
- (B) Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement
- (C) Missing or unread material; evidence of documentary incompleteness
- (D) Known-as, prakash, or alternate identifying form in many contexts

६४. Which Panji term is defined as: “Known-as, prakash, or alternate identifying form in many contexts”?

- (A) dotted blanks
- (B) suta in plural or daughter-line use
- (C) rikta
- (D) pr.

୧୫. In the glossary, what does “th.” mean or mark?

- (A) Missing or unread material; evidence of documentary incompleteness
- (B) Usually Thakur or a title marker, depending on context
- (C) May indicate daughters or connected lines when surrounding grammar supports that reading
- (D) Cross-reference to another registered position or branch

୧୬. Which Panji term is defined as: “Usually Thakur or a title marker, depending on context”?

- (A) dau / ddau
- (B) th.
- (C) suta in plural or daughter-line use
- (D) gramaarambha

୧୭. In the glossary, what does “dau / ddau” mean or mark?

- (A) Known-as, prakash, or alternate identifying form in many contexts
- (B) Usually Thakur or a title marker, depending on context
- (C) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording
- (D) Cross-reference to another registered position or branch

୧୮. Which Panji term is defined as: “Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording”?

- (A) th.
- (B) dotted blanks
- (C) dau / ddau
- (D) suta / suto / sutah

୧୯. In the glossary, what does “gramaarambha” mean or mark?

- (A) Beginning of a village-based entry cluster
- (B) May indicate daughters or connected lines when surrounding grammar supports that reading
- (C) Empty entry; preserves numbering and should not be deleted
- (D) Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement

୨୦. Which Panji term is defined as: “Beginning of a village-based entry cluster”?

- (A) rikta
- (B) gramaarambha
- (C) pr.
- (D) dau / ddau

୨୧. In the glossary, what does “rikta” mean or mark?

- (A) Empty entry; preserves numbering and should not be deleted
- (B) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording
- (C) Beginning of a village-based entry cluster
- (D) Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement

୨୨. Which Panji term is defined as: “Empty entry; preserves numbering and should not be deleted”?

- (A) rikta
- (B) B-reference
- (C) gramaarambha
- (D) suta / suto / sutah

७३. In the glossary, what does “B-reference” mean or mark?

- (A) Another branch, alternate route, or additional linked line
- (B) Cross-reference to another registered position or branch
- (C) Beginning of a village-based entry cluster
- (D) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording

७४. Which Panji term is defined as: “Cross-reference to another registered position or branch”?

- (A) pr.
- (B) B-reference
- (C) dotted blanks
- (D) suta / suto / sutah

७५. In the glossary, what does “dotted blanks” mean or mark?

- (A) Missing or unread material; evidence of documentary incompleteness
- (B) Known-as, prakash, or alternate identifying form in many contexts
- (C) Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording
- (D) Beginning of a village-based entry cluster

७६. Which Panji term is defined as: “Missing or unread material; evidence of documentary incompleteness”?

- (A) gramaarambha
- (B) dotted blanks
- (C) suta in plural or daughter-line use
- (D) suta / suto / sutah

७७. According to the Title and Honorific Index, what does “Thakur / Chaudhary” indicate?

- (A) High scholarly designation; often marks a learned household or individual
- (B) Honorific or social identifiers that require contextual reading
- (C) Modern professional identifiers added to the same genealogical frame
- (D) Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names

७८. Which title group is described as “Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names”?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya
- (B) Vaidik / Vaidya
- (C) Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid
- (D) Thakur / Chaudhary

७९. According to the Title and Honorific Index, what does “Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid” indicate?

- (A) Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names
- (B) High scholarly designation; often marks a learned household or individual
- (C) Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers
- (D) Modern professional identifiers added to the same genealogical frame

८०. Which title group is described as “Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers”?

- (A) Mahamahopadhyaya
- (B) Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid
- (C) Thakur / Chaudhary
- (D) Vaidik / Vaidya

८१. According to the Title and Honorific Index, what does “Mahamahopadhyaya” indicate?

- (A) Honorific or social identifiers that require contextual reading
- (B) Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names
- (C) Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers
- (D) High scholarly designation; often marks a learned household or individual

८२. Which title group is described as “High scholarly designation; often marks a learned household or individual”?

- (A) Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels
- (B) Vaidik / Vaidya
- (C) Mahamahopadhyaya
- (D) Thakur / Chaudhary

८३. According to the Title and Honorific Index, what does “Vaidik / Vaidya” indicate?

- (A) Honorific or social identifiers that require contextual reading
- (B) Ritual or learned identity in context; not to be merged mechanically
- (C) Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names
- (D) Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers

८४. Which title group is described as “Ritual or learned identity in context; not to be merged mechanically”?

- (A) Babu / Raja / Singh
- (B) Vaidik / Vaidya
- (C) Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels
- (D) Thakur / Chaudhary

८५. According to the Title and Honorific Index, what does “Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels” indicate?

- (A) Modern professional identifiers added to the same genealogical frame
- (B) Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers
- (C) Ritual or learned identity in context; not to be merged mechanically
- (D) Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names

८६. Which title group is described as “Modern professional identifiers added to the same genealogical frame”?

- (A) Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid
- (B) Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels
- (C) Babu / Raja / Singh
- (D) Vaidik / Vaidya

८७. According to the Title and Honorific Index, what does “Babu / Raja / Singh” indicate?

- (A) Modern professional identifiers added to the same genealogical frame
- (B) Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers
- (C) Honorific or social identifiers that require contextual reading
- (D) Ritual or learned identity in context; not to be merged mechanically

८८. Which title group is described as “Honorific or social identifiers that require contextual reading”?

- (A) Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid
- (B) Babu / Raja / Singh
- (C) Thakur / Chaudhary
- (D) Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels

၉၉. What is Appendix A in Volume IV?

- (A) List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries
- (B) Lineage Tables
- (C) Personal Name Index
- (D) Full Glossary of Panji Terms and Abbreviations

၁၀. Which appendix is titled “Full Glossary of Panji Terms and Abbreviations”?

- (A) Appendix B
- (B) Appendix A
- (C) Appendix D
- (D) Appendix I

၁၁. What is Appendix B in Volume IV?

- (A) Lineage Tables
- (B) Village Index
- (C) Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume
- (D) Personal Name Index

၁၂. Which appendix is titled “Village Index”?

- (A) Appendix B
- (B) Appendix C
- (C) Appendix G
- (D) Appendix A

၁၃. What is Appendix C in Volume IV?

- (A) List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries
- (B) Personal Name Index
- (C) Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts
- (D) Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume

၁၄. Which appendix is titled “Personal Name Index”?

- (A) Appendix G
- (B) Appendix C
- (C) Appendix H
- (D) Appendix F

၁၅. What is Appendix D in Volume IV?

- (A) Route Tables: From X to Y
- (B) Title and Honorific Index
- (C) Village Index
- (D) Personal Name Index

၁၆. Which appendix is titled “Title and Honorific Index”?

- (A) Appendix D
- (B) Appendix A
- (C) Appendix E
- (D) Appendix C

୧୭. What is Appendix E in Volume IV?

- (A) List of B-References and Numbered Cross-References
- (B) List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries
- (C) Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts
- (D) Lineage Tables

୧୮. Which appendix is titled “Lineage Tables”?

- (A) Appendix E
- (B) Appendix A
- (C) Appendix C
- (D) Appendix H

୧୯. What is Appendix F in Volume IV?

- (A) List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries
- (B) Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume
- (C) Title and Honorific Index
- (D) Route Tables: From X to Y

୧୦୦. Which appendix is titled “Route Tables: From X to Y”?

- (A) Appendix J
- (B) Appendix F
- (C) Appendix H
- (D) Appendix B

୧୦୧. What is Appendix G in Volume IV?

- (A) Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume
- (B) Route Tables: From X to Y
- (C) List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries
- (D) List of B-References and Numbered Cross-References

୧୦୨. Which appendix is titled “List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries”?

- (A) Appendix C
- (B) Appendix G
- (C) Appendix A
- (D) Appendix F

୧୦୩. What is Appendix H in Volume IV?

- (A) Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts
- (B) Full Glossary of Panji Terms and Abbreviations
- (C) List of B-References and Numbered Cross-References
- (D) Village Index

୧୦୪. Which appendix is titled “List of B-References and Numbered Cross-References”?

- (A) Appendix H
- (B) Appendix E
- (C) Appendix A
- (D) Appendix J

१०५. What is Appendix I in Volume IV?

- (A) Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts
- (B) Lineage Tables
- (C) Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume
- (D) List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries

१०६. Which appendix is titled “Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume”?

- (A) Appendix J
- (B) Appendix F
- (C) Appendix I
- (D) Appendix G

१०७. What is Appendix J in Volume IV?

- (A) List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries
- (B) Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts
- (C) Title and Honorific Index
- (D) Personal Name Index

१०८. Which appendix is titled “Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts”?

- (A) Appendix J
- (B) Appendix G
- (C) Appendix C
- (D) Appendix E

१०९. Which editorial convention means: “The source wording controls the reading; interpretation follows only after structure is identified”?

- (A) Village function identified
- (B) Source before interpretation
- (C) Titles kept distinct
- (D) No silent merging

११०. Under the editorial convention “Source before interpretation,” what is the rule?

- (A) A village may indicate origin, settlement, marriage, ritual relation, or archival classification
- (B) Doubtful names, damaged readings, dotted blanks, and rikta entries remain visible
- (C) The source wording controls the reading; interpretation follows only after structure is identified
- (D) Repeated personal names are not automatically treated as the same person

१११. Which editorial convention means: “Doubtful names, damaged readings, dotted blanks, and rikta entries remain visible”?

- (A) Uncertainty preserved
- (B) Titles kept distinct
- (C) Village function identified
- (D) No silent merging

११२. Under the editorial convention “Uncertainty preserved,” what is the rule?

- (A) Doubtful names, damaged readings, dotted blanks, and rikta entries remain visible
- (B) Honorific, professional, and scholarly labels are not merged with personal names unless context requires it
- (C) A village may indicate origin, settlement, marriage, ritual relation, or archival classification
- (D) The source wording controls the reading; interpretation follows only after structure is identified

११३. Which editorial convention means: “Repeated personal names are not automatically treated as the same person”?

- (A) Source before interpretation
- (B) No silent merging
- (C) Village function identified
- (D) Titles kept distinct

११४. Under the editorial convention “No silent merging,” what is the rule?

- (A) A village may indicate origin, settlement, marriage, ritual relation, or archival classification
- (B) The source wording controls the reading; interpretation follows only after structure is identified
- (C) Honorific, professional, and scholarly labels are not merged with personal names unless context requires it
- (D) Repeated personal names are not automatically treated as the same person

११५. Which editorial convention means: “A village may indicate origin, settlement, marriage, ritual relation, or archival classification”?

- (A) Uncertainty preserved
- (B) Source before interpretation
- (C) Titles kept distinct
- (D) Village function identified

११६. Under the editorial convention “Village function identified,” what is the rule?

- (A) The source wording controls the reading; interpretation follows only after structure is identified
- (B) Doubtful names, damaged readings, dotted blanks, and rikta entries remain visible
- (C) A village may indicate origin, settlement, marriage, ritual relation, or archival classification
- (D) Repeated personal names are not automatically treated as the same person

११७. Which editorial convention means: “Honorific, professional, and scholarly labels are not merged with personal names unless context requires it”?

- (A) Titles kept distinct
- (B) Uncertainty preserved
- (C) No silent merging
- (D) Village function identified

११८. Under the editorial convention “Titles kept distinct,” what is the rule?

- (A) A village may indicate origin, settlement, marriage, ritual relation, or archival classification
- (B) Honorific, professional, and scholarly labels are not merged with personal names unless context requires it
- (C) The source wording controls the reading; interpretation follows only after structure is identified
- (D) Doubtful names, damaged readings, dotted blanks, and rikta entries remain visible

११९. Which group of places belongs to the Opening cluster in the Village Index?

- (A) Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Tarauni, Nanour
- (B) Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Dih
- (C) Nagram, Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka
- (D) Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas, Saurath, Sukhsena, Ranitol

१२०. In Appendix B, “Nagram” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Middle cluster

१२१. In Appendix B, “Sandahpur” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Middle cluster

१२२. In Appendix B, “Singhwar” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१२३. In Appendix B, “Shashipur” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१२४. In Appendix B, “Katka” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१२५. In Appendix B, “Banailli” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१२६. In Appendix B, “Purnea” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१२७. In Appendix B, “Rahua” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Middle cluster

१२८. In Appendix B, “Nahar” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१३९. In Appendix B, “Khangur” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१३०. In Appendix B, “Pilkhwar” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१३१. Which of the following is listed in the Opening cluster?

- (A) Narsam
- (B) Balirajpur
- (C) Nagram
- (D) Lalbag

१३२. Which group of places belongs to the Middle cluster in the Village Index?

- (A) Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Tarauni, Nanour
- (B) Nagram, Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka
- (C) Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas, Saurath, Sukhsena, Ranitol
- (D) Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Dih

१३३. In Appendix B, “Mangrauni” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१३४. In Appendix B, “Hati” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१३५. In Appendix B, “Samauli” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१३६. In Appendix B, “Tarauni” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१३७. In Appendix B, “Nanour” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१३८. In Appendix B, “Vindhi” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१३९. In Appendix B, “Sanha” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१४०. In Appendix B, “Jhanjharpur” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१४१. In Appendix B, “Bagahi” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१४२. In Appendix B, “Balirajpur” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१४३. In Appendix B, “Ranitole” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Middle cluster

१४४. In Appendix B, “Ramnagar” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१४५. In Appendix B, “Kakraur” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१४६. In Appendix B, “Chopra” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१४७. In Appendix B, “Siwa” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१४८. Which of the following is listed in the Middle cluster?

- (A) Sukhsena
- (B) Berma
- (C) Rahua
- (D) Mangrauni

१४९. Which group of places belongs to the Sacred-heading cluster in the Village Index?

- (A) Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Tarauni, Nanour
- (B) Vicharhi, Kua, Ranti, Parhat, Chanpura
- (C) Nagram, Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka
- (D) Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas, Saurath, Sukhsena, Ranitol

१५०. In Appendix B, “Vicharhi” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१५१. In Appendix B, “Kua” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१५२. In Appendix B, “Ranti” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१५३. In Appendix B, “Parhat” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१५४. In Appendix B, “Chanpura” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१५५. In Appendix B, “Malichham” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१५६. In Appendix B, “Bhachhi” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१५७. In Appendix B, “Rajgram” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१५८. In Appendix B, “Rashadh” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१५९. In Appendix B, “Baligarh” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१६०. In Appendix B, “Lagma” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१६१. In Appendix B, “Baigani” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१६२. In Appendix B, “Banaili” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१६३. In Appendix B, “Sultan Ganj” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Middle cluster

१६४. In Appendix B, “Pindaruch” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१६५. In Appendix B, “Paramgarh” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१६६. In Appendix B, “Karma” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Middle cluster

१६७. In Appendix B, “Satlakha” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१६८. Which of the following is listed in the Sacred-heading cluster?

- (A) Vicharhi
- (B) Mangrauni
- (C) Kakraur
- (D) Oda

१६१. Which group of places belongs to the Late cluster in the Village Index?

- (A) Nagram, Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka
- (B) Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Tarauni, Nanour
- (C) Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas, Saurath, Sukhsena, Ranitol
- (D) Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Dih

१७०. In Appendix B, “Rohar” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१७१. In Appendix B, “Tatail” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१७२. In Appendix B, “Rajanpura” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१७३. In Appendix B, “Ratauli” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१७४. In Appendix B, “Dih” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Late cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१७५. In Appendix B, “Uttar Pradesh” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१७६. In Appendix B, “Bargam” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

୧୭୭. In Appendix B, “Sihouli” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Late cluster

୧୭୮. In Appendix B, “Rajoura” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

୧୭୯. In Appendix B, “Bhakharouli” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Closing cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Middle cluster

୧୮୦. In Appendix B, “Malangia” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Late cluster

୧୮୧. In Appendix B, “Dadari” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

୧୮୨. In Appendix B, “Brahmoli” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Late cluster

୧୮୩. In Appendix B, “Ruchauli” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Late cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

୧୮୪. In Appendix B, “Oda” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Middle cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१८५. In Appendix B, “Berma” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१८६. In Appendix B, “Suday” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१८७. Which of the following is listed in the Late cluster?

- (A) Rohar
- (B) Purnea
- (C) Nahar
- (D) Khangur

१८८. Which group of places belongs to the Closing cluster in the Village Index?

- (A) Vicharhi, Kua, Ranti, Parhat, Chanpura
- (B) Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Dih
- (C) Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Tarauni, Nanour
- (D) Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas, Saurath, Sukhsena, Ranitol

१८९. In Appendix B, “Narsam” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Sacred-heading cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१९०. In Appendix B, “Baruwari-Baliyas” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१९१. In Appendix B, “Saurath” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१९२. In Appendix B, “Sukhsena” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Late cluster
- (D) Opening cluster

१९३. In Appendix B, “Ranitol” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Closing cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१९४. In Appendix B, “Kakraud” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Opening cluster
- (B) Middle cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Sacred-heading cluster

१९५. In Appendix B, “Lalbag” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Sacred-heading cluster
- (B) Opening cluster
- (C) Closing cluster
- (D) Late cluster

१९६. In Appendix B, “Birsayar” belongs to which village cluster?

- (A) Middle cluster
- (B) Sacred-heading cluster
- (C) Opening cluster
- (D) Closing cluster

१९७. Which of the following is listed in the Closing cluster?

- (A) Narsam
- (B) Siwa
- (C) Vicharhi
- (D) Rohar

१९८. Which group of personal names is listed under “Opening names” in Appendix C?

- (A) Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Adinath
- (B) Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar
- (C) Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh
- (D) Devkinandan, Dayashankar, Ramanath, Durganath, Premnath

१९९. In Appendix C, “Aankhi” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२००. In Appendix C, “Lal” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Opening names

२०१. In Appendix C, “Gunakar” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

२०२. In Appendix C, “Udan” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Opening names

२०३. In Appendix C, “Gangesh” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

२०४. In Appendix C, “Girdhari” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२०५. In Appendix C, “Abadh Bihari” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२०६. In Appendix C, “Gopal” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

२०७. In Appendix C, “Teknarayan” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२०८. Which of the following belongs to the Appendix C group “Opening names”?

- (A) Shambhunath
- (B) Kaladhar
- (C) Aankhi
- (D) Gangadhar

૨૦૯. Which group of personal names is listed under “Shashipur and early expansion” in Appendix C?

- (A) Devkinandan, Dayashankar, Ramanath, Durganath, Premnath
- (B) Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Adinath
- (C) Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar
- (D) Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh

૨૧૦. In Appendix C, “Bandhu” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

૨૧૧. In Appendix C, “Madhurapati” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

૨૧૨. In Appendix C, “Narpati” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

૨૧૩. In Appendix C, “Bachh” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

૨૧૪. In Appendix C, “Chitradhar” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

૨૧૫. In Appendix C, “Chandidatta” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

૨૧૬. In Appendix C, “Fatur Ram” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२१७. In Appendix C, “Lakshman” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२१८. In Appendix C, “Madankant” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

२१९. In Appendix C, “Sadankant” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

२२०. In Appendix C, “Modkant” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Opening names

२२१. In Appendix C, “Promodkant” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

२२२. In Appendix C, “Vijaykant” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२२३. In Appendix C, “Kumudkant” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२२४. In Appendix C, “Bharatikant” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

२२५. Which of the following belongs to the Appendix C group “Shashipur and early expansion”?

- (A) Digambar
- (B) Bandhu
- (C) Premnath
- (D) Durganath

२२६. Which group of personal names is listed under “Middle and sacred sections” in Appendix C?

- (A) Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Adinath
- (B) Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar
- (C) Devkinandan, Dayashankar, Ramanath, Durganath, Premnath
- (D) Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh

२२७. In Appendix C, “Devkinandan” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

२२८. In Appendix C, “Dayashankar” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२२९. In Appendix C, “Ramanath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

२३०. In Appendix C, “Durganath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

२३१. In Appendix C, “Premnath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२३२. In Appendix C, “Dinanath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२३३. In Appendix C, “Keshavnath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

२३४. In Appendix C, “Loknath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

२३५. In Appendix C, “Chandrapati” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Opening names

२३६. In Appendix C, “Shambhunath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२३७. In Appendix C, “Rameshwar” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२३८. In Appendix C, “Vishwanath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

२३९. Which of the following belongs to the Appendix C group “Middle and sacred sections”?

- (A) Digambar
- (B) Lal
- (C) Devkinandan
- (D) Adinath

२४०. Which group of personal names is listed under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names” in Appendix C?

- (A) Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar
- (B) Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Adinath
- (C) Devkinandan, Dayashankar, Ramanath, Durganath, Premnath
- (D) Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh

૨૪૧. In Appendix C, “Raghudev” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

૨૪૨. In Appendix C, “Ghanshyam” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

૨૪૩. In Appendix C, “Ganapati” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

૨૪૪. In Appendix C, “Kulpati” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

૨૪૫. In Appendix C, “Adinath” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Opening names

૨૪૬. In Appendix C, “Digambar” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

૨૪૭. In Appendix C, “Chaturbhuj” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Opening names

૨૪૮. In Appendix C, “Achyut” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Middle and sacred sections
- (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

૨૪૯. In Appendix C, “Gangadhar” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

૨૫૦. In Appendix C, “Pranpati” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Shashipur and early expansion
- (C) Middle and sacred sections
- (D) Opening names

૨૫૧. In Appendix C, “Sarvan” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Opening names

૨૫૨. In Appendix C, “Kaladhar” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

૨૫૩. In Appendix C, “Nena” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Opening names
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Shashipur and early expansion

૨૫૪. In Appendix C, “Shyam” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Shashipur and early expansion
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

૨૫૫. In Appendix C, “Madhusudan” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Opening names
- (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names
- (D) Middle and sacred sections

૨૫૬. In Appendix C, “Jyotirvid Achal” is placed under which name group?

- (A) Shashipur and early expansion
- (B) Middle and sacred sections
- (C) Opening names
- (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names

୨୫୭. Which of the following belongs to the Appendix C group “Late Narsam and Baruwari names”?

- (A) Kumudkant
- (B) Gunakar
- (C) Raghudev
- (D) Sadankant

୨୫୮. In Appendix E, what does the lineage table “Sandahpur-Singhwar” cover?

- (A) Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries
- (B) Secondary centre: Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar, Chandidatta, and related branches
- (C) Late-stage scholarly and route-heavy section with wider geographic references
- (D) Opening node: Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh, and associated village routes

୨୫୯. Which Appendix E lineage table is described as “Opening node: Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh, and associated village routes”?

- (A) Shashipur
- (B) Narsam-Baruwari
- (C) Mangrauni-Hati-Samauli
- (D) Sandahpur-Singhwar

୨୬୦. In Appendix E, what does the lineage table “Shashipur” cover?

- (A) Opening node: Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh, and associated village routes
- (B) Secondary centre: Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar, Chandidatta, and related branches
- (C) Late-stage scholarly and route-heavy section with wider geographic references
- (D) Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries

୨୬୧. Which Appendix E lineage table is described as “Secondary centre: Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar, Chandidatta, and related branches”?

- (A) Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura
- (B) Shashipur
- (C) Sandahpur-Singhwar
- (D) Narsam-Baruwari

୨୬୨. In Appendix E, what does the lineage table “Mangrauni-Hati-Samauli” cover?

- (A) Opening node: Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh, and associated village routes
- (B) Dense middle section with multiple village openings and repeated branch markers
- (C) Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries
- (D) Secondary centre: Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar, Chandidatta, and related branches

୨୬୩. Which Appendix E lineage table is described as “Dense middle section with multiple village openings and repeated branch markers”?

- (A) Narsam-Baruwari
- (B) Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura
- (C) Sandahpur-Singhwar
- (D) Mangrauni-Hati-Samauli

୨୧୫. In Appendix E, what does the lineage table “Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura” cover?

- (A) Opening node: Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh, and associated village routes
- (B) Late-stage scholarly and route-heavy section with wider geographic references
- (C) Dense middle section with multiple village openings and repeated branch markers
- (D) Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries

୨୧୬. Which Appendix E lineage table is described as “Late-stage scholarly and route-heavy section with wider geographic references”?

- (A) Mangrauni-Hati-Samauli
- (B) Sandahpur-Singhwar
- (C) Narsam-Baruwari
- (D) Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura

୨୧୭. In Appendix E, what does the lineage table “Narsam-Baruwari” cover?

- (A) Secondary centre: Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar, Chandidatta, and related branches
- (B) Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries
- (C) Dense middle section with multiple village openings and repeated branch markers
- (D) Late-stage scholarly and route-heavy section with wider geographic references

୨୧୮. Which Appendix E lineage table is described as “Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries”?

- (A) Shashipur
- (B) Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura
- (C) Sandahpur-Singhwar
- (D) Narsam-Baruwari

୨୧୯. In Appendix F, what does the route “Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur” represent?

- (A) Multi-route middle sequence
- (B) Opening route grammar and early branch movement
- (C) Late widening and modern place references
- (D) Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units

୨୨୦. Which Appendix F route table is described as “Opening route grammar and early branch movement”?

- (A) Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur
- (B) Tatail to Nanour / Pilwarwad / Pindaruch / Jamshedpur
- (C) Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur
- (D) Samauli to Tarauni / Nanour / Jhanjharpur

୨୨୧. In Appendix F, what does the route “Hati to Satlakha / Pilkhwar / Saurath” represent?

- (A) Village beginning and multiple affiliations
- (B) Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units
- (C) Late widening and modern place references
- (D) Multi-route middle sequence

୨୨୨. Which Appendix F route table is described as “Village beginning and multiple affiliations”?

- (A) Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur
- (B) Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur
- (C) Samauli to Tarauni / Nanour / Jhanjharpur
- (D) Hati to Satlakha / Pilkhwar / Saurath

୨୭୨. In Appendix F, what does the route “Samauli to Tarauni / Nanour / Jhanjharpur” represent?

- (A) Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units
- (B) Opening route grammar and early branch movement
- (C) Village beginning and multiple affiliations
- (D) Multi-route middle sequence

୨୭୩. Which Appendix F route table is described as “Multi-route middle sequence”?

- (A) Hati to Satlakha / Pilkhwar / Saurath
- (B) Samauli to Tarauni / Nanour / Jhanjharpur
- (C) Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur
- (D) Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur

୨୭୪. In Appendix F, what does the route “Tatail to Nanour / Pilwarwad / Pindaruch / Jamshedpur” represent?

- (A) Late widening and modern place references
- (B) Opening route grammar and early branch movement
- (C) Village beginning and multiple affiliations
- (D) Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units

୨୭୫. Which Appendix F route table is described as “Late widening and modern place references”?

- (A) Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur
- (B) Tatail to Nanour / Pilwarwad / Pindaruch / Jamshedpur
- (C) Samauli to Tarauni / Nanour / Jhanjharpur
- (D) Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur

୨୭୬. In Appendix F, what does the route “Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur” represent?

- (A) Late widening and modern place references
- (B) Opening route grammar and early branch movement
- (C) Village beginning and multiple affiliations
- (D) Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units

୨୭୭. Which Appendix F route table is described as “Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units”?

- (A) Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur
- (B) Hati to Satlakha / Pilkhwar / Saurath
- (C) Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur
- (D) Tatail to Nanour / Pilwarwad / Pindaruch / Jamshedpur

୨୭୮. In Appendix J, what does Map 1 show?

- (A) Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Soday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas
- (B) Opening Nagram route: Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka, Khangur, Pilkhwar
- (C) Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari
- (D) Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura

୨୭୯. Which suggested map or chart shows “Opening Nagram route: Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka, Khangur, Pilkhwar”?

- (A) Map 4
- (B) Map 3
- (C) Map 1
- (D) Chart 2

୨୮୦. In Appendix J, what does Map 2 show?

- (A) Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari
- (B) Narsam and Baruwari-Baliyas closing genealogy with rikta entries preserved
- (C) Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura
- (D) Major lineage nodes from opening to middle entries

୨୮୧. Which suggested map or chart shows “Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari”?

- (A) Map 1
- (B) Map 2
- (C) Map 3
- (D) Chart 2

୨୮୨. In Appendix J, what does Map 3 show?

- (A) Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Suday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas
- (B) Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari
- (C) Narsam and Baruwari-Baliyas closing genealogy with rikta entries preserved
- (D) Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura

୨୮୩. Which suggested map or chart shows “Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura”?

- (A) Chart 2
- (B) Map 3
- (C) Map 2
- (D) Map 4

୨୮୪. In Appendix J, what does Map 4 show?

- (A) Major lineage nodes from opening to middle entries
- (B) Narsam and Baruwari-Baliyas closing genealogy with rikta entries preserved
- (C) Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura
- (D) Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Suday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas

୨୮୫. Which suggested map or chart shows “Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Suday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas”?

- (A) Map 1
- (B) Map 2
- (C) Map 4
- (D) Chart 2

୨୮୬. In Appendix J, what does Chart 1 show?

- (A) Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura
- (B) Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Suday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas
- (C) Major lineage nodes from opening to middle entries
- (D) Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari

୨୮୭. Which suggested map or chart shows “Major lineage nodes from opening to middle entries”?

- (A) Map 3
- (B) Map 4
- (C) Chart 1
- (D) Map 1

२८८. In Appendix J, what does Chart 2 show?

- (A) Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari
- (B) Opening Nagram route: Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka, Khangur, Pilkhwar
- (C) Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Soday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas
- (D) Narsam and Baruwari-Baliyas closing genealogy with rikta entries preserved

२८९. Which suggested map or chart shows “Narsam and Baruwari-Baliyas closing genealogy with rikta entries preserved”?

- (A) Chart 2
- (B) Map 1
- (C) Map 3
- (D) Chart 1

२९०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Entering the Nagram Panji: What This Volume Decodes”?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 86

२९१. What is the main subject of Chapter 1 in Volume IV?

- (A) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits
- (B) Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur
- (C) Entering the Nagram Panji: What This Volume Decodes
- (D) Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”

२९२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae”?

- (A) Chapter 68
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 29
- (D) Chapter 25

२९३. What is the main subject of Chapter 2 in Volume IV?

- (A) The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae
- (B) Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines
- (C) Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)
- (D) Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474)

२९४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “The Logic of “From Village to Village””?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 79
- (C) Chapter 32
- (D) Chapter 3

२९५. What is the main subject of Chapter 3 in Volume IV?

- (A) The Logic of “From Village to Village”
- (B) Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466)
- (C) Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines
- (D) Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khauai Continuities, Entries (429)- (432)

२९६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji”?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 22
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 35

२९७. What is the main subject of Chapter 4 in Volume IV?

- (A) Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji
- (B) Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa
- (C) Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory
- (D) The Shashipur-Pindaruch and Shashipur-Survana Branches

२९८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta””?

- (A) Chapter 33
- (B) Chapter 20
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 35

२९९. What is the main subject of Chapter 5 in Volume IV?

- (A) Simarwad-Khauwal, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud
- (B) Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster
- (C) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks
- (D) Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”

३००. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sandahpur to Singhwar: The Opening Genealogical Frame”?

- (A) Chapter 25
- (B) Chapter 80
- (C) Chapter 59
- (D) Chapter 6

३०१. What is the main subject of Chapter 6 in Volume IV?

- (A) Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names
- (B) Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508)
- (C) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagram and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)
- (D) Sandahpur to Singhwar: The Opening Genealogical Frame

३०२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage”?

- (A) Chapter 87
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 86

३०३. What is the main subject of Chapter 7 in Volume IV?

- (A) Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi
- (B) Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur
- (C) Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382)
- (D) The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage

- ३०४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch”?**
- (A) Chapter 55
 - (B) Chapter 8
 - (C) Chapter 78
 - (D) Chapter 2
- ३०५. What is the main subject of Chapter 8 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua
 - (B) Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606)
 - (C) Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382)
 - (D) Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch
- ३०६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Shashipur as a Secondary Centre”?**
- (A) Chapter 50
 - (B) Chapter 9
 - (C) Chapter 55
 - (D) Chapter 74
- ३०७. What is the main subject of Chapter 9 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Shashipur as a Secondary Centre
 - (B) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits
 - (C) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivrinar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)
 - (D) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks
- ३०८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “The Shashipur-Pindaruch and Shashipur-Survana Branches”?**
- (A) Chapter 10
 - (B) Chapter 49
 - (C) Chapter 14
 - (D) Chapter 37
- ३०९. What is the main subject of Chapter 10 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466)
 - (B) Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagam Panji
 - (C) Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu
 - (D) The Shashipur-Pindaruch and Shashipur-Survana Branches
- ३१०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names”?**
- (A) Chapter 20
 - (B) Chapter 64
 - (C) Chapter 83
 - (D) Chapter 11
- ३११. What is the main subject of Chapter 11 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629)
 - (B) Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668)
 - (C) Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud
 - (D) Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names

३१३. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 23
- (D) Chapter 12

३१३. What is the main subject of Chapter 12 in Volume IV?

- (A) Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion
- (B) Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji
- (C) Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624)
- (D) Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382)

३१४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)”?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 13
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 12

३१५. What is the main subject of Chapter 13 in Volume IV?

- (A) Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khauwal
- (B) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud
- (C) Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)
- (D) Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)

३१६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24)”?

- (A) Chapter 14
- (B) Chapter 60
- (C) Chapter 52
- (D) Chapter 71

३१७. What is the main subject of Chapter 14 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24)
- (B) Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370)
- (C) Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40)
- (D) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni

३१८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion”?

- (A) Chapter 28
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 84
- (D) Chapter 73

३१९. What is the main subject of Chapter 15 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri
- (B) Entering the Nagram Panji: What This Volume Decodes
- (C) Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation
- (D) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion

- ३२०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory”?**
- (A) Chapter 37
 - (B) Chapter 74
 - (C) Chapter 16
 - (D) Chapter 11
- ३२१. What is the main subject of Chapter 16 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory
 - (B) Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli
 - (C) Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629)
 - (D) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni
- ३२२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40)”?**
- (A) Chapter 13
 - (B) Chapter 11
 - (C) Chapter 77
 - (D) Chapter 17
- ३२३. What is the main subject of Chapter 17 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40)
 - (B) Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuations
 - (C) Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428)
 - (D) Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)
- ३२४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation”?**
- (A) Chapter 48
 - (B) Chapter 18
 - (C) Chapter 64
 - (D) Chapter 21
- ३२५. What is the main subject of Chapter 18 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)
 - (B) Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions
 - (C) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion
 - (D) Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation
- ३२६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri”?**
- (A) Chapter 82
 - (B) Chapter 77
 - (C) Chapter 19
 - (D) Chapter 46
- ३२७. What is the main subject of Chapter 19 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster
 - (B) Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri
 - (C) Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines
 - (D) The Logic of “From Village to Village”

३३८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches”?

- (A) Chapter 79
- (B) Chapter 71
- (C) Chapter 52
- (D) Chapter 20

३३९. What is the main subject of Chapter 20 in Volume IV?

- (A) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh
- (B) Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches
- (C) Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)- (422)
- (D) Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629)

३३०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli”?

- (A) Chapter 68
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 13
- (D) Chapter 21

३३१. What is the main subject of Chapter 21 in Volume IV?

- (A) Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466)
- (B) The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae
- (C) Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli
- (D) Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi

३३२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu”?

- (A) Chapter 41
- (B) Chapter 14
- (C) Chapter 22
- (D) Chapter 51

३३३. What is the main subject of Chapter 22 in Volume IV?

- (A) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions
- (B) Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu
- (C) Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474)
- (D) Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa

३३४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines”?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 39

३३५. What is the main subject of Chapter 23 in Volume IV?

- (A) Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines
- (B) Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)
- (C) Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”
- (D) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)

३३६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 11

३३७. What is the main subject of Chapter 24 in Volume IV?

- (A) Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)-(428)
- (B) Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343)
- (C) Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya
- (D) Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur

३३८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khori: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet”?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 30
- (C) Chapter 25
- (D) Chapter 4

३३९. What is the main subject of Chapter 25 in Volume IV?

- (A) Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines
- (B) Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri
- (C) Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khori: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet
- (D) Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names

३४०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa”?

- (A) Chapter 26
- (B) Chapter 34
- (C) Chapter 72
- (D) Chapter 42

३४१. What is the main subject of Chapter 26 in Volume IV?

- (A) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions
- (B) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni
- (C) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion
- (D) Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa

३४२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli”?

- (A) Chapter 87
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 27

३४३. What is the main subject of Chapter 27 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40)
- (B) Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562)
- (C) Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)-(220)
- (D) Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli

३४४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220)”?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 28

३४५. What is the main subject of Chapter 28 in Volume IV?

- (A) Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220)
- (B) Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428)
- (C) Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches
- (D) Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)

३४६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)- (229)”?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 29

३४७. What is the main subject of Chapter 29 in Volume IV?

- (A) Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)
- (B) Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli
- (C) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud
- (D) Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khor: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet

३४८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi”?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 43
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 30

३४९. What is the main subject of Chapter 30 in Volume IV?

- (A) Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265)
- (B) Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606)
- (C) Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila
- (D) Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi

३५०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265)”?

- (A) Chapter 82
- (B) Chapter 55
- (C) Chapter 31
- (D) Chapter 73

३५१. What is the main subject of Chapter 31 in Volume IV?

- (A) Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265)
- (B) Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351)
- (C) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud
- (D) Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi

३५३. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits”?

- (A) Chapter 85
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 32

३५३. What is the main subject of Chapter 32 in Volume IV?

- (A) Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606)
- (B) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits
- (C) Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)
- (D) The Logic of “From Village to Village”

३५४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register”?

- (A) Chapter 73
- (B) Chapter 62
- (C) Chapter 33
- (D) Chapter 38

३५५. What is the main subject of Chapter 33 in Volume IV?

- (A) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register
- (B) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)
- (C) The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage
- (D) Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24)

३५६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud”?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 55
- (D) Chapter 34

३५७. What is the main subject of Chapter 34 in Volume IV?

- (A) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud
- (B) Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580)
- (C) Entering the Nagram Panji: What This Volume Decodes
- (D) Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khauil Line: Entries (447)-(450)

३५८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananpur-Karmaha”?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 50
- (C) Chapter 35
- (D) Chapter 31

३५९. What is the main subject of Chapter 35 in Volume IV?

- (A) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)
- (B) Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananlpur-Karmaha
- (C) Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua
- (D) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandaui-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register

३६०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni”?

- (A) Chapter 54
- (B) Chapter 29
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 36

३६१. What is the main subject of Chapter 36 in Volume IV?

- (A) Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya
- (B) Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions
- (C) Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508)
- (D) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni

३६२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension”?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 37

३६३. What is the main subject of Chapter 37 in Volume IV?

- (A) Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension
- (B) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks
- (C) Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)
- (D) Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)

३६४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches”?

- (A) Chapter 82
- (B) Chapter 38
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 10

३६५. What is the main subject of Chapter 38 in Volume IV?

- (A) Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua
- (B) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud
- (C) Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches
- (D) Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri

३६६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343)”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 39
- (C) Chapter 69
- (D) Chapter 22

३६७. What is the main subject of Chapter 39 in Volume IV?

- (A) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion
- (B) Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)
- (C) Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343)
- (D) The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae

३६८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351)”?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 72
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 52

३६९. What is the main subject of Chapter 40 in Volume IV?

- (A) Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547)
- (B) Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351)
- (C) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits
- (D) Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion

३७०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)-(358)”?

- (A) Chapter 80
- (B) Chapter 41
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 87

३७१. What is the main subject of Chapter 41 in Volume IV?

- (A) Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji
- (B) Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220)
- (C) Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664)
- (D) Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)- (358)

३७२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370)”?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 42
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 48

३७३. What is the main subject of Chapter 42 in Volume IV?

- (A) The Logic of “From Village to Village”
- (B) Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)-(370)
- (C) Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi
- (D) Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khauai Line: Entries (447)-(450)

३७४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382)”?

- (A) Chapter 48
- (B) Chapter 43
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 41

३७५. What is the main subject of Chapter 43 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382)
- (B) Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)
- (C) Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)
- (D) Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)

३७६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)”?

- (A) Chapter 40
- (B) Chapter 44
- (C) Chapter 77
- (D) Chapter 43

३७७. What is the main subject of Chapter 44 in Volume IV?

- (A) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandaui-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register
- (B) Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428)
- (C) Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)
- (D) Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572)

३७८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 45

३७९. What is the main subject of Chapter 45 in Volume IV?

- (A) Madari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624)
- (B) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion
- (C) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandaui-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register
- (D) Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster

३८०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines”?

- (A) Chapter 65
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 46
- (D) Chapter 70

३८३. What is the main subject of Chapter 46 in Volume IV?

- (A) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivanagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagram and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)
- (B) Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines
- (C) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks
- (D) The Logic of “From Village to Village”

३८४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 47
- (D) Chapter 18

३८५. What is the main subject of Chapter 47 in Volume IV?

- (A) Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)
- (B) Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572)
- (C) Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua
- (D) Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432)

३८६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuities”?

- (A) Chapter 48
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 72
- (D) Chapter 75

३८७. What is the main subject of Chapter 48 in Volume IV?

- (A) Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474)
- (B) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)
- (C) Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananpur-Karmaha
- (D) Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuities

३८८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud”?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 51
- (C) Chapter 27
- (D) Chapter 8

३८९. What is the main subject of Chapter 49 in Volume IV?

- (A) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions
- (B) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks
- (C) Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)
- (D) Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud

३८८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)-(422)”?

- (A) Chapter 35
- (B) Chapter 14
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 50

३८९. What is the main subject of Chapter 50 in Volume IV?

- (A) Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)
- (B) Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)- (422)
- (C) The Logic of “From Village to Village”
- (D) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh

३९०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)-(428)”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 65

३९१. What is the main subject of Chapter 51 in Volume IV?

- (A) Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu
- (B) Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428)
- (C) Khangur-Dihiya Continuities and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40)
- (D) Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khor: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet

३९२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432)”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 43
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 73

३९३. What is the main subject of Chapter 52 in Volume IV?

- (A) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions
- (B) Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432)
- (C) Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580)
- (D) The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage

३९४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur”?

- (A) Chapter 80
- (B) Chapter 27
- (C) Chapter 57
- (D) Chapter 53

३९५. What is the main subject of Chapter 53 in Volume IV?

- (A) Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)
- (B) Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur
- (C) Sandahpur to Singhwar: The Opening Genealogical Frame
- (D) Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua

३९६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khauāl Line: Entries (447)-(450)”?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 54
- (C) Chapter 64
- (D) Chapter 52

३९७. What is the main subject of Chapter 54 in Volume IV?

- (A) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion
- (B) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni
- (C) Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khauāl Line: Entries (447)-(450)
- (D) Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi

३९८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)”?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 46
- (D) Chapter 67

३९९. What is the main subject of Chapter 55 in Volume IV?

- (A) Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu
- (B) Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)
- (C) Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428)
- (D) Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli

४००. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466)”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 33

४०१. What is the main subject of Chapter 56 in Volume IV?

- (A) Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagram Panji
- (B) Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)
- (C) Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)
- (D) Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466)

४०२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474)”?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 57
- (C) Chapter 49
- (D) Chapter 65

४०३. What is the main subject of Chapter 57 in Volume IV?

- (A) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni
- (B) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits
- (C) Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474)
- (D) Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534)

४०४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485)”?

- (A) Chapter 58
- (B) Chapter 20
- (C) Chapter 65
- (D) Chapter 67

४०५. What is the main subject of Chapter 58 in Volume IV?

- (A) Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)
- (B) Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation
- (C) Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions
- (D) Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485)

४०६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497)”?

- (A) Chapter 33
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 61

४०७. What is the main subject of Chapter 59 in Volume IV?

- (A) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion
- (B) Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664)
- (C) Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497)
- (D) Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”

४०८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508)”?

- (A) Chapter 60
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 32
- (D) Chapter 7

४०९. What is the main subject of Chapter 60 in Volume IV?

- (A) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni
- (B) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register
- (C) Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508)
- (D) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions

४१०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 61
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 39

४११. What is the main subject of Chapter 61 in Volume IV?

- (A) Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur
- (B) Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines
- (C) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh
- (D) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud

४१३. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)”?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 62
- (D) Chapter 5

४१३. What is the main subject of Chapter 62 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24)
- (B) Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)
- (C) Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)
- (D) Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)

४१४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)”?

- (A) Chapter 63
- (B) Chapter 37
- (C) Chapter 66
- (D) Chapter 28

४१५. What is the main subject of Chapter 63 in Volume IV?

- (A) Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)
- (B) Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)
- (C) Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)
- (D) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)

४१६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534)”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 64

४१७. What is the main subject of Chapter 64 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382)
- (B) Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534)
- (C) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register
- (D) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh

४१८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547)”?

- (A) Chapter 32
- (B) Chapter 65
- (C) Chapter 44
- (D) Chapter 72

४१९. What is the main subject of Chapter 65 in Volume IV?

- (A) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)
- (B) Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547)
- (C) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagram and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)
- (D) Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu

४२०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562)”?

- (A) Chapter 43
- (B) Chapter 66
- (C) Chapter 33
- (D) Chapter 4

४२१. What is the main subject of Chapter 66 in Volume IV?

- (A) Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562)
- (B) The Logic of “From Village to Village”
- (C) Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation
- (D) Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)

४२२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Ojhli-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564)”?

- (A) Chapter 67
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 78

४२३. What is the main subject of Chapter 67 in Volume IV?

- (A) Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster
- (B) Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)
- (C) Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649)
- (D) Ojhli-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564)

४२४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572)”?

- (A) Chapter 31
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 39

४२५. What is the main subject of Chapter 68 in Volume IV?

- (A) Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines
- (B) Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khauwal, and the Pilerwad Continuations
- (C) Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572)
- (D) Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khauwal Line: Entries (447)-(450)

४२६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580)”?

- (A) Chapter 59
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 69
- (D) Chapter 27

४२७. What is the main subject of Chapter 69 in Volume IV?

- (A) The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae
- (B) Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580)
- (C) Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches
- (D) Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names

४२८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)”?

- (A) Chapter 70
- (B) Chapter 39
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 23

४२९. What is the main subject of Chapter 70 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri
- (B) Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)
- (C) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)
- (D) Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)

४३०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597)”?

- (A) Chapter 50
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 71

४३१. What is the main subject of Chapter 71 in Volume IV?

- (A) Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion
- (B) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivanagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)
- (C) Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597)
- (D) Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa

४३२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Kasarauih-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)”?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 72

833. What is the main subject of Chapter 72 in Volume IV?

- (A) Narsam-Padma-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638)
- (B) The Logic of “From Village to Village”
- (C) Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)
- (D) Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668)

838. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606)”?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 72

839. What is the main subject of Chapter 73 in Volume IV?

- (A) Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606)
- (B) Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli
- (C) Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory
- (D) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)

839. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivrinar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 74
- (C) Chapter 18
- (D) Chapter 66

839. What is the main subject of Chapter 74 in Volume IV?

- (A) Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory
- (B) Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)
- (C) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivrinar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)
- (D) Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu

839. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)”?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 74
- (D) Chapter 75

839. What is the main subject of Chapter 75 in Volume IV?

- (A) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)
- (B) Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli
- (C) Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches
- (D) The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage

४४०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624)”?

- (A) Chapter 60
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 45
- (D) Chapter 19

४४१. What is the main subject of Chapter 76 in Volume IV?

- (A) Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624)
- (B) Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562)
- (C) Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)
- (D) Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines

४४२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629)”?

- (A) Chapter 41
- (B) Chapter 77
- (C) Chapter 53
- (D) Chapter 2

४४३. What is the main subject of Chapter 77 in Volume IV?

- (A) Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629)
- (B) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions
- (C) Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)
- (D) Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagram Panji

४४४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638)”?

- (A) Chapter 53
- (B) Chapter 36
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 78

४४५. What is the main subject of Chapter 78 in Volume IV?

- (A) Simarwad-Khauwal, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud
- (B) Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638)
- (C) Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines
- (D) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagram and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)

४४६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649)”?

- (A) Chapter 79
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 34

४४७. What is the main subject of Chapter 79 in Volume IV?

- (A) Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)
- (B) Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli
- (C) Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)
- (D) Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649)

- ४४८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664)”?**
- (A) Chapter 20
 - (B) Chapter 1
 - (C) Chapter 81
 - (D) Chapter 80
- ४४९. What is the main subject of Chapter 80 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud
 - (B) Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664)
 - (C) Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547)
 - (D) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks
- ४५०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668)”?**
- (A) Chapter 74
 - (B) Chapter 17
 - (C) Chapter 80
 - (D) Chapter 81
- ४५१. What is the main subject of Chapter 81 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register
 - (B) Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)
 - (C) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits
 - (D) Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668)
- ४५२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagram Panji”?**
- (A) Chapter 19
 - (B) Chapter 82
 - (C) Chapter 80
 - (D) Chapter 29
- ४५३. What is the main subject of Chapter 82 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagram Panji
 - (B) Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)
 - (C) Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534)
 - (D) The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage
- ४५४. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Major Village Nodes and Route Networks”?**
- (A) Chapter 27
 - (B) Chapter 9
 - (C) Chapter 61
 - (D) Chapter 83
- ४५५. What is the main subject of Chapter 83 in Volume IV?**
- (A) Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri
 - (B) Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila
 - (C) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagram and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)
 - (D) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks

४५६. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation”?

- (A) Chapter 84
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 52
- (D) Chapter 65

४५७. What is the main subject of Chapter 84 in Volume IV?

- (A) The Logic of “From Village to Village”
- (B) Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation
- (C) Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)-(358)
- (D) Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343)

४५८. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions”?

- (A) Chapter 26
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 85
- (D) Chapter 64

४५९. What is the main subject of Chapter 85 in Volume IV?

- (A) Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638)
- (B) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions
- (C) Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster
- (D) Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)

४६०. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila”?

- (A) Chapter 16
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 18

४६१. What is the main subject of Chapter 86 in Volume IV?

- (A) Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines
- (B) Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343)
- (C) Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624)
- (D) Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila

४६२. Which chapter is titled or centred on “Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions”?

- (A) Chapter 67
- (B) Chapter 70
- (C) Chapter 87
- (D) Chapter 41

४६३. What is the main subject of Chapter 87 in Volume IV?

- (A) Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch
- (B) Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions
- (C) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits
- (D) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni

୪୬୪. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 13, “Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)”?

- (A) entries (15)-(19)
- (B) entries (511)-(516)
- (C) entries (296)-(305)
- (D) entries (25)-(29)

୪୬୫. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 14, “Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24)”?

- (A) entries (420)-(422)
- (B) entries (565)-(572)
- (C) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura-Tharhi Mandar gramarambh opening
- (D) entries (20)-(24)

୪୬୬. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 15, “Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion”?

- (A) entries (306)-(319)
- (B) entries (35)-(40)
- (C) entries (25)-(29)
- (D) entries (207)-(220)

୪୬୭. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 16, “Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory”?

- (A) entries (30)-(34)
- (B) entries (221)-(229)
- (C) entries (650)-(664)
- (D) entries (359)-(370)

୪୬୮. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 17, “Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40)”?

- (A) entries (35)-(40)
- (B) entries (221)-(229)
- (C) entries (320)-(327)
- (D) entries (625)-(629)

୪୬୯. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 18, “Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation”?

- (A) entries (207)-(220)
- (B) entries (41)-(48)
- (C) entries (565)-(572)
- (D) entries (451)-(460)

୪୭୦. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 19, “Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri”?

- (A) entries (621)-(624)
- (B) entries (90)-(109)
- (C) entries (49)-(54)
- (D) entries (30)-(34)

४७१. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 20, “Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches”?

- (A) entries (451)-(460)
- (B) entries (248)-(265)
- (C) entries (55)-(68)
- (D) entries (423)-(428)

४७२. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 21, “Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli”?

- (A) entries (498)-(508)
- (B) entries (336)-(343)
- (C) entries (69)-(89)
- (D) entries (511)-(516)

४७३. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 22, “Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu”?

- (A) entries (529)-(534)
- (B) entries (665)-(668)
- (C) entries (359)-(370)
- (D) entries (90)-(109)

४७४. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 23, “Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines”?

- (A) entries (110)-(114)
- (B) entries (207)-(220)
- (C) entries (15)-(19)
- (D) entries (581)-(588)

४७५. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 28, “Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220)”?

- (A) entries (529)-(534)
- (B) entries (371)-(382)
- (C) entries (284)-(290)
- (D) entries (207)-(220)

४७६. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 29, “Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)”?

- (A) entries (625)-(629)
- (B) entries (35)-(40)
- (C) entries (221)-(229)
- (D) entries (284)-(290)

४७७. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 31, “Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265)”?

- (A) entries (535)-(547)
- (B) entries (565)-(572)
- (C) entries (248)-(265)
- (D) entries (420)-(422)

896. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 33, “Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register”?

- (A) entries (420)-(422)
- (B) entries (284)-(290)
- (C) entries (529)-(534)
- (D) entries (30)-(34)

899. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 34, “Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud”?

- (A) entries (589)-(597)
- (B) entries (306)-(319)
- (C) entries (291)-(295)
- (D) entries (207)-(220)

800. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 35, “Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananlpur-Karmaha”?

- (A) entries (563)-(564)
- (B) entries (25)-(29)
- (C) entries (296)-(305)
- (D) entries (615)-(620)

801. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 36, “Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni”?

- (A) entries (284)-(290)
- (B) entries (306)-(319)
- (C) entries (589)-(597)
- (D) entries (336)-(343)

802. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 37, “Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension”?

- (A) entries (383)-(387)
- (B) entries (423)-(428)
- (C) entries (320)-(327)
- (D) entries (429)-(432)

803. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 38, “Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches”?

- (A) entries (328)-(335)
- (B) entries (344)-(351)
- (C) entries (581)-(588)
- (D) entries (589)-(597)

804. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 39, “Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343)”?

- (A) entries (284)-(290)
- (B) entries (336)-(343)
- (C) entries (429)-(432)
- (D) entries (90)-(109)

४८५. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 40, “Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351)”?

- (A) entries (49)-(54)
- (B) entries (535)-(547)
- (C) entries (55)-(68)
- (D) entries (344)-(351)

४८६. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 41, “Pariyam, Gangaaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)- (358)”?

- (A) entries (665)-(668)
- (B) entries (565)-(572)
- (C) entries (352)-(358)
- (D) entries (607)-(614)

४८७. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 42, “Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370)”?

- (A) entries (284)-(290)
- (B) entries (90)-(109)
- (C) entries (383)-(387)
- (D) entries (359)-(370)

४८८. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 43, “Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam-Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382)”?

- (A) entries (467)-(474)
- (B) entries (371)-(382)
- (C) entries (565)-(572)
- (D) entries (573)-(580)

४८९. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 44, “Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387)”?

- (A) entries (383)-(387)
- (B) entries (20)-(24)
- (C) entries (371)-(382)
- (D) entries (320)-(327)

४९०. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 46, “Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines”?

- (A) entries (650)-(664)
- (B) entries (548)-(562)
- (C) entry (392) onward within the Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch unit
- (D) entries (467)-(474)

४९१. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 50, “Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khauval and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)- (422)”?

- (A) entries (548)-(562)
- (B) entries (420)-(422)
- (C) entries (589)-(597)
- (D) entries (69)-(89)

୪୯୨. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 51, “Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428)”?

- (A) entries (615)-(620)
- (B) entries (423)-(428)
- (C) entry (392) onward within the Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch unit
- (D) entries (581)-(588)

୪୯୩. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 52, “Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khauual Continuities, Entries (429)- (432)”?

- (A) entries (625)-(629)
- (B) entries (49)-(54)
- (C) entries (429)-(432)
- (D) entries (423)-(428)

୪୯୪. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 54, “Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khauual Line: Entries (447)-(450)”?

- (A) entries (320)-(327)
- (B) entries (447)-(450)
- (C) entries (420)-(422)
- (D) entries (90)-(109)

୪୯୫. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 55, “Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)”?

- (A) entries (517)-(528)
- (B) entries (630)-(638)
- (C) entries (451)-(460)
- (D) entries (25)-(29)

୪୯୬. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 56, “Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466)”?

- (A) entries (461)-(466)
- (B) entries (511)-(516)
- (C) entries (581)-(588)
- (D) entries (639)-(649)

୪୯୭. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 57, “Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474)”?

- (A) entries (336)-(343)
- (B) entries (248)-(265)
- (C) entry (392) onward within the Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch unit
- (D) entries (467)-(474)

୪୯୮. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 58, “Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485)”?

- (A) entries (69)-(89)
- (B) entries (475)-(485)
- (C) entries (429)-(432)
- (D) entries (565)-(572)

୪୯୯. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 59, “Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497)”?

- (A) entries (486)-(497)
- (B) entries (336)-(343)
- (C) entries (451)-(460)
- (D) entries (467)-(474)

୫୦୦. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 60, “Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508)”?

- (A) entries (69)-(89)
- (B) entries (498)-(508)
- (C) entries (284)-(290)
- (D) entries (598)-(600)

୫୦୧. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 61, “Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh”?

- (A) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura-Tharhi Mandar gramarambh opening
- (B) entries (336)-(343)
- (C) entries (328)-(335)
- (D) entries (352)-(358)

୫୦୨. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 62, “Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi-Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)”?

- (A) entries (563)-(564)
- (B) entries (511)-(516)
- (C) entries (352)-(358)
- (D) entries (573)-(580)

୫୦୩. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 63, “Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)”?

- (A) entries (517)-(528)
- (B) entries (336)-(343)
- (C) entries (296)-(305)
- (D) entries (601)-(606)

୫୦୪. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 64, “Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534)”?

- (A) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura-Tharhi Mandar gramarambh opening
- (B) entries (529)-(534)
- (C) entries (296)-(305)
- (D) entries (30)-(34)

୫୦୫. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 65, “Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547)”?

- (A) entries (535)-(547)
- (B) entries (69)-(89)
- (C) entries (352)-(358)
- (D) entries (429)-(432)

૫૦૬. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 66, “Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562)”?

- (A) entries (35)-(40)
- (B) entries (548)-(562)
- (C) entries (625)-(629)
- (D) entries (598)-(600)

૫૦૭. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 67, “Ojholi-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564)”?

- (A) entries (563)-(564)
- (B) entries (565)-(572)
- (C) entries (589)-(597)
- (D) entries (371)-(382)

૫૦૮. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 68, “Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572)”?

- (A) entries (621)-(624)
- (B) entries (565)-(572)
- (C) entries (423)-(428)
- (D) entries (328)-(335)

૫૦૯. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 69, “Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580)”?

- (A) entries (581)-(588)
- (B) entries (573)-(580)
- (C) entries (352)-(358)
- (D) entries (429)-(432)

૫૧૦. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 70, “Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)”?

- (A) entries (69)-(89)
- (B) entries (41)-(48)
- (C) entries (336)-(343)
- (D) entries (581)-(588)

૫૧૧. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 71, “Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597)”?

- (A) entries (306)-(319)
- (B) entries (423)-(428)
- (C) entries (589)-(597)
- (D) entries (639)-(649)

૫૧૨. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 72, “Kasarauih-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)”?

- (A) entries (607)-(614)
- (B) entries (650)-(664)
- (C) entries (598)-(600)
- (D) entries (548)-(562)

୫୧୩. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 73, “Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606)”?

- (A) entries (207)-(220)
- (B) entries (601)-(606)
- (C) entries (615)-(620)
- (D) entries (41)-(48)

୫୧୪. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 74, “Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivr Nagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)”?

- (A) entries (607)-(614)
- (B) entries (565)-(572)
- (C) entries (69)-(89)
- (D) entries (359)-(370)

୫୧୫. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 75, “Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)”?

- (A) entries (291)-(295)
- (B) entries (529)-(534)
- (C) entries (615)-(620)
- (D) entries (581)-(588)

୫୧୬. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 76, “Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624)”?

- (A) entries (548)-(562)
- (B) entries (563)-(564)
- (C) entries (621)-(624)
- (D) entries (467)-(474)

୫୧୭. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 77, “Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629)”?

- (A) entries (69)-(89)
- (B) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura-Tharhi Mandar gramarambh opening
- (C) entries (625)-(629)
- (D) entries (486)-(497)

୫୧୮. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 78, “Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638)”?

- (A) entries (621)-(624)
- (B) entries (359)-(370)
- (C) entries (511)-(516)
- (D) entries (630)-(638)

୫୧୯. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 79, “Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649)”?

- (A) entries (529)-(534)
- (B) entries (420)-(422)
- (C) entries (639)-(649)
- (D) entries (110)-(114)

- ୧୨୦. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 80, “Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664)”?**
- (A) entries (650)-(664)
 - (B) entries (475)-(485)
 - (C) entries (563)-(564)
 - (D) entries (615)-(620)
- ୧୨୧. Which source-entry range is associated with Chapter 81, “Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668)”?**
- (A) entries (665)-(668)
 - (B) entries (320)-(327)
 - (C) entries (69)-(89)
 - (D) entries (581)-(588)
- ୧୨୨. The section “1.1 The Nagram Panji as a Genealogical Archive” belongs to which chapter?**
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 76
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 38
- ୧୨୩. The section “1.2 Why Volume IV Requires Expansion” belongs to which chapter?**
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 34
 - (C) Chapter 74
 - (D) Chapter 65
- ୧୨୪. The section “1.3 The Opening Movement: Nagram, Sandahpur, Singhwar, and Shashipur” belongs to which chapter?**
- (A) Chapter 24
 - (B) Chapter 80
 - (C) Chapter 81
 - (D) Chapter 1
- ୧୨୫. The section “1.4 The Meaning of “From” in the Panji” belongs to which chapter?**
- (A) Chapter 39
 - (B) Chapter 18
 - (C) Chapter 1
 - (D) Chapter 77
- ୧୨୬. The section “1.5 Names, Branches, and the Problem of Compression” belongs to which chapter?**
- (A) Chapter 79
 - (B) Chapter 1
 - (C) Chapter 14
 - (D) Chapter 42
- ୧୨୭. The section “1.6 Sacred Headings and Genealogical Order” belongs to which chapter?**
- (A) Chapter 28
 - (B) Chapter 1
 - (C) Chapter 53
 - (D) Chapter 26

426. The section “1.7 Gaps, Dots, and the Ethics of Editing” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 37
 - (B) Chapter 7
 - (C) Chapter 80
 - (D) Chapter 1
428. The section “1.8 The Human World Behind the Nagram Panji” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 37
 - (B) Chapter 1
 - (C) Chapter 84
 - (D) Chapter 23
430. The section “1.9 What This Volume Will Not Do” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 40
 - (B) Chapter 1
 - (C) Chapter 72
 - (D) Chapter 22
432. The section “1.10 How the Reader Should Use This Volume” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 73
 - (B) Chapter 81
 - (C) Chapter 1
 - (D) Chapter 40
432. The section “1.11 The Central Argument of Volume IV” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 1
 - (B) Chapter 36
 - (C) Chapter 54
 - (D) Chapter 66
433. The section “2.1 The Basic Unit: The Panji Entry” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 44
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 87
 - (D) Chapter 70
438. The section “2.2 Suta, Suto, and the Language of Sonship” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 2
 - (B) Chapter 36
 - (C) Chapter 42
 - (D) Chapter 65
439. The section “2.3 Apra / Apra: The Other Branch” belongs to which chapter?
- (A) Chapter 43
 - (B) Chapter 50
 - (C) Chapter 2
 - (D) Chapter 7

୩୩୬. The section “2.4 Pr. and the Problem of Alternate Names” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 33
- (C) Chapter 44
- (D) Chapter 2

୩୩୭. The section “2.5 Th., Thakur, and Title-Markers” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 38
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 64

୩୩୮. The section “2.6 Ka, Kau, and Group Attachment” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 63
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 24
- (D) Chapter 27

୩୩୯. The section “2.7 Daur / Ddau / Dau: The Closing or Linking” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 87
- (C) Chapter 55
- (D) Chapter 68

୩୪୦. The section “2.8 Gramārambha: The Beginning of a Village” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 14
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 38

୩୪୧. The section “2.9 Rikta: The Empty Entry” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 72
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 30

୩୪୨. The section “2.10 Dots, Ellipses, and Missing Names” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 35
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 48

୩୪୩. The section “2.11 B-References and Numbered CrossReferences” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 30
- (C) Chapter 77
- (D) Chapter 61

५४४. The section “2.12 Sacred Invocation Formulae” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 75
- (C) Chapter 18
- (D) Chapter 45

५४५. The section “2.13 Place-Names as Genealogical Evidence” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 73
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 71

५४६. The section “2.14 Names, Nicknames, and Modern Identifiers” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 54
- (C) Chapter 14
- (D) Chapter 12

५४७. The section “2.15 Repetition: Duplicate or Deliberate?” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 35
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 2

५४८. The section “2.16 Editorial Rules for This Volume” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 16

५४९. The section “2.17 How This Grammar Will Be Used in the Next” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 69

५५०. The section “3.1 The Route Formula as the Spine of the Nagram” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 42
- (C) Chapter 45
- (D) Chapter 51

५५१. The section “3.2 Village as Identity, Not Merely Location” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 83
- (D) Chapter 51

၄၄၃. The section “3.3 The Difference Between Origin, Settlement, and Affiliation” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 9

၄၄၃. The section “3.4 The Route Formula and Marriage Memory” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 80
- (B) Chapter 73
- (C) Chapter 59
- (D) Chapter 3

၄၄၄. The section “3.5 Route Clusters and Branch Formation” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 26

၄၄၄. The section “3.6 Repetition of Village Routes” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 13
- (D) Chapter 3

၄၄၆. The section “3.7 Place-Names as Evidence of Regional” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 67
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 76
- (D) Chapter 34

၄၄၇. The section “3.8 The Sacred Route and the Secular Route” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 39
- (D) Chapter 81

၄၄၈. The section “3.9 The Role of Cross-References in Village Logic” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 9

၄၄၉. The section “3.10 The Route Formula and Time” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 43
- (D) Chapter 3

၄၆၀. The section “3.11 Editorial Translation of Village Routes” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 22
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 3

၄၆၁. The section “3.12 When a Village-Route Contains Several” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 63
- (C) Chapter 54
- (D) Chapter 49

၄၆၂. The section “3.13 Errors, Variants, and Village-Name Stability” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 14
- (D) Chapter 21

၄၆၃. The section “3.14 The Route Formula as Social Cartography” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 34

၄၆၄. The section “3.15 Applying the Method to the Next Cluster” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 77

၄၆၅. The section “4.1 Why a Name Alone Is Not Enough” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 53
- (D) Chapter 73

၄၆၆. The section “4.2 The Person as a Relational Being” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 19

၄၆၇. The section “4.3 Sonship Markers and the Grammar of Descent” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 81
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 43
- (D) Chapter 4

୫୧୮. The section “4.4 Branch Names, House Names, and Remembered Lines” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 76
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 8

୫୧୯. The section “4.5 Honorific Titles: Thakur, Chaudhary, Pandit, and Related Markers” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 12

୫୨୦. The section “4.6 Scholarly and Ritual Designations” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 87
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 4

୫୨୧. The section “4.7 Priestly, Astrological, and Learned Authority” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 58
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 82

୫୨୨. The section “4.8 Royal, Administrative, and Local Authority” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 34
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 13

୫୨୩. The section “4.9 Modern Professions inside an Older” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 72

୫୨୪. The section “4.10 Nicknames, Alternative Names, and the Marker “pr.”” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 44
- (B) Chapter 48
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 4

୫୨୫. The section “4.11 Collective Suffixes and Grouped Sons” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 56
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 26
- (D) Chapter 4

496. The section “4.12 Female Presence in a Male-Line Register” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 81

497. The section “4.13 Social Rank and Genealogical Caution” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 23
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 14

498. The section “4.14 When Title and Name Become Inseparable” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 87
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 82
- (D) Chapter 78

499. The section “4.15 The Role of Place in Social Status” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 23
- (D) Chapter 4

500. The section “4.16 Modern English Treatment of Traditional” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 54
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 44

501. The section “4.17 Titles as Chronological Clues” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 54
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 34

502. The section “4.18 The Ethics of Naming” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 48

503. The section “4.19 Preparing for the First Detailed Decoding” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 69

408. The section “4.20 Summary: Personhood in the Nagram Panji” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 65
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 4

409. The section “5.1 Why Absence Must Be Read” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 18
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 83
- (D) Chapter 5

410. The section “5.2 The Meaning of Dotted Gaps” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 41
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 33
- (D) Chapter 5

411. The section “5.3 “Rikta” as an Archival Statement” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 27
- (D) Chapter 61

412. The section “5.4 Blank Does Not Mean Unimportant” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 33
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 67
- (D) Chapter 76

413. The section “5.5 Broken Names and Damaged Readings” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 16
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 57

414. The section “5.6 Variant Spellings of Villages” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 79
- (C) Chapter 26
- (D) Chapter 8

415. The section “5.7 Incomplete Village-Routes” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 87
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 62
- (D) Chapter 5

၄၉၃. The section “5.8 Cross-References with Missing Context” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 37
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 65

၄၉၃. The section “5.9 Repetition and Apparent Duplication” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 41
- (B) Chapter 81
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 83

၄၉၄. The section “5.10 Names Without Fathers” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 74
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 9

၄၉၄. The section “5.11 Fathers Without Clear Descendants” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 44
- (C) Chapter 69
- (D) Chapter 21

၄၉၆. The section “5.12 The Problem of “Apara” and Secondary” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 35
- (C) Chapter 52
- (D) Chapter 64

၄၉၇. The section “5.13 Sacred Headings with Sparse Entries” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 22
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 9

၄၉၈. The section “5.14 Modern Additions and Incomplete Recent” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 13
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 24

၄၉၉. The section “5.15 Editorial Notes Without Overloading the Reader” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 48
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 40

❧❧. The section “5.16 The Difference Between Explanation and Completion” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 16
- (C) Chapter 60
- (D) Chapter 40

❧❧. The section “5.17 How Gaps Help Reconstruct the Panji’s” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 82

❧❧. The section “5.18 Preparing for Detailed Decoding” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 14
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 6

❧❧. The section “5.19 Summary: The Discipline of Incompleteness” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 26

❧❧. The section “6.1 Why the First Entry Matters” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 42
- (D) Chapter 80

❧❧. The section “6.2 The Heading: Nagram, Sandahpur, and Singhwar” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 73
- (B) Chapter 55
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 24

❧❧. The section “6.3 The Formula of Registration” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 82
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 53
- (D) Chapter 2

❧❧. The section “6.4 The First Named Node: Aankhi and His” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 48
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 75

୧୦୮. The section “6.5 Karmahā and the Nanu-Gangesh Link” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 71
- (C) Chapter 24
- (D) Chapter 86

୧୦୯. The section “6.6 Padua, Pashupati, Lal, Girdhari, and Abadh” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 83
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 38
- (D) Chapter 5

୧୧୦. The section “6.7 The Girdhari Branch and the Role of Missing” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 26
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 60
- (D) Chapter 76

୧୧୧. The section “6.8 Kavi Sukhani and the Intellectual Marker” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 33
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 40

୧୧୨. The section “6.9 Hansdatt, Babujan, Sarisab, Sahib, and Dullah” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 81
- (C) Chapter 80
- (D) Chapter 6

୧୧୩. The section “6.10 Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Devanath, Kirtinath, and Jajival” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 60

୧୧୪. The section “6.11 Babnu, Teknarayan, Tisaut, Jagannath, and Motinandan” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 70
- (B) Chapter 75
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 6

୧୧୫. The section “6.12 The Krishn Gopal, Vanshidhar, Nageshwar, and Narmadeshwar Extension” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 31
- (B) Chapter 41
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 60

૬૧૬. The section “6.13 Nageshwar and Amarnath: A Smaller but” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 25
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 82

૬૧૭. The section “6.14 Narmadeshwar and the Multiplication of Collateral Lines” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 68
- (B) Chapter 65
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 6

૬૧૮. The section “6.15 The Second Sandahpur-Singhwar Entry:” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 53
- (D) Chapter 57

૬૧૯. The section “6.16 Harshmani, Hira, Bacha, Bal Mukund, Raja, Gana, and Chhedi” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 57

૬૨૦. The section “6.17 Bal Mukund and Raja: Padua, Buddhinath, Thadu, and Shyamnath” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 39
- (B) Chapter 58
- (C) Chapter 42
- (D) Chapter 6

૬૨૧. The section “6.18 Kedar Nath and the Major Descendant” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 25

૬૨૨. The section “6.19 The Third Sandahpur-Singhwar Entry:” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 31
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 42

૬૨૩. The section “6.20 Chhedi’s Sons and the Kant-Name Cluster” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 62
- (D) Chapter 26

૬૨૪. The section “6.21 The Fourth Entry and the Continuation of the Chhedi-Jagdish Line” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 41
- (D) Chapter 6

૬૨૫. The section “6.22 What the Opening Sandahpur-Singhwar” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 71
- (B) Chapter 25
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 6

૬૨૬. The section “6.23 Provisional Branch Outline of the Opening” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 35
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 64

૬૨૭. The section “7.1 The Need for a Close Reading of the First” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 5

૬૨૮. The section “7.2 The Opening Anchor: Aankhi as a” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 13
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 52

૬૨૯. The section “7.3 Lal and the Beginning of the Main Descent” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 51

૬૩૦. The section “7.4 Gunakar and the Problem of Prakrit, Public, or Alternate Names” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 14
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 62
- (D) Chapter 7

૬૩૧. The section “7.5 Udan, Parashmani, and Hiraka: Parallel” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 35
- (C) Chapter 79
- (D) Chapter 14

६३२. The section “7.6 The Karmahā Connection: Nanu and Gangesh” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 44
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 7

६३३. The section “7.7 How to Read Village Insertions Without” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 27
- (C) Chapter 84
- (D) Chapter 31

६३४. The section “7.8 Padua and Pashupati: A Secondary Opening” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 74

६३५. The section “7.9 Girdhari and Abadh Bihari: The Two Visible” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 13
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 74
- (D) Chapter 77

६३६. The section “7.10 The Girdhari Branch and the Missing Name” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 7

६३७. The section “7.11 Kavi Sukhani, Hansdatt, and the Intellectual” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 29
- (D) Chapter 41

६३८. The section “7.12 The Abadh Bihari-Gopal Line” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 18
- (C) Chapter 58
- (D) Chapter 17

६३९. The section “7.13 Babnu, Teknarayan, and the Function of Alternative Identification” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 68

६४०. The section “7.14 Krishn Gopal, Nageshwar, and Narmadeshwar” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 3

६४१. The section “7.15 Repetition of Villages in the First Cluster” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 41
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 7

६४२. The section “7.16 The Importance of Titles: Chaudhary and Vakil in the Opening Cluster” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 28

६४३. The section “7.17 The Editorial Treatment of Variant Spellings” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 18

६४४. The section “7.18 What the First Cluster Reveals About Panji” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 7

६४५. The section “7.19 Provisional Reading of the Cluster” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 22
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 34

६४६. The section “8.1 From an Opening Cluster to a Branch System” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 23
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 47

६४७. The section “8.2 Lal as the Point of Division” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 54
- (D) Chapter 38

୧୪୯. The section “8.3 Girdhari: The Branch with an Incomplete” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 20

୧୫୦. The section “8.4 Naroun, Kavi Sukhani, and the Scholarly” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 15
- (B) Chapter 72
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 44

୧୫୧. The section “8.5 Hansdatt and the Descendants of Sukhani” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 63

୧୫୨. The section “8.6 Sarisab, Sahab, Dullah, Pali, and Bhawanidatt” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 86
- (C) Chapter 76
- (D) Chapter 8

୧୫୩. The section “8.7 Abadh Bihari: The More Expansive Branch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 50
- (B) Chapter 58
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 61

୧୫୪. The section “8.8 Gopal as the Structural Pivot” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 80
- (D) Chapter 66

୧୫୫. The section “8.9 Devanath and Kirtinath: The Karmahā Link” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 77
- (D) Chapter 57

୧୫୬. The section “8.10 Jajival, Nanu, and the Need for Cross-Branch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 29
- (C) Chapter 43
- (D) Chapter 8

၆၄၆. The section “8.11 Babnu and Teknarayan: One Identity or a” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 34
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 60
- (D) Chapter 28

၆၄၇. The section “8.12 Krishn Gopal and the Further Expansion of Teknarayan's Line” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 73
- (C) Chapter 23
- (D) Chapter 65

၆၄၈. The section “8.13 Baliyas and Vanshidhar: A Lateral Village” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 67
- (B) Chapter 50
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 62

၆၄၉. The section “8.14 Nageshwar and Narmadeshwar: Two” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 42
- (C) Chapter 39
- (D) Chapter 8

၆၅၀. The section “8.15 Khoaāl, Jaybhadra, and Aniruddha” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 31
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 59

၆၅၁. The section “8.16 Nageshwar to Amarnath” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 15
- (B) Chapter 39
- (C) Chapter 38
- (D) Chapter 8

၆၅၂. The section “8.17 Narmadeshwar's Branch: Pali, Krishna, Gangadhar, and Soderpur” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 80
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 39
- (D) Chapter 49

၆၅၃. The section “8.18 Tisaut, Kamal Nayan, and Ghanshyam” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 34
- (B) Chapter 66
- (C) Chapter 26
- (D) Chapter 8

६६४. The section “8.19 Pali, Chunchun, Govind, Jaleshwar, Gulab, and Jyoti Ram” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 72
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 5

६६५. The section “8.20 The Second Sandahpur-Singhwar Entry: Udan” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 1
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 78

६६६. The section “8.21 Harshmani, Hira, Bacha, and the KarmahāDarihara Link” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 85
- (B) Chapter 74
- (C) Chapter 80
- (D) Chapter 8

६६७. The section “8.22 Balamukund, Raja, Gana, and Chhedi” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 36
- (C) Chapter 66
- (D) Chapter 6

६६८. The section “8.23 Kedar Nath, Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodanand, and Lalit Kumar” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 43
- (B) Chapter 82
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 12

६६९. The section “8.24 What the Singhwar Expansion Shows” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 87
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 3

६७०. The section “9.1 The Turn from Singhwar to Shashipur” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 27

६७१. The section “9.2 Why Shashipur Matters” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 75
- (B) Chapter 27
- (C) Chapter 45
- (D) Chapter 9

୧୭୨. The section “9.3 Bandhu, Madhurapati, and Narpati” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 74
- (D) Chapter 8

୧୭୩. The section “9.4 Bachh and Shivanandan: First Expansion” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 73
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 41
- (D) Chapter 83

୧୭୪. The section “9.5 Chitradhar, Chandidatt, Fatur Ram, and Lakshman” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 32
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 33

୧୭୫. The section “9.6 Chitradhar’s Fourfold Branch: Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 49

୧୭୬. The section “9.7 Raghunath, Damodar, Bodhu, and the MandarKarmahā Link” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 86

୧୭୭. The section “9.8 Harik and the Samauli-Pali Connection” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 14
- (C) Chapter 38
- (D) Chapter 9

୧୭୮. The section “9.9 Shashinath and the Wide Secondary Web” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 25
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 42

୧୭୯. The section “9.10 Muktinath and the Vighnesh-Dinesh-BhavesMahesh Cluster” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 45
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 78

୧୮୦. The section “9.11 The Shashipur Entry as a Model of Panji” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 9

୧୮୧. The section “9.12 Shashipur-Pindaruch and Bachkun Thakur:” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 9

୧୮୨. The section “9.13 Baidyanath, Manik, Mathuranath, and the Pali-Fakiran Link” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 44
- (C) Chapter 87
- (D) Chapter 26

୧୮୩. The section “9.14 Haldhar, Bachanū, Yugal Kishor, and the Hariam-Rakhwari Link” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 42
- (D) Chapter 47

୧୮୪. The section “9.15 Fatur, Krishnakant, and Harivansh” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 46

୧୮୫. The section “9.16 Ram, Jyotishi Bachkun, Gayadatt, and Munika” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 59
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 16
- (D) Chapter 31

୧୮୬. The section “9.17 Shashipur-Survana Thakur” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 61
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 84

୧୮୭. The section “9.18 Sarvanarayan, Bhaiyalal, Naubatlal, and Kulanand Sarvanarayan is the main structural node in the Survana” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 80
- (B) Chapter 77
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 9

୧୮୮. The section “9.19 The Kashikant and Kant-Named Descendants” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 70

୧୮୯. The section “9.20 Why the Shashipur Cluster Must Be Treated” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 37
- (D) Chapter 26

୧୯୦. The section “10.1 Why Chapter 10 Returns to Shashipur” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 72
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 58

୧୯୧. The section “10.2 What Is Meant by Shashipur-Pindaruch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 30
- (D) Chapter 5

୧୯୨. The section “10.3 Chandīdatt as the Bridge into the Pindaruch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 28
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 39
- (D) Chapter 78

୧୯୩. The section “10.4 Baidyanath: The First Major Node under” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 73
- (B) Chapter 60
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 10

୧୯୪. The section “10.5 Haldhar and Bachanū: Two Paths from the Baidyanath Line” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 71
- (C) Chapter 39
- (D) Chapter 70

୧୯୫. The section “10.6 Fatur, Krishnakant, and Harivansh” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 36
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 72

୧୧୬. The section “10.7 Ram, Jyotishi Bachkun, Gayadatt, and Munika” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 62
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 24

୧୧୭. The section “10.8 How to Chart the Pindaruch Branch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 74
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 77

୧୧୮. The section “10.9 The Meaning of Shashipur-Survana Thakur” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 43
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 25

୧୧୯. The section “10.10 Sarvanarayan and the First Survana” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 65
- (C) Chapter 18
- (D) Chapter 61

୧୨୦. The section “10.11 Bhaiyalal, Bhawanand, Vedanand, and Kashikant” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 18
- (B) Chapter 28
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 86

୧୨୧. The section “10.12 The Kant-Named Cluster as a Modernizing” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 36
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 84

୧୨୨. The section “10.13 Madankant and the Ramankant-JivkantSunilkant Line” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 16
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 74
- (D) Chapter 67

୧୨୩. The section “10.14 Sadankant, Nishikant, and Navinkant” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 66
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 10

୭୦୫. The section “10.15 Modkant, Manikant, Ajaykant, Sanjaykant, and Vijaykant” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 58
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 10

୭୦୬. The section “10.16 Pramodkant, Pradipkant, and Samirkant” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 81
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 34

୭୦୭. The section “10.17 Vinodkant, Bhaveshkant, Rajeshkant, and Later Branches” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 71
- (C) Chapter 27
- (D) Chapter 4

୭୦୮. The section “10.18 How to Avoid Confusion in the Survana” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 80
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 48
- (D) Chapter 29

୭୦୯. The section “10.19 Editorial Treatment of Titles in These” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 74
- (C) Chapter 52
- (D) Chapter 65

୭୧୦. The section “10.20 Places Requiring Index Entries from This” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 72
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 58

୭୧୧. The section “11.1 Scope of This Chapter” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 62
- (D) Chapter 58

୭୧୨. The section “11.2 Source Position: From Survana Thakur to Later Shashipur” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 65
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 44

७१२. The section “11.3 Entry (9): Raman Kant, Jeev Kant, Sunil Kant, and the Problem of Incomplete Branches” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 74
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 44

७१३. The section “11.4 Entry (9): Sadan Kant, Nishikant, Navin Kant, and the Baroni-Parhat-Beherarhi Connection” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 66

७१४. The section “11.5 Entry (9): Mod Kant and the ManoharManikant-Ajaykant-Sanjaykant-Vijaykant Line” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 53
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 42

७१५. The section “11.6 Entry (10): Promod Kant, Pradeep Kant, Sameer Kant, and the Darihara-Soderpur Link” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 24
- (D) Chapter 39

७१६. The section “11.7 Entry (10): Vinod Kant, Bhavesh Kant, Rajesh” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 60
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 11

७१७. The section “11.8 Entry (11): Naubat Lal and the Return to Older Relational Density” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 15
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 8

७१८. The section “11.9 Entry (11): Fakiran, Mohan Lal, Babue, Ghutki, Revati Raman, and Muni” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 29
- (D) Chapter 2

୭୧୯. The section “11.10 Entry (11): Bala, Jagdish, Bhagwat, Ayodhyanath, and the Final Nandan Branch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 32
- (B) Chapter 28
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 33

୭୨୦. The section “11.11 Coverage Matrix for Entries (9)-(11)” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 26
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 81

୭୨୧. The section “11.12 Index Logic Applied to the Chapter” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 29
- (B) Chapter 79
- (C) Chapter 22
- (D) Chapter 11

୭୨୨. The section “11.13 Items to Carry Forward to the Final Index” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 42
- (D) Chapter 52

୭୨୩. The section “12.1 Scope of This Chapter” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 78
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 74
- (D) Chapter 80

୭୨୪. The section “12.2 Entry (12): The Sandahpur-Katka Opening” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 54
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 20
- (D) Chapter 12

୭୨୫. The section “12.3 Entry (12): Babulal, Dhanakdhari, Dharanidhar, and the Oda-Ekhara Line” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 34
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 84
- (D) Chapter 26

୭୨୬. The section “12.4 Entry (12): Govind, Ratidhar, Paran, Gokulnath, and the Child-Branch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 12
- (B) Chapter 16
- (C) Chapter 74
- (D) Chapter 10

୭୨୭. The section “12.5 Entry (12): Bhawanath, Pani-Chobh, Yadupati, Bhikhiya, and the Lal Branch” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 13
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 12

୭୨୮. The section “12.6 Entry (13): Chhaban, Chakori/Tulakrishna, Garib Nandan, and Buleli” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 74
- (B) Chapter 33
- (C) Chapter 29
- (D) Chapter 12

୭୨୯. The section “12.7 Entry (13): Garib, Nandan, Nehali, Rank” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 32
- (D) Chapter 69

୭୩୦. The section “12.8 Entry (13): Ganeshdatt, Chandi, Harisingh, and the Karanakar Citation” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 76

୭୩୧. The section “12.9 Entry (14): Chetharu and the Second” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 12
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 79
- (D) Chapter 63

୭୩୨. The section “12.10 Entry (14): Dinanath, Radhe, Bhayji, Janardan, Chakradhar, and Jayveer” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 24
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 1

୭୩୩. The section “12.11 The Modern Addendum: Singheshwar, Suryanarayan, Shrinayaran, Arun, Arvind, Anita, Ajit, Vivek, and Dipesh” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 66
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 47

୭୩୪. The section “12.12 Index Logic Applied to Entries (12)-(14)” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 12
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 47

୭୩୫. The section “12.13 Coverage Matrix for Chapter 12” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 85
- (D) Chapter 60

୭୩୬. The section “12.14 Items to Carry Forward to the Final Index” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 11

୭୩୭. The section “13.1 Scope of This Chapter” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 13
- (B) Chapter 70
- (C) Chapter 44
- (D) Chapter 66

୭୩୮. The section “13.2 Entry (15): The Suspended Sandahpur” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 32
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 13
- (D) Chapter 72

୭୩୯. The section “13.3 Entry (16): Banailli, Purnea, Mitranath Jha” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 30
- (D) Chapter 13

୭୪୦. The section “13.4 Dharanidhar, Shivdatt, Bhanjan, and Chilka:” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 18
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 13

୭୪୧. The section “13.5 Krishnadev, Chan, Nidhi, and the PanduaVabhaniyam-Mandar-Alay Network” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 28
- (C) Chapter 13
- (D) Chapter 85

७४२. The section “13.6 Thithar, Jagaddhar, Manikrishna, Chhoti/Jai” belongs to which chapter?

- (A) Chapter 29
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 57
- (D) Chapter 13

७४३. Which pairing is correctly matched according to Volume IV?

- (A) Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur — Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries
- (B) Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels — Late widening and modern place references
- (C) Narsam-Baruwari — Known-as, prakash, or alternate identifying form in many contexts
- (D) suta / suto / sutah — Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement

७४४. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Terms”?

- (A) Chapter 43
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 2

७४५. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Abbreviations”?

- (A) Chapter 85
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 1

७४६. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “The Logic of “From Village to Village””?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 80
- (D) Chapter 69

७४७. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Persons”?

- (A) Chapter 53
- (B) Chapter 55
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 45

७४८. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Titles”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 50
- (D) Chapter 12

७४९. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Reading Gaps”?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 84

୭୫୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Blanks”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 26

୭୫୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sandahpur to Singhwar”?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 54
- (D) Chapter 75

୭୫୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage”?

- (A) Chapter 54
- (B) Chapter 34
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 7

୭୫୩. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Girdhari”?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 80

୭୫୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Abadh Bihari”?

- (A) Chapter 48
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 15

୭୫୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Shashipur as a Secondary Centre”?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 50
- (C) Chapter 59
- (D) Chapter 9

୭୫୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “The Shashipur-Pindaruch”?

- (A) Chapter 66
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 76
- (D) Chapter 85

୭୫୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Modernizing Names”?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 68

୭୫୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sandahpur to Katka”?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 33
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 32

୭୫୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “The First Post-Shashipur Expansion”?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 77

୭୬୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Banailli”?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 81
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 13

୭୬୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Purnea”?

- (A) Chapter 68
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 44
- (D) Chapter 13

୭୬୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Khangur to Nahar”?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 54
- (C) Chapter 14
- (D) Chapter 60

୭୬୩. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Danga”?

- (A) Chapter 57
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 14
- (D) Chapter 4

୭୬୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Pilkhar”?

- (A) Chapter 71
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 60

୭୬୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bhatsimri”?

- (A) Chapter 15
- (B) Chapter 63
- (C) Chapter 50
- (D) Chapter 29

୭୬୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Khangur to Pilkhwar”?

- (A) Chapter 36
- (B) Chapter 16
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 21

୭୬୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Yamsam”?

- (A) Chapter 81
- (B) Chapter 16
- (C) Chapter 84
- (D) Chapter 68

୭୬୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn”?

- (A) Chapter 58
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 15
- (D) Chapter 39

୭୬୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Khangur to Yamsam”?

- (A) Chapter 45
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 18

୭୬୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kakraud”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 83
- (C) Chapter 65
- (D) Chapter 18

୭୭୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Khangur”?

- (A) Chapter 29
- (B) Chapter 34
- (C) Chapter 45
- (D) Chapter 19

୭୭୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Khojpur”?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 87
- (C) Chapter 19
- (D) Chapter 71

୭୭୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sakuri”?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 57

୭୭୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sarisab-Sakuri”?

- (A) Chapter 48
- (B) Chapter 16
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 20

୭୭୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Badhiyam after Saurath”?

- (A) Chapter 70
- (B) Chapter 73
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 21

୭୭୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Navani”?

- (A) Chapter 17
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 77
- (D) Chapter 12

୭୭୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sakuri-Gangoli”?

- (A) Chapter 45
- (B) Chapter 22
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 10

୭୭୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bhadgam”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 22

୭୭୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Jamuni”?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 35
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 56

୭୮୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Pachahi”?

- (A) Chapter 81
- (B) Chapter 31
- (C) Chapter 17
- (D) Chapter 23

୭୮୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Hasauli”?

- (A) Chapter 76
- (B) Chapter 24
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 14

୭୮୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Hati”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 35
- (D) Chapter 7

୭୮୩. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sarisab”?

- (A) Chapter 60
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 25
- (D) Chapter 69

୭୮୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Gaur”?

- (A) Chapter 25
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 22
- (D) Chapter 18

୭୮୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sukhet”?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 83
- (C) Chapter 85
- (D) Chapter 26

୭୮୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Katka”?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 48

୭୮୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Pachadhi”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 27
- (C) Chapter 72
- (D) Chapter 21

୭୮୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kodariya”?

- (A) Chapter 26
- (B) Chapter 69
- (C) Chapter 66
- (D) Chapter 27

୭୮୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Jamdauli to Dath”?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 28
- (D) Chapter 8

୭୭୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Mahishi to Dath”?

- (A) Chapter 17
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 29
- (D) Chapter 82

୭୭୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Hati-Pali”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 30
- (C) Chapter 49
- (D) Chapter 16

୭୭୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Samauli-Pali”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 30
- (D) Chapter 48

୭୭୩. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Balirajpur-Hariamb”?

- (A) Chapter 31
- (B) Chapter 32
- (C) Chapter 37
- (D) Chapter 67

୭୭୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Siva-Hariamb”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 31
- (C) Chapter 48
- (D) Chapter 40

୭୭୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Mangrauna”?

- (A) Chapter 32
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 66
- (D) Chapter 57

୭୭୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Ahil”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 32
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 60

୭୭୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Akusi-Tankwal”?

- (A) Chapter 33
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 31
- (D) Chapter 12

७९८. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Gandauli-Jalay”?

- (A) Chapter 29
- (B) Chapter 33
- (C) Chapter 67
- (D) Chapter 24

७९९. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur”?

- (A) Chapter 84
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 37
- (D) Chapter 34

८००. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bhachhi”?

- (A) Chapter 57
- (B) Chapter 38
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 17

८०१. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued”?

- (A) Chapter 35
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 67
- (D) Chapter 38

८०२. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bhatsimari”?

- (A) Chapter 66
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 35
- (D) Chapter 87

८०३. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Nagwad to Pilkhwar”?

- (A) Chapter 36
- (B) Chapter 40
- (C) Chapter 84
- (D) Chapter 28

८०४. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Rashadh”?

- (A) Chapter 36
- (B) Chapter 60
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 25

८०५. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Tarouni-Karmaha”?

- (A) Chapter 54
- (B) Chapter 36
- (C) Chapter 24
- (D) Chapter 37

८०६. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Ramnagar”?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 77
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 58

८०७. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Naduar-Karmaha”?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 81
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 35

८०८. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Tharhi”?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 38

८०९. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Behat-Karmaha”?

- (A) Chapter 39
- (B) Chapter 40
- (C) Chapter 52
- (D) Chapter 21

८१०. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Majhaura- Karmaha”?

- (A) Chapter 13
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 39
- (D) Chapter 18

८११. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Mahishi-Budhwal”?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 40
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 22

८१२. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kailakh”?

- (A) Chapter 40
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 55
- (D) Chapter 22

८१३. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Pariyam”?

- (A) Chapter 26
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 41
- (D) Chapter 35

୯୧୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Gangaura”?

- (A) Chapter 41
- (B) Chapter 61
- (C) Chapter 25
- (D) Chapter 55

୯୧୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Vichadhi”?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 81
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 24

୯୧୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kua-Tisaut”?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 80
- (C) Chapter 85
- (D) Chapter 42

୯୧୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Mangrauni”?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 43
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 85

୯୧୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Rajgram-Alay”?

- (A) Chapter 44
- (B) Chapter 35
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 52

୯୧୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Baigani-Alay”?

- (A) Chapter 56
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 37
- (D) Chapter 77

୯୨୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 35

୯୨୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Paramgarh-Alay”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 75
- (C) Chapter 46
- (D) Chapter 12

୯୨୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Pindaruch”?

- (A) Chapter 50
- (B) Chapter 46
- (C) Chapter 26
- (D) Chapter 52

୯୨୩. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Paramgarh”?

- (A) Chapter 56
- (B) Chapter 50
- (C) Chapter 39
- (D) Chapter 47

୯୨୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Babhaniam”?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 46
- (C) Chapter 22
- (D) Chapter 42

୯୨୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Cutka-Soderpur”?

- (A) Chapter 31
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 36
- (D) Chapter 48

୯୨୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Tarouni”?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 49
- (C) Chapter 48
- (D) Chapter 31

୯୨୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Simarwad-Khaua”?

- (A) Chapter 78
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 49
- (D) Chapter 67

୯୨୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Ahil-Gotham”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 56
- (C) Chapter 49
- (D) Chapter 22

୯୨୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua”?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 65
- (D) Chapter 50

๘๓๐. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Manikouli”?

- (A) Chapter 68
- (B) Chapter 49
- (C) Chapter 83
- (D) Chapter 51

๘๓๑. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Nahas-Kaivalakh”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 35
- (D) Chapter 51

๘๓๒. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Chanpura”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 79
- (C) Chapter 38
- (D) Chapter 25

๘๓๓. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Basaith”?

- (A) Chapter 35
- (B) Chapter 55
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 52

๘๓๔. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Baghdas-Chanpura”?

- (A) Chapter 53
- (B) Chapter 63
- (C) Chapter 17
- (D) Chapter 71

๘๓๕. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sukhait-Pilkhwar”?

- (A) Chapter 51
- (B) Chapter 54
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 21

๘๓๖. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “the Learned Khauai Line”?

- (A) Chapter 48
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 54
- (D) Chapter 80

๘๓๗. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Nahar”?

- (A) Chapter 18
- (B) Chapter 55
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 70

८३८. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Parhat-Sakararhi”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 55
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 64

८३९. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Hadari-Sakararhi”?

- (A) Chapter 82
- (B) Chapter 56
- (C) Chapter 51
- (D) Chapter 45

८४०. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Batsar-Munger”?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 56
- (C) Chapter 60
- (D) Chapter 9

८४१. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Rohar-Jhanjharpur”?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 57
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 73

८४२. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Tatail- Sakararhi”?

- (A) Chapter 17
- (B) Chapter 48
- (C) Chapter 57
- (D) Chapter 33

८४३. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar”?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 79
- (D) Chapter 58

८४४. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “the Rajanpura Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 72
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 53
- (D) Chapter 58

८४५. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Rajanpura-Kaivalakh”?

- (A) Chapter 36
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 59
- (D) Chapter 17

८४६. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Shivipatti”?

- (A) Chapter 33
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 83
- (D) Chapter 50

८४७. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Ratauli-Dhadhi”?

- (A) Chapter 44
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 60

८४८. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Dih-Darihara”?

- (A) Chapter 66
- (B) Chapter 60
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 18

८४९. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Rajoura-Sahpur”?

- (A) Chapter 72
- (B) Chapter 86
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 61

८५०. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Rajoura- Tharhi”?

- (A) Chapter 59
- (B) Chapter 61
- (C) Chapter 48
- (D) Chapter 82

८५१. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Rajoura-Pindaruch”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 74
- (C) Chapter 46
- (D) Chapter 62

८५२. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bihnagar-Kakraud”?

- (A) Chapter 62
- (B) Chapter 56
- (C) Chapter 53
- (D) Chapter 84

८५३. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Barauni”?

- (A) Chapter 60
- (B) Chapter 63
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 1

૮૫૪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bhadral”?

- (A) Chapter 63
- (B) Chapter 74
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 83

૮૫૫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Purnia”?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 81

૮૫૬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Jayanand”?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 66

૮૫૭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Mahindrapur-Pandua”?

- (A) Chapter 22
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 65
- (D) Chapter 25

૮૫૮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “its Kakarod”?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 65
- (D) Chapter 36

૮૫૯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Mahindrapur-Shivnagar”?

- (A) Chapter 66
- (B) Chapter 39
- (C) Chapter 50
- (D) Chapter 55

૮૬૦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bisfi- Saurath”?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 66
- (C) Chapter 35
- (D) Chapter 21

૮૬૧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Ojholi-Sagarapur-Pandoli”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 79
- (D) Chapter 63

୯୧୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “the Kapileshwar Pause”?

- (A) Chapter 24
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 79
- (D) Chapter 65

୯୧୩. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Bhakhrauli-Kujouli”?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 49
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 36

୯୧୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Chikni- Purnia”?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 37
- (D) Chapter 3

୯୧୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Malangiya-Kujouli”?

- (A) Chapter 57
- (B) Chapter 62
- (C) Chapter 69
- (D) Chapter 3

୯୧୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Dadri-Panichobh”?

- (A) Chapter 53
- (B) Chapter 28
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 3

୯୧୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Nanour- Parasarma”?

- (A) Chapter 12
- (B) Chapter 70
- (C) Chapter 30
- (D) Chapter 11

୯୧୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Ruchauli-Ekhara”?

- (A) Chapter 71
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 73

୯୧୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Oda-Ekhara”?

- (A) Chapter 51
- (B) Chapter 40
- (C) Chapter 38
- (D) Chapter 71

୯୭୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kasarauih-Ekhara”?

- (A) Chapter 72
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 48
- (D) Chapter 20

୯୭୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sangram”?

- (A) Chapter 70
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 72
- (D) Chapter 61

୯୭୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sudsuya-Belaunch”?

- (A) Chapter 44
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 51

୯୭୩. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Banu Chhapra”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 72

୯୭୪. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kako-Belaunch”?

- (A) Chapter 72
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 74
- (D) Chapter 8

୯୭୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kako-Kailakh”?

- (A) Chapter 60
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 87
- (D) Chapter 74

୯୭୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 75
- (C) Chapter 42
- (D) Chapter 73

୯୭୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Dath- Ekma”?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 75

८७८. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Mardari-Baliyas”?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 14
- (C) Chapter 76
- (D) Chapter 18

८७९. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Sakuri- Baliyas”?

- (A) Chapter 79
- (B) Chapter 70
- (C) Chapter 76
- (D) Chapter 18

८८०. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Narsam-Padna-Harinagar”?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 78
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 35

८८१. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Lalbag”?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 50
- (D) Chapter 78

८८२. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Narsam”?

- (A) Chapter 12
- (B) Chapter 79
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 20

८८३. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Dharmanath”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 18
- (C) Chapter 79
- (D) Chapter 26

८८४. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Kaivlarav”?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 75
- (C) Chapter 80
- (D) Chapter 29

८८५. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Baruwari-Baliyas”?

- (A) Chapter 81
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 17
- (D) Chapter 8

୯୯୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Nandishwar Invocation”?

- (A) Chapter 58
- (B) Chapter 81
- (C) Chapter 60
- (D) Chapter 49

୯୯୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Major Village Nodes”?

- (A) Chapter 16
- (B) Chapter 83
- (C) Chapter 59
- (D) Chapter 66

୯୯୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Route Networks”?

- (A) Chapter 40
- (B) Chapter 33
- (C) Chapter 15
- (D) Chapter 83

୯୯୮. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Marriage Networks”?

- (A) Chapter 59
- (B) Chapter 80
- (C) Chapter 84
- (D) Chapter 76

୯୯୯. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Inter-Village Affiliation”?

- (A) Chapter 84
- (B) Chapter 42
- (C) Chapter 25
- (D) Chapter 7

୧୦୦. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Scholars”?

- (A) Chapter 85
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 29
- (D) Chapter 70

୧୦୧. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Priests”?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 22
- (D) Chapter 85

୧୦୨. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Migration”?

- (A) Chapter 83
- (B) Chapter 74
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 55

୯୫୫. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Memory”?

- (A) Chapter 59
- (B) Chapter 71
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 50

୯୫୬. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Problems of Reading”?

- (A) Chapter 76
- (B) Chapter 16
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 87

୯୫୭. Which chapter title includes the place/name cluster “Scribal Variants”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 87
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 70

୯୫୮. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Opening cluster of Appendix B?

- (A) Rahua
- (B) Paramgarh
- (C) Purnea
- (D) Shashipur

୯୫୯. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Middle cluster of Appendix B?

- (A) Nanour
- (B) Bagahi
- (C) Bargam
- (D) Balirajpur

୯୬୦. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Sacred-heading cluster of Appendix B?

- (A) Kua
- (B) Suday
- (C) Rajgram
- (D) Sultan Ganj

୯୬୧. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Late cluster of Appendix B?

- (A) Rajoura
- (B) Berma
- (C) Malangia
- (D) Banailli

୯୬୨. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Closing cluster of Appendix B?

- (A) Kakraud
- (B) Rohar
- (C) Saurath
- (D) Baruwari-Baliyas

१०२. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Appendix C group “Opening names”?

- (A) Aankhi
- (B) Teknarayan
- (C) Gunakar
- (D) Vishwanath

१०३. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Appendix C group “Shashipur and early expansion”?

- (A) Madankant
- (B) Chitradhar
- (C) Lakshman
- (D) Teknarayan

१०४. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Appendix C group “Middle and sacred sections”?

- (A) Chaturbhuj
- (B) Durganath
- (C) Keshavnath
- (D) Premnath

१०५. Which of the following is NOT listed in the Appendix C group “Late Narsam and Baruwari names”?

- (A) Chaturbhuj
- (B) Udan
- (C) Digambar
- (D) Ganapati

१०६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Nagram Panji as a Genealogical Archive”?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 49
- (D) Chapter 24

१०७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Why Volume IV Requires Expansion”?

- (A) Chapter 1
- (B) Chapter 73
- (C) Chapter 77
- (D) Chapter 19

१०८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Opening Movement: Nagram, Sandahpur, Singhwar, and Shashipur”?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 49
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 1

१०९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Meaning of “From” in the Panji”?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 52

११०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Names, Branches, and the Problem of Compression”?

- (A) Chapter 1
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 29

१११. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sacred Headings and Genealogical Order”?

- (A) Chapter 35
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 78

११२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Gaps, Dots, and the Ethics of Editing”?

- (A) Chapter 1
- (B) Chapter 60
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 10

११३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Human World Behind the Nagram Panji”?

- (A) Chapter 85
- (B) Chapter 22
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 31

११४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “What This Volume Will Not Do”?

- (A) Chapter 79
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 81

११५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “How the Reader Should Use This Volume”?

- (A) Chapter 51
- (B) Chapter 1
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 84

११६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Central Argument of Volume IV”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 32

११७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Basic Unit: The Panji Entry”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 73

- ११८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Suta, Suto, and the Language of Sonship”?**
- (A) Chapter 2
 - (B) Chapter 51
 - (C) Chapter 9
 - (D) Chapter 57
- ११९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Apara / Apra: The Other Branch”?**
- (A) Chapter 34
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 71
 - (D) Chapter 85
- १२०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Pr. and the Problem of Alternate Names”?**
- (A) Chapter 64
 - (B) Chapter 12
 - (C) Chapter 65
 - (D) Chapter 2
- १२१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Th., Thakur, and Title-Markers”?**
- (A) Chapter 50
 - (B) Chapter 23
 - (C) Chapter 2
 - (D) Chapter 76
- १२२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Ka, Kau, and Group Attachment”?**
- (A) Chapter 2
 - (B) Chapter 72
 - (C) Chapter 65
 - (D) Chapter 71
- १२३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Daur / Ddau / Dau: The Closing or Linking”?**
- (A) Chapter 56
 - (B) Chapter 79
 - (C) Chapter 2
 - (D) Chapter 9
- १२४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Gramārambha: The Beginning of a Village”?**
- (A) Chapter 2
 - (B) Chapter 9
 - (C) Chapter 68
 - (D) Chapter 86
- १२५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Rikta: The Empty Entry”?**
- (A) Chapter 44
 - (B) Chapter 2
 - (C) Chapter 55
 - (D) Chapter 32

९२६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Dots, Ellipses, and Missing Names”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 57
- (C) Chapter 19
- (D) Chapter 33

९२७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “B-References and Numbered CrossReferences”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 79
- (D) Chapter 66

९२८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sacred Invocation Formulae”?

- (A) Chapter 64
- (B) Chapter 58
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 42

९२९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Place-Names as Genealogical Evidence”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 27
- (C) Chapter 59
- (D) Chapter 21

९३०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Names, Nicknames, and Modern Identifiers”?

- (A) Chapter 79
- (B) Chapter 71
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 20

९३१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Repetition: Duplicate or Deliberate?”?

- (A) Chapter 29
- (B) Chapter 39
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 30

९३२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Editorial Rules for This Volume”?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 2
- (C) Chapter 81
- (D) Chapter 13

९३३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “How This Grammar Will Be Used in the Next”?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 29
- (C) Chapter 2
- (D) Chapter 69

- ९३४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Route Formula as the Spine of the Nagram”?**
- (A) Chapter 32
 - (B) Chapter 84
 - (C) Chapter 3
 - (D) Chapter 65
- ९३५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Village as Identity, Not Merely Location”?**
- (A) Chapter 3
 - (B) Chapter 70
 - (C) Chapter 32
 - (D) Chapter 37
- ९३६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Difference Between Origin, Settlement, and Affiliation”?**
- (A) Chapter 4
 - (B) Chapter 3
 - (C) Chapter 58
 - (D) Chapter 64
- ९३७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Route Formula and Marriage Memory”?**
- (A) Chapter 68
 - (B) Chapter 3
 - (C) Chapter 70
 - (D) Chapter 20
- ९३८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Route Clusters and Branch Formation”?**
- (A) Chapter 3
 - (B) Chapter 57
 - (C) Chapter 15
 - (D) Chapter 85
- ९३९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Repetition of Village Routes”?**
- (A) Chapter 3
 - (B) Chapter 76
 - (C) Chapter 23
 - (D) Chapter 50
- ९४०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Place-Names as Evidence of Regional”?**
- (A) Chapter 33
 - (B) Chapter 3
 - (C) Chapter 20
 - (D) Chapter 41
- ९४१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Sacred Route and the Secular Route”?**
- (A) Chapter 57
 - (B) Chapter 35
 - (C) Chapter 77
 - (D) Chapter 3

९४२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Role of Cross-References in Village Logic”?

- (A) Chapter 41
- (B) Chapter 3
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 43

९४३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Route Formula and Time”?

- (A) Chapter 82
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 3

९४४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Editorial Translation of Village Routes”?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 70
- (C) Chapter 28
- (D) Chapter 87

९४५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “When a Village-Route Contains Several”?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 78
- (C) Chapter 43
- (D) Chapter 80

९४६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Errors, Variants, and Village-Name Stability”?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 20
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 78

९४७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Route Formula as Social Cartography”?

- (A) Chapter 62
- (B) Chapter 75
- (C) Chapter 45
- (D) Chapter 3

९४८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Applying the Method to the Next Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 66

९४९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Why a Name Alone Is Not Enough”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 64
- (D) Chapter 23

୨୫୦. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Person as a Relational Being”?

- (A) Chapter 31
- (B) Chapter 25
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 41

୨୫୧. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sonship Markers and the Grammar of Descent”?

- (A) Chapter 60
- (B) Chapter 16
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 25

୨୫୨. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Branch Names, House Names, and Remembered Lines”?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 80
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 19

୨୫୩. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Honorific Titles: Thakur, Chaudhary, Pandit, and Related Markers”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 86
- (C) Chapter 32
- (D) Chapter 4

୨୫୪. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Scholarly and Ritual Designations”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 43
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 75

୨୫୫. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Priestly, Astrological, and Learned Authority”?

- (A) Chapter 76
- (B) Chapter 57
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 80

୨୫୬. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Royal, Administrative, and Local Authority”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 57
- (C) Chapter 64
- (D) Chapter 80

୨୫୭. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Modern Professions inside an Older”?

- (A) Chapter 80
- (B) Chapter 82
- (C) Chapter 37
- (D) Chapter 4

୨୫୮. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Nicknames, Alternative Names, and the Marker “pr.””?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 63
- (C) Chapter 4
- (D) Chapter 1

୨୫୯. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Collective Suffixes and Grouped Sons”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 80
- (C) Chapter 57
- (D) Chapter 78

୨୬୦. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Female Presence in a Male-Line Register”?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 1

୨୬୧. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Social Rank and Genealogical Caution”?

- (A) Chapter 17
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 29
- (D) Chapter 6

୨୬୨. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “When Title and Name Become Inseparable”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 77
- (D) Chapter 4

୨୬୩. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Role of Place in Social Status”?

- (A) Chapter 4
- (B) Chapter 40
- (C) Chapter 55
- (D) Chapter 63

୨୬୪. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Modern English Treatment of Traditional”?

- (A) Chapter 75
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 65
- (D) Chapter 5

୨୬୫. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Titles as Chronological Clues”?

- (A) Chapter 84
- (B) Chapter 24
- (C) Chapter 17
- (D) Chapter 4

୨୧୧. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Ethics of Naming”?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 49

୨୧୨. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Preparing for the First Detailed Decoding”?

- (A) Chapter 84
- (B) Chapter 38
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 4

୨୧୩. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Summary: Personhood in the Nagram Panji”?

- (A) Chapter 65
- (B) Chapter 4
- (C) Chapter 23
- (D) Chapter 67

୨୧୪. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Why Absence Must Be Read”?

- (A) Chapter 3
- (B) Chapter 51
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 37

୨୧୫. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Meaning of Dotted Gaps”?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 68
- (D) Chapter 75

୨୧୬. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on ““Rikta” as an Archival Statement”?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 58
- (C) Chapter 25
- (D) Chapter 5

୨୧୭. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Blank Does Not Mean Unimportant”?

- (A) Chapter 57
- (B) Chapter 87
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 76

୨୧୮. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Broken Names and Damaged Readings”?

- (A) Chapter 44
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 82

၃၅၃. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Variant Spellings of Villages”?

- (A) Chapter 86
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 28
- (D) Chapter 43

၃၅၄. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Incomplete Village-Routes”?

- (A) Chapter 58
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 70
- (D) Chapter 45

၃၅၅. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Cross-References with Missing Context”?

- (A) Chapter 78
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 82
- (D) Chapter 87

၃၅၆. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Repetition and Apparent Duplication”?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 73
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 1

၃၅၇. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Names Without Fathers”?

- (A) Chapter 86
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 85

၃၅၈. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Fathers Without Clear Descendants”?

- (A) Chapter 29
- (B) Chapter 86
- (C) Chapter 44
- (D) Chapter 5

၃၅၉. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Problem of “Apara” and Secondary”?

- (A) Chapter 32
- (B) Chapter 75
- (C) Chapter 5
- (D) Chapter 33

၃၆၀. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sacred Headings with Sparse Entries”?

- (A) Chapter 72
- (B) Chapter 78
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 5

- १८२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Modern Additions and Incomplete Recent”?**
- (A) Chapter 84
 - (B) Chapter 5
 - (C) Chapter 35
 - (D) Chapter 33
- १८३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Editorial Notes Without Overloading the Reader”?**
- (A) Chapter 77
 - (B) Chapter 64
 - (C) Chapter 5
 - (D) Chapter 29
- १८४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Difference Between Explanation and Completion”?**
- (A) Chapter 66
 - (B) Chapter 5
 - (C) Chapter 33
 - (D) Chapter 3
- १८५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “How Gaps Help Reconstruct the Panji’s”?**
- (A) Chapter 5
 - (B) Chapter 62
 - (C) Chapter 27
 - (D) Chapter 28
- १८६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Preparing for Detailed Decoding”?**
- (A) Chapter 14
 - (B) Chapter 5
 - (C) Chapter 60
 - (D) Chapter 78
- १८७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Summary: The Discipline of Incompleteness”?**
- (A) Chapter 66
 - (B) Chapter 41
 - (C) Chapter 36
 - (D) Chapter 5
- १८८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Why the First Entry Matters”?**
- (A) Chapter 6
 - (B) Chapter 41
 - (C) Chapter 50
 - (D) Chapter 85
- १८९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Heading: Nagram, Sandahpur, and Singhwar”?**
- (A) Chapter 43
 - (B) Chapter 6
 - (C) Chapter 46
 - (D) Chapter 83

- ११०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Formula of Registration”?**
- (A) Chapter 25
 - (B) Chapter 63
 - (C) Chapter 50
 - (D) Chapter 6
- १११. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The First Named Node: Aankhi and His”?**
- (A) Chapter 10
 - (B) Chapter 62
 - (C) Chapter 67
 - (D) Chapter 6
- ११२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Karmahā and the Nanu-Gangesh Link”?**
- (A) Chapter 76
 - (B) Chapter 6
 - (C) Chapter 16
 - (D) Chapter 13
- ११३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Padua, Pashupati, Lal, Girdhari, and Abadh”?**
- (A) Chapter 3
 - (B) Chapter 19
 - (C) Chapter 6
 - (D) Chapter 73
- ११४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Girdhari Branch and the Role of Missing”?**
- (A) Chapter 20
 - (B) Chapter 5
 - (C) Chapter 35
 - (D) Chapter 6
- ११५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Kavi Sukhani and the Intellectual Marker”?**
- (A) Chapter 6
 - (B) Chapter 59
 - (C) Chapter 60
 - (D) Chapter 25
- ११६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Hansdatt, Babujan, Sarisab, Sahib, and Dullah”?**
- (A) Chapter 85
 - (B) Chapter 87
 - (C) Chapter 53
 - (D) Chapter 6
- ११७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Devanath, Kirtinath, and Jajival”?**
- (A) Chapter 68
 - (B) Chapter 6
 - (C) Chapter 69
 - (D) Chapter 22

१९८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Babnu, Teknarayan, Tisaut, Jagannath, and Motinandan”?

- (A) Chapter 25
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 72
- (D) Chapter 16

१९९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Krishn Gopal, Vanshidhar, Nageshwar, and Narmadeshwar Extension”?

- (A) Chapter 81
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 30

१००. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Nageshwar and Amarnath: A Smaller but”?

- (A) Chapter 59
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 6

१००१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Narmadeshwar and the Multiplication of Collateral Lines”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 71
- (D) Chapter 30

१००२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Second Sandahpur-Singhwar Entry:”?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 14
- (C) Chapter 1
- (D) Chapter 18

१००३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Harshmani, Hira, Bacha, Bal Mukund, Raja, Gana, and Chhedi”?

- (A) Chapter 28
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 22
- (D) Chapter 6

१००४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Bal Mukund and Raja: Padua, Buddhinath, Thadu, and Shyamnath”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 47
- (C) Chapter 11
- (D) Chapter 6

१००५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Kedar Nath and the Major Descendant”?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 59

१००६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Third Sandahpur-Singhwar Entry:”?

- (A) Chapter 50
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 48
- (D) Chapter 29

१००७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Chhedi’s Sons and the Kant-Name Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 70

१००८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Fourth Entry and the Continuation of the Chhedi-Jagdish Line”?

- (A) Chapter 77
- (B) Chapter 36
- (C) Chapter 18
- (D) Chapter 6

१००९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “What the Opening Sandahpur-Singhwar”?

- (A) Chapter 66
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 15

१०१०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Provisional Branch Outline of the Opening”?

- (A) Chapter 6
- (B) Chapter 29
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 43

१०११. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Need for a Close Reading of the First”?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 19
- (D) Chapter 73

१०१२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Opening Anchor: Aankhi as a”?

- (A) Chapter 65
- (B) Chapter 46
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 33

१०१३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Lal and the Beginning of the Main Descent”?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 19
- (C) Chapter 32
- (D) Chapter 80

१०१४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Gunakar and the Problem of Prakrit, Public, or Alternate Names”?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 70
- (C) Chapter 57
- (D) Chapter 5

१०१५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Udan, Parashmani, and Hiraka: Parallel”?

- (A) Chapter 46
- (B) Chapter 45
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 10

१०१६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Karmahā Connection: Nanu and Gangesh”?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 20
- (C) Chapter 50
- (D) Chapter 7

१०१७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “How to Read Village Insertions Without”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 75

१०१८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Padua and Pashupati: A Secondary Opening”?

- (A) Chapter 2
- (B) Chapter 65
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 37

१०१९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Girdhari and Abadh Bihari: The Two Visible”?

- (A) Chapter 54
- (B) Chapter 71
- (C) Chapter 86
- (D) Chapter 7

१०२०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Girdhari Branch and the Missing Name”?

- (A) Chapter 39
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 67
- (D) Chapter 16

१०२१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Kavi Sukhani, Hansdatt, and the Intellectual”?

- (A) Chapter 1
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 55
- (D) Chapter 44

१०२२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Abadh Bihari-Gopal Line”?

- (A) Chapter 66
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 57

१०२३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Babnu, Teknarayan, and the Function of Alternative Identification”?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 45
- (D) Chapter 31

१०२४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Krishn Gopal, Nageshwar, and Narmadeshwar”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 33
- (C) Chapter 65
- (D) Chapter 7

१०२५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Repetition of Villages in the First Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 39
- (B) Chapter 53
- (C) Chapter 67
- (D) Chapter 7

१०२६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Importance of Titles: Chaudhary and Vakil in the Opening Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 20
- (B) Chapter 15
- (C) Chapter 7
- (D) Chapter 58

१०२७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Editorial Treatment of Variant Spellings”?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 18
- (C) Chapter 20
- (D) Chapter 83

१०२८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “What the First Cluster Reveals About Panji”?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 14

१०२९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Provisional Reading of the Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 32
- (B) Chapter 87
- (C) Chapter 36
- (D) Chapter 7

१०३०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “From an Opening Cluster to a Branch System”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 24
- (C) Chapter 63
- (D) Chapter 30

१०३१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Lal as the Point of Division”?

- (A) Chapter 7
- (B) Chapter 37
- (C) Chapter 43
- (D) Chapter 8

१०३२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Girdhari: The Branch with an Incomplete”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 79

१०३३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Naroun, Kavi Sukhani, and the Scholarly”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 14
- (C) Chapter 80
- (D) Chapter 45

१०३४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Hansdatt and the Descendants of Sukhani”?

- (A) Chapter 84
- (B) Chapter 21
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 8

१०३५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sarisab, Sahab, Dullah, Pali, and Bhawanidatt”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 59
- (C) Chapter 33
- (D) Chapter 23

१०३६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Abadh Bihari: The More Expansive Branch”?

- (A) Chapter 33
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 38
- (D) Chapter 37

१०३७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Gopal as the Structural Pivot”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 77
- (C) Chapter 40
- (D) Chapter 5

१०३८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Devanath and Kirtinath: The Karmahā Link”?

- (A) Chapter 60
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 76
- (D) Chapter 18

१०३९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Jajival, Nanu, and the Need for Cross-Branch”?

- (A) Chapter 42
- (B) Chapter 70
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 55

१०४०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Babnu and Teknarayan: One Identity or a”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 12
- (C) Chapter 87
- (D) Chapter 63

१०४१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Krishn Gopal and the Further Expansion of Teknarayan's Line”?

- (A) Chapter 22
- (B) Chapter 7
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 15

१०४२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Baliyas and Vanshidhar: A Lateral Village”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 48
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 39

१०४३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Nageshwar and Narmadeshwar: Two”?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 84
- (D) Chapter 8

१०४४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Khoāāl, Jaybhadra, and Aniruddha”?

- (A) Chapter 52
- (B) Chapter 57
- (C) Chapter 30
- (D) Chapter 8

१०४५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Nageshwar to Amarnath”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 64
- (C) Chapter 66
- (D) Chapter 24

- १०४६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Narmadeshwar's Branch: Pali, Krishna, Gangadhar, and Soderpur”?**
- (A) Chapter 8
 - (B) Chapter 6
 - (C) Chapter 54
 - (D) Chapter 22
- १०४७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Tisaut, Kamal Nayan, and Ghanshyam”?**
- (A) Chapter 28
 - (B) Chapter 6
 - (C) Chapter 64
 - (D) Chapter 8
- १०४८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Pali, Chunchun, Govind, Jaleshwar, Gulab, and Jyoti Ram”?**
- (A) Chapter 2
 - (B) Chapter 26
 - (C) Chapter 8
 - (D) Chapter 72
- १०४९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Second Sandahpur-Singhwar Entry: Udan”?**
- (A) Chapter 77
 - (B) Chapter 8
 - (C) Chapter 60
 - (D) Chapter 75
- १०५०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Harshmani, Hira, Bacha, and the KarmahāDarihara Link”?**
- (A) Chapter 10
 - (B) Chapter 9
 - (C) Chapter 8
 - (D) Chapter 11
- १०५१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Balamukund, Raja, Gana, and Chhedi”?**
- (A) Chapter 51
 - (B) Chapter 12
 - (C) Chapter 49
 - (D) Chapter 8
- १०५२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Kedar Nath, Baidyanath, Yadunath, Radhikaramana, Yashodanand, and Lalit Kumar”?**
- (A) Chapter 8
 - (B) Chapter 57
 - (C) Chapter 61
 - (D) Chapter 22
- १०५३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “What the Singhwar Expansion Shows”?**
- (A) Chapter 8
 - (B) Chapter 46
 - (C) Chapter 56
 - (D) Chapter 84

१०५४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Turn from Singhwar to Shashipur”?

- (A) Chapter 5
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 67

१०५५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Why Shashipur Matters”?

- (A) Chapter 83
- (B) Chapter 22
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 6

१०५६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Bandhu, Madhurapati, and Narpati”?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 34
- (C) Chapter 48
- (D) Chapter 79

१०५७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Bachh and Shivanandan: First Expansion”?

- (A) Chapter 50
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 20
- (D) Chapter 15

१०५८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Chitradhar, Chandīdatt, Fatur Ram, and Lakshman”?

- (A) Chapter 68
- (B) Chapter 60
- (C) Chapter 12
- (D) Chapter 9

१०५९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Chitradhar’s Fourfold Branch: Raghunath, Shashinath, Tikanath, and Muktinath”?

- (A) Chapter 30
- (B) Chapter 81
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 22

१०६०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Raghunath, Damodar, Bodhu, and the MandarKarmahā Link”?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 26
- (C) Chapter 18
- (D) Chapter 9

१०६१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Harik and the Samauli-Pali Connection”?

- (A) Chapter 58
- (B) Chapter 25
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 39

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Shashinath and the Wide Secondary Web”?

- (A) Chapter 40
- (B) Chapter 8
- (C) Chapter 53
- (D) Chapter 9

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Muktinath and the Vighnesh-Dinesh-BhaveshtMahesh Cluster”?

- (A) Chapter 17
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 5

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Shashipur Entry as a Model of Panji”?

- (A) Chapter 23
- (B) Chapter 76
- (C) Chapter 46
- (D) Chapter 9

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Shashipur-Pindaruch and Bachkun Thakur:”?

- (A) Chapter 58
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 7

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Baidyanath, Manik, Mathuranath, and the Pali-Fakiran Link”?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 85
- (C) Chapter 75
- (D) Chapter 28

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Haldhar, Bachanū, Yugal Kishor, and the Hariam-Rakhwari Link”?

- (A) Chapter 19
- (B) Chapter 67
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 62

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Fatur, Krishnakant, and Harivansh”?

- (A) Chapter 31
- (B) Chapter 79
- (C) Chapter 62
- (D) Chapter 9

᳚᳚᳚᳚. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Ram, Jyotishi Bachkun, Gayadatt, and Munika”?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 41
- (C) Chapter 45
- (D) Chapter 4

१०७०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Shashipur-Survana Thakur”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 6
- (D) Chapter 21

१०७१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sarvanarayan, Bhaiyalal, Naubatlal, and Kulanand Sarvanarayan is the main structural node in the Survana”?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 46
- (C) Chapter 78
- (D) Chapter 9

१०७२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Kashikant and Kant-Named Descendants”?

- (A) Chapter 55
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 80
- (D) Chapter 83

१०७३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Why the Shashipur Cluster Must Be Treated”?

- (A) Chapter 69
- (B) Chapter 77
- (C) Chapter 9
- (D) Chapter 16

१०७४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Why Chapter 10 Returns to Shashipur”?

- (A) Chapter 81
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 73
- (D) Chapter 77

१०७५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “What Is Meant by Shashipur-Pindaruch”?

- (A) Chapter 47
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 32
- (D) Chapter 7

१०७६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Chandīdatt as the Bridge into the Pindaruch”?

- (A) Chapter 25
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 42
- (D) Chapter 41

१०७७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Baidyanath: The First Major Node under”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 6
- (C) Chapter 82
- (D) Chapter 11

१०७८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Haldhar and Bachanū: Two Paths from the Baidyanath Line”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 83
- (C) Chapter 60
- (D) Chapter 10

१०७९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “How to Chart the Pindaruch Branch”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 23
- (C) Chapter 82
- (D) Chapter 84

१०८०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Meaning of Shashipur-Survana Thakur”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 68
- (C) Chapter 56
- (D) Chapter 85

१०८१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sarvanarayan and the First Survana”?

- (A) Chapter 18
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 43
- (D) Chapter 26

१०८२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Bhaiyalal, Bhawanand, Vedanand, and Kashikant”?

- (A) Chapter 37
- (B) Chapter 27
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 49

१०८३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “The Kant-Named Cluster as a Modernizing”?

- (A) Chapter 62
- (B) Chapter 9
- (C) Chapter 8
- (D) Chapter 10

१०८४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Madankant and the Ramankant-JivkantSunilkant Line”?

- (A) Chapter 39
- (B) Chapter 66
- (C) Chapter 16
- (D) Chapter 10

१०८५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Sadankant, Nishikant, and Navinkant”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 80
- (C) Chapter 85
- (D) Chapter 56

१०८६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Modkant, Manikant, Ajaykant, Sanjaykant, and Vijaykant”?

- (A) Chapter 8
- (B) Chapter 83
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 29

१०८७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Pramodkant, Pradiptkant, and Samirkant”?

- (A) Chapter 14
- (B) Chapter 55
- (C) Chapter 10
- (D) Chapter 79

१०८८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Vinodkant, Bhaveshkant, Rajeshkant, and Later Branches”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 52
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 83

१०८९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “How to Avoid Confusion in the Survana”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 17
- (C) Chapter 26
- (D) Chapter 40

१०९०. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Editorial Treatment of Titles in These”?

- (A) Chapter 49
- (B) Chapter 5
- (C) Chapter 61
- (D) Chapter 10

१०९१. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Places Requiring Index Entries from This”?

- (A) Chapter 38
- (B) Chapter 10
- (C) Chapter 83
- (D) Chapter 24

१०९२. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Scope of This Chapter”?

- (A) Chapter 27
- (B) Chapter 84
- (C) Chapter 31
- (D) Chapter 11

१०९३. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Source Position: From Survana Thakur to Later Shashipur”?

- (A) Chapter 10
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 39

१०९४. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Entry (9): Raman Kant, Jeev Kant, Sunil Kant, and the Problem of Incomplete Branches”?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 77
- (C) Chapter 21
- (D) Chapter 33

१०९५. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Entry (9): Sadan Kant, Nishikant, Navin Kant, and the Baroni-Parhat-Beherarhi Connection”?

- (A) Chapter 40
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 34
- (D) Chapter 47

१०९६. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Entry (9): Mod Kant and the ManoharManikant-Ajaykant-Sanjaykant-Vijaykant Line”?

- (A) Chapter 18
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 58
- (D) Chapter 24

१०९७. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Entry (10): Promod Kant, Pradeep Kant, Sameer Kant, and the Darihara-Soderpur Link”?

- (A) Chapter 76
- (B) Chapter 66
- (C) Chapter 3
- (D) Chapter 11

१०९८. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Entry (10): Vinod Kant, Bhavesh Kant, Rajesh”?

- (A) Chapter 9
- (B) Chapter 43
- (C) Chapter 46
- (D) Chapter 11

१०९९. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Entry (11): Naubat Lal and the Return to Older Relational Density”?

- (A) Chapter 61
- (B) Chapter 11
- (C) Chapter 58
- (D) Chapter 2

११००. Which chapter of Volume IV includes a section on “Entry (11): Fakiran, Mohan Lal, Babue, Ghutki, Revati Raman, and Muni”?

- (A) Chapter 11
- (B) Chapter 39
- (C) Chapter 52
- (D) Chapter 8

१. **(B) a compressed civilizational archive** — The opening chapter states that the Nagram Panji is not a simple register but a compressed civilizational archive.
२. **(A) to decode the Nagram Panji rather than merely reproduce it** — The volume distinguishes reproduction from decoding and explains the hidden grammar of the source.
३. **(D) the Nagram Panji material** — The title page and prefatory matter identify the work as based on the Nagram Panji.
४. **(C) the original Devanagari forms remain authoritative for genealogical use** — The note on editorial method says Devanagari source forms remain authoritative.
५. **(C) not automatically as the same person; it must be judged by context** — The method requires checking father-name, branch, village route and cross-reference.
६. **(A) structure, relational markers, village movement, uncertainty, and human world** — Chapter 1 presents decoding as structural, relational, spatial, ethical, and social interpretation.
७. **(A) contextual reading beyond literal migration** — The volume repeatedly warns against reducing every route to physical migration.
८. **(B) villages function as memory-nodes in a kinship system** — Chapter 1 explains that village names are coordinates in remembered kinship.
९. **(D) mistaking a title for fatherhood, sonship, or village relation** — The title-marker section says titles are useful but must not obscure genealogy.
१०. **(B) preserve and explain it as evidence of documentary incompleteness** — The ethics of editing section treats blanks as historical evidence.
११. **(C) they may mark sections, sanctify recording, indicate archival division, or preserve religious memory** — The sacred headings are read as meaningful archival and ritual markers.
१२. **(C) the Nagram Panji is a map of memory** — Chapter 1 states the central argument directly.
१३. **(D) families** — The central argument says it maps families through descent.
१४. **(D) villages** — The central argument says it maps villages through affiliation.
१५. **(A) marriages** — The central argument says it maps marriages through connection.
१६. **(B) learning** — The central argument says it maps learning through titles.
१७. **(C) uncertainty** — The central argument says it maps uncertainty through blanks.
१८. **(C) continuity** — The central argument says it maps continuity through repetition.
१९. **(B) change** — The central argument says it maps change through modern names and occupations.
२०. **(C) as a guided archive** — The volume advises reading it as a guided archive.
२१. **(D) the entry** — Chapter 2 identifies the entry as the basic unit.
२२. **(D) a number followed by a village-route heading, a sacred invocation, or both** — Chapter 2 explains the usual beginning of an entry.
२३. **(B) it is a packet of genealogical information to be unpacked** — The volume calls it a packet of information containing what a modern editor would split.
२४. **(D) Which village or villages are attached to the relation?** — Chapter 2 gives a five-question method including village attachment.

- २५. (A) descent: son, sons, descendant, or line depending on context** — The glossary and Chapter 2 define suta forms as descent markers.
- २६. (B) it marks another branch or continuation and prevents confusion** — The apara section calls it a branch-divider.
- २७. (B) to introduce an alternate or known-as identity-form** — Chapter 2 explains pr. as an alternate identification marker.
- २८. (A) preserve both identity forms when context requires** — Alternate names are genealogically significant and should not be flattened.
- २९. (D) as a title, honorific, family style, or socially recognized designation depending on context** — Chapter 2 treats th./Thakur as a contextual title marker.
- ३०. (D) it can attach a group of names to a previous person or branch** — The ka/kau section says small particles hold clusters together.
- ३१. (D) the beginning of a village-based entry cluster** — The glossary and Chapter 2 define gramaarambha as village opening.
- ३२. (B) record them as empty and do not delete them** — Rikta preserves numbering and documentary gaps.
- ३३. (A) as missing or unread material that remains visible** — The volume treats dotted blanks as evidence of incompleteness.
- ३४. (C) to show linked registered material or branch positions** — Appendix H and Chapter 2 treat cross-references as network evidence.
- ३५. (B) it creates false genealogies by pretending certainty** — Chapter 5 warns against supplying missing details without evidence.
- ३६. (A) scholars, priests, astrologers, lawyers, engineers, doctors, householders, and title-holders** — The human-world section lists old and modern social roles.
- ३७. (B) they show the Panji tradition continued to record changing social life** — The volume explains continuity into modern social worlds.
- ३८. (A) Purnea, Champaran, Betia, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Jamshedpur** — The human-world section notes several wider places beyond the immediate core of Mithila.
- ३९. (C) convert the Panji into a false modern family tree** — Chapter 1 states what the volume will not do.
- ४०. (C) a verification instrument for routes, clusters, names, blanks, and cross-references** — The index is described as more than a convenience.
- ४१. (D) descent** — The central argument pairs families with descent.
- ४२. (C) affiliation** — The central argument pairs villages with affiliation.
- ४३. (D) connection** — The central argument pairs marriages with connection.
- ४४. (C) titles** — The central argument pairs learning with titles.
- ४५. (A) blanks** — The central argument pairs uncertainty with blanks.
- ४६. (B) repetition** — The central argument pairs continuity with repetition.
- ४७. (C) modern names and occupations** — The central argument pairs change with modern names and occupations.
- ४८. (C) a living network** — The central argument pairs Mithila with a living network.
- ४९. (B) families** — The central argument pairs families with descent.
- ५०. (D) villages** — The central argument pairs villages with affiliation.
- ५१. (A) marriages** — The central argument pairs marriages with connection.
- ५२. (B) learning** — The central argument pairs learning with titles.

५३. (A) **uncertainty** — The central argument pairs uncertainty with blanks.
५४. (C) **continuity** — The central argument pairs continuity with repetition.
५५. (D) **change** — The central argument pairs change with modern names and occupations.
५६. (B) **Mithila** — The central argument pairs Mithila with a living network.
५७. (A) **Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement** — Appendix A defines “suta / suto / sutah” as Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement.
५८. (A) **suta / suto / sutah** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “suta / suto / sutah.”
५९. (A) **May indicate daughters or connected lines when surrounding grammar supports that reading** — Appendix A defines “suta in plural or daughter-line use” as May indicate daughters or connected lines when surrounding grammar supports that reading.
६०. (B) **suta in plural or daughter-line use** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “suta in plural or daughter-line use.”
६१. (B) **Another branch, alternate route, or additional linked line** — Appendix A defines “apara / apra” as Another branch, alternate route, or additional linked line.
६२. (D) **apara / apra** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “apara / apra.”
६३. (D) **Known-as, prakash, or alternate identifying form in many contexts** — Appendix A defines “pr.” as Known-as, prakash, or alternate identifying form in many contexts.
६४. (D) **pr.** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “pr..”
६५. (B) **Usually Thakur or a title marker, depending on context** — Appendix A defines “th.” as Usually Thakur or a title marker, depending on context.
६६. (B) **th.** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “th..”
६७. (C) **Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording** — Appendix A defines “dau / ddau” as Record formula attached to a genealogical link; preserved as documentary wording.
६८. (C) **dau / ddau** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “dau / ddau.”
६९. (A) **Beginning of a village-based entry cluster** — Appendix A defines “gramaarambha” as Beginning of a village-based entry cluster.
७०. (B) **gramaarambha** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “gramaarambha.”
७१. (A) **Empty entry; preserves numbering and should not be deleted** — Appendix A defines “rikta” as Empty entry; preserves numbering and should not be deleted.
७२. (A) **rikta** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “rikta.”
७३. (B) **Cross-reference to another registered position or branch** — Appendix A defines “B-reference” as Cross-reference to another registered position or branch.
७४. (B) **B-reference** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “B-reference.”
७५. (A) **Missing or unread material; evidence of documentary incompleteness** — Appendix A defines “dotted blanks” as Missing or unread material; evidence of documentary incompleteness.
७६. (B) **dotted blanks** — Appendix A assigns this definition to “dotted blanks.”
७७. (D) **Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names** — Appendix D describes Thakur / Chaudhary as: Status or honorific markers; must be distinguished from personal names.
७८. (D) **Thakur / Chaudhary** — Appendix D attaches this description to Thakur / Chaudhary.

୭୭. (C) **Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers** — Appendix D describes Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid as: Scholarly, ritual, or astrological identifiers.
୮୦. (B) **Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid** — Appendix D attaches this description to Pandit / Jyotishi / Jyotirvid.
୮୧. (D) **High scholarly designation; often marks a learned household or individual** — Appendix D describes Mahamahopadhyaya as: High scholarly designation; often marks a learned household or individual.
୮୨. (C) **Mahamahopadhyaya** — Appendix D attaches this description to Mahamahopadhyaya.
୮୩. (B) **Ritual or learned identity in context; not to be merged mechanically** — Appendix D describes Vaidik / Vaidya as: Ritual or learned identity in context; not to be merged mechanically.
୮୪. (B) **Vaidik / Vaidya** — Appendix D attaches this description to Vaidik / Vaidya.
୮୫. (A) **Modern professional identifiers added to the same genealogical frame** — Appendix D describes Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels as: Modern professional identifiers added to the same genealogical frame.
୮୬. (B) **Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels** — Appendix D attaches this description to Vakil / Doctor / Engineer / administrative labels.
୮୭. (C) **Honorific or social identifiers that require contextual reading** — Appendix D describes Babu / Raja / Singh as: Honorific or social identifiers that require contextual reading.
୮୮. (B) **Babu / Raja / Singh** — Appendix D attaches this description to Babu / Raja / Singh.
୮୯. (D) **Full Glossary of Panji Terms and Abbreviations** — Appendix A is titled “Full Glossary of Panji Terms and Abbreviations.”
୯୦. (B) **Appendix A** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix A.
୯୧. (B) **Village Index** — Appendix B is titled “Village Index.”
୯୨. (A) **Appendix B** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix B.
୯୩. (B) **Personal Name Index** — Appendix C is titled “Personal Name Index.”
୯୪. (B) **Appendix C** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix C.
୯୫. (B) **Title and Honorific Index** — Appendix D is titled “Title and Honorific Index.”
୯୬. (A) **Appendix D** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix D.
୯୭. (D) **Lineage Tables** — Appendix E is titled “Lineage Tables.”
୯୮. (A) **Appendix E** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix E.
୯୯. (D) **Route Tables: From X to Y** — Appendix F is titled “Route Tables: From X to Y.”
୧୦୦. (B) **Appendix F** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix F.
୧୦୧. (C) **List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries** — Appendix G is titled “List of Rikta / Blank / Incomplete Entries.”
୧୦୨. (B) **Appendix G** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix G.
୧୦୩. (C) **List of B-References and Numbered Cross-References** — Appendix H is titled “List of B-References and Numbered Cross-References.”
୧୦୪. (A) **Appendix H** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix H.
୧୦୫. (C) **Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume** — Appendix I is titled “Editorial Conventions Used in This Volume.”
୧୦୬. (C) **Appendix I** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix I.
୧୦୭. (B) **Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts** — Appendix J is titled “Suggested Maps and Genealogical Charts.”
୧୦୮. (A) **Appendix J** — The appendix list identifies this as Appendix J.

- १०९. (B) Source before interpretation** — Appendix I defines “Source before interpretation” in this way.
- ११०. (C) The source wording controls the reading; interpretation follows only after structure is identified** — Appendix I states this rule for “Source before interpretation.”
- १११. (A) Uncertainty preserved** — Appendix I defines “Uncertainty preserved” in this way.
- ११२. (A) Doubtful names, damaged readings, dotted blanks, and rikta entries remain visible** — Appendix I states this rule for “Uncertainty preserved.”
- ११३. (B) No silent merging** — Appendix I defines “No silent merging” in this way.
- ११४. (D) Repeated personal names are not automatically treated as the same person** — Appendix I states this rule for “No silent merging.”
- ११५. (D) Village function identified** — Appendix I defines “Village function identified” in this way.
- ११६. (C) A village may indicate origin, settlement, marriage, ritual relation, or archival classification** — Appendix I states this rule for “Village function identified.”
- ११७. (A) Titles kept distinct** — Appendix I defines “Titles kept distinct” in this way.
- ११८. (B) Honorific, professional, and scholarly labels are not merged with personal names unless context requires it** — Appendix I states this rule for “Titles kept distinct.”
- ११९. (C) Nagram, Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka** — Appendix B places these names under the Opening cluster.
- १२०. (B) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Nagram in the Opening cluster.
- १२१. (A) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Sandahpur in the Opening cluster.
- १२२. (D) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Singhwar in the Opening cluster.
- १२३. (D) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Shashipur in the Opening cluster.
- १२४. (A) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Katka in the Opening cluster.
- १२५. (B) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Banailli in the Opening cluster.
- १२६. (A) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Purnea in the Opening cluster.
- १२७. (B) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Rahua in the Opening cluster.
- १२८. (B) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Nahar in the Opening cluster.
- १२९. (C) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Khangur in the Opening cluster.
- १३०. (C) Opening cluster** — Appendix B lists Pilkhwar in the Opening cluster.
- १३१. (C) Nagram** — Appendix B lists Nagram in the Opening cluster.
- १३२. (A) Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Tarauni, Nanour** — Appendix B places these names under the Middle cluster.
- १३३. (A) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Mangrauni in the Middle cluster.
- १३४. (B) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Hati in the Middle cluster.
- १३५. (B) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Samauli in the Middle cluster.
- १३६. (C) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Tarauni in the Middle cluster.
- १३७. (B) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Nanour in the Middle cluster.
- १३८. (B) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Vindhi in the Middle cluster.
- १३९. (A) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Sanha in the Middle cluster.
- १४०. (A) Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Jhanjharpur in the Middle cluster.

१४१. (A) **Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Bagahi in the Middle cluster.
१४२. (B) **Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Balirajpur in the Middle cluster.
१४३. (D) **Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Ranitole in the Middle cluster.
१४४. (A) **Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Ramnagar in the Middle cluster.
१४५. (A) **Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Kakraur in the Middle cluster.
१४६. (A) **Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Chopra in the Middle cluster.
१४७. (A) **Middle cluster** — Appendix B lists Siwa in the Middle cluster.
१४८. (D) **Mangrauni** — Appendix B lists Mangrauni in the Middle cluster.
१४९. (B) **Vicharhi, Kua, Ranti, Parhat, Chanpura** — Appendix B places these names under the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५०. (D) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Vicharhi in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५१. (B) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Kua in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५२. (C) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Ranti in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५३. (B) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Parhat in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५४. (C) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Chanpura in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५५. (D) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Malichham in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५६. (D) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Bhachhi in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५७. (C) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Rajgram in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५८. (D) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Rashadh in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१५९. (A) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Baligarh in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६०. (C) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Lagma in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६१. (C) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Baigani in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६२. (A) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Banaili in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६३. (B) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Sultan Ganj in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६४. (D) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Pindaruch in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६५. (B) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Paramgarh in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६६. (A) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Karma in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६७. (D) **Sacred-heading cluster** — Appendix B lists Satlakha in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६८. (A) **Vicharhi** — Appendix B lists Vicharhi in the Sacred-heading cluster.
१६९. (D) **Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Dih** — Appendix B places these names under the Late cluster.
१७०. (A) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Rohar in the Late cluster.
१७१. (D) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Tatail in the Late cluster.
१७२. (D) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Rajanpura in the Late cluster.
१७३. (C) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Ratauli in the Late cluster.
१७४. (A) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Dih in the Late cluster.
१७५. (D) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Uttar Pradesh in the Late cluster.
१७६. (B) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Bargam in the Late cluster.

१७७. (D) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Sihouli in the Late cluster.
१७८. (C) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Rajoura in the Late cluster.
१७९. (C) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Bhakharouli in the Late cluster.
१८०. (D) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Malangia in the Late cluster.
१८१. (B) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Dadari in the Late cluster.
१८२. (D) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Brahmoli in the Late cluster.
१८३. (B) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Ruchauli in the Late cluster.
१८४. (D) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Oda in the Late cluster.
१८५. (C) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Berma in the Late cluster.
१८६. (C) **Late cluster** — Appendix B lists Suday in the Late cluster.
१८७. (A) **Rohar** — Appendix B lists Rohar in the Late cluster.
१८८. (D) **Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas, Saurath, Sukhsena, Ranitol** — Appendix B places these names under the Closing cluster.
१८९. (A) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Narsam in the Closing cluster.
१९०. (C) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Baruwari-Baliyas in the Closing cluster.
१९१. (C) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Saurath in the Closing cluster.
१९२. (A) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Sukhsena in the Closing cluster.
१९३. (A) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Ranitol in the Closing cluster.
१९४. (C) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Kakraud in the Closing cluster.
१९५. (C) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Lalbag in the Closing cluster.
१९६. (D) **Closing cluster** — Appendix B lists Birsayar in the Closing cluster.
१९७. (A) **Narsam** — Appendix B lists Narsam in the Closing cluster.
१९८. (C) **Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh** — Appendix C lists these names under “Opening names.”
१९९. (C) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Aankhi under “Opening names.”
२००. (D) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Lal under “Opening names.”
२०१. (C) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Gunakar under “Opening names.”
२०२. (D) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Udan under “Opening names.”
२०३. (B) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Gangesh under “Opening names.”
२०४. (A) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Girdhari under “Opening names.”
२०५. (C) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Abadh Bihari under “Opening names.”
२०६. (A) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Gopal under “Opening names.”
२०७. (B) **Opening names** — Appendix C places Teknarayan under “Opening names.”
२०८. (C) **Aankhi** — Appendix C includes Aankhi in “Opening names.”
२०९. (C) **Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar** — Appendix C lists these names under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
२१०. (D) **Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Bandhu under “Shashipur and early expansion.”

- २११. (D) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Madhurapati under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१२. (B) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Narpati under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१३. (A) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Bachh under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१४. (D) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Chitradhar under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१५. (C) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Chandidatta under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१६. (C) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Fatur Ram under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१७. (B) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Lakshman under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१८. (B) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Madankant under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २१९. (B) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Sadankant under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २२०. (B) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Modkant under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २२१. (D) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Promodkant under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २२२. (C) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Vijaykant under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २२३. (A) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Kumudkant under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २२४. (D) Shashipur and early expansion** — Appendix C places Bharatikant under “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २२५. (B) Bandhu** — Appendix C includes Bandhu in “Shashipur and early expansion.”
- २२६. (C) Devkinandan, Dayashankar, Ramanath, Durganath, Premnath** — Appendix C lists these names under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २२७. (A) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Devkinandan under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २२८. (B) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Dayashankar under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २२९. (A) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Ramanath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३०. (D) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Durganath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३१. (B) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Premnath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३२. (A) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Dinanath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३३. (D) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Keshavnath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३४. (A) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Loknath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३५. (B) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Chandrapati under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३६. (A) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Shambhunath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३७. (C) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Rameshwar under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३८. (C) Middle and sacred sections** — Appendix C places Vishwanath under “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २३९. (C) Devkinandan** — Appendix C includes Devkinandan in “Middle and sacred sections.”
- २४०. (B) Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Adinath** — Appendix C lists these names under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४१. (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Raghudev under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४२. (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Ghanshyam under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४३. (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Ganapati under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४४. (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Kulpati under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”

- २४५. (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Adinath under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४६. (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Digambar under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४७. (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Chaturbhuj under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४८. (B) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Achyut under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २४९. (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Gangadhar under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५०. (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Pranpati under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५१. (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Sarvan under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५२. (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Kaladhar under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५३. (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Nena under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५४. (A) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Shyam under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५५. (C) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Madhusudan under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५६. (D) Late Narsam and Baruwari names** — Appendix C places Jyotirvid Achal under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५७. (C) Raghudev** — Appendix C includes Raghudev in “Late Narsam and Baruwari names.”
- २५८. (D) Opening node: Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh, and associated village routes** — Appendix E describes Sandahpur-Singhwar as: Opening node: Aankhi, Lal, Gunakar, Udan, Gangesh, and associated village routes.
- २५९. (D) Sandahpur-Singhwar** — Appendix E assigns this description to Sandahpur-Singhwar.
- २६०. (B) Secondary centre: Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar, Chandidatta, and related branches** — Appendix E describes Shashipur as: Secondary centre: Bandhu, Madhurapati, Narpati, Bachh, Chitradhar, Chandidatta, and related branches.
- २६१. (B) Shashipur** — Appendix E assigns this description to Shashipur.
- २६२. (B) Dense middle section with multiple village openings and repeated branch markers** — Appendix E describes Mangrauni-Hati-Samauli as: Dense middle section with multiple village openings and repeated branch markers.
- २६३. (D) Mangrauni-Hati-Samauli** — Appendix E assigns this description to Mangrauni-Hati-Samauli.
- २६४. (B) Late-stage scholarly and route-heavy section with wider geographic references** — Appendix E describes Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura as: Late-stage scholarly and route-heavy section with wider geographic references.
- २६५. (D) Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura** — Appendix E assigns this description to Rohar-Tatail-Rajanpura.
- २६६. (B) Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries** — Appendix E describes Narsam-Baruwari as: Closing large node: Raghudev, Ghanshyam, Ganapati, Kulpati, Achal, Pranpati, Sarvan, Kaladhar, and empty final entries.
- २६७. (D) Narsam-Baruwari** — Appendix E assigns this description to Narsam-Baruwari.
- २६८. (B) Opening route grammar and early branch movement** — Appendix F describes this route as: Opening route grammar and early branch movement.
- २६९. (C) Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur** — Appendix F assigns this description to Sandahpur to Singhwar / Shashipur.
- २७०. (A) Village beginning and multiple affiliations** — Appendix F describes this route as: Village beginning and multiple affiliations.
- २७१. (D) Hati to Satlakha / Pilkhar / Saurath** — Appendix F assigns this description to Hati to Satlakha / Pilkhar / Saurath.

- २७२. (D) Multi-route middle sequence** — Appendix F describes this route as: Multi-route middle sequence.
- २७३. (B) Samauli to Tarauni / Nanour / Jhanjharpur** — Appendix F assigns this description to Samauli to Tarauni / Nanour / Jhanjharpur.
- २७४. (A) Late widening and modern place references** — Appendix F describes this route as: Late widening and modern place references.
- २७५. (B) Tatail to Nanour / Pilwarwad / Pindaruch / Jamshedpur** — Appendix F assigns this description to Tatail to Nanour / Pilwarwad / Pindaruch / Jamshedpur.
- २७६. (D) Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units** — Appendix F describes this route as: Closing expansion before the final Narsam and Baruwari units.
- २७७. (C) Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur** — Appendix F assigns this description to Bhakharouli to Chikni / Purnea / Harinagar / Haripur.
- २७८. (B) Opening Nagram route: Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka, Khangur, Pilkhar** — Appendix J defines Map 1 as: Opening Nagram route: Sandahpur, Singhwar, Shashipur, Katka, Khangur, Pilkhar.
- २७९. (C) Map 1** — Appendix J assigns this topic to Map 1.
- २८०. (A) Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari** — Appendix J defines Map 2 as: Middle network: Mangrauni, Hati, Samauli, Balirajpur, Siwa, Ahil, Rakhwari.
- २८१. (B) Map 2** — Appendix J assigns this topic to Map 2.
- २८२. (D) Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura** — Appendix J defines Map 3 as: Late spread: Rohar, Tatail, Rajanpura, Ratauli, Bargam, Sihouli, Rajoura.
- २८३. (B) Map 3** — Appendix J assigns this topic to Map 3.
- २८४. (D) Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Suday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas** — Appendix J defines Map 4 as: Closing spread: Bhakharouli, Malangia, Dadari, Brahmoli, Ruchauli, Oda, Berma, Suday, Narsam, Baruwari-Baliyas.
- २८५. (C) Map 4** — Appendix J assigns this topic to Map 4.
- २८६. (C) Major lineage nodes from opening to middle entries** — Appendix J defines Chart 1 as: Major lineage nodes from opening to middle entries.
- २८७. (C) Chart 1** — Appendix J assigns this topic to Chart 1.
- २८८. (D) Narsam and Baruwari-Baliyas closing genealogy with rikta entries preserved** — Appendix J defines Chart 2 as: Narsam and Baruwari-Baliyas closing genealogy with rikta entries preserved.
- २८९. (A) Chart 2** — Appendix J assigns this topic to Chart 2.
- २९०. (B) Chapter 1** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 1: Entering the Nagram Panji: What This Volume Decodes.
- २९१. (C) Entering the Nagram Panji: What This Volume Decodes** — Chapter 1 is headed: Entering the Nagram Panji: What This Volume Decodes.
- २९२. (B) Chapter 2** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 2: The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae.
- २९३. (A) The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae** — Chapter 2 is headed: The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae.
- २९४. (D) Chapter 3** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 3: The Logic of “From Village to Village”.
- २९५. (A) The Logic of “From Village to Village”** — Chapter 3 is headed: The Logic of “From Village to Village”.

- ३९६. (C) Chapter 4** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 4: Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji.
- ३९७. (A) Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji** — Chapter 4 is headed: Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji.
- ३९८. (C) Chapter 5** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 5: Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”.
- ३९९. (D) Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”** — Chapter 5 is headed: Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”.
- ३००. (D) Chapter 6** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 6: Sandahpur to Singhwar: The Opening Genealogical Frame.
- ३०१. (D) Sandahpur to Singhwar: The Opening Genealogical Frame** — Chapter 6 is headed: Sandahpur to Singhwar: The Opening Genealogical Frame.
- ३०२. (B) Chapter 7** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 7: The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage.
- ३०३. (D) The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage** — Chapter 7 is headed: The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Gangesh Lineage.
- ३०४. (B) Chapter 8** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 8: Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch.
- ३०५. (D) Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch** — Chapter 8 is headed: Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch.
- ३०६. (B) Chapter 9** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 9: Shashipur as a Secondary Centre.
- ३०७. (A) Shashipur as a Secondary Centre** — Chapter 9 is headed: Shashipur as a Secondary Centre.
- ३०८. (A) Chapter 10** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 10: The Shashipur-Pindaruch and Shashipur-Survana Branches.
- ३०९. (D) The Shashipur-Pindaruch and Shashipur-Survana Branches** — Chapter 10 is headed: The Shashipur-Pindaruch and Shashipur-Survana Branches.
- ३१०. (D) Chapter 11** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 11: Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names.
- ३११. (D) Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names** — Chapter 11 is headed: Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names.
- ३१२. (D) Chapter 12** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 12: Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion.
- ३१३. (A) Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion** — Chapter 12 is headed: Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion.
- ३१४. (B) Chapter 13** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 13: Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19).
- ३१५. (C) Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19)** — Chapter 13 is headed: Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19).
- ३१६. (A) Chapter 14** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 14: Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24).
- ३१७. (A) Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24)** — Chapter 14 is headed: Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24).
- ३१८. (B) Chapter 15** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 15: Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion.

- ३१९. (D) Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion** — Chapter 15 is headed: Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion.
- ३२०. (C) Chapter 16** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 16: Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory.
- ३२१. (A) Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory** — Chapter 16 is headed: Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory.
- ३२२. (D) Chapter 17** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 17: Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40).
- ३२३. (A) Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40)** — Chapter 17 is headed: Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40).
- ३२४. (B) Chapter 18** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 18: Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation.
- ३२५. (D) Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation** — Chapter 18 is headed: Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation.
- ३२६. (C) Chapter 19** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 19: Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri.
- ३२७. (B) Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri** — Chapter 19 is headed: Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri.
- ३२८. (D) Chapter 20** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 20: Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam-Parvapalli Branches.
- ३२९. (B) Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches** — Chapter 20 is headed: Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches.
- ३३०. (D) Chapter 21** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 21: Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli.
- ३३१. (C) Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli** — Chapter 21 is headed: Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli.
- ३३२. (C) Chapter 22** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 22: Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu.
- ३३३. (B) Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu** — Chapter 22 is headed: Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu.
- ३३४. (A) Chapter 23** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 23: Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines.
- ३३५. (A) Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines** — Chapter 23 is headed: Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines.
- ३३६. (A) Chapter 24** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 24: Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya.
- ३३७. (C) Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya** — Chapter 24 is headed: Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya.
- ३३८. (C) Chapter 25** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 25: Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khori: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet.

- ३३९. (C) Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khori: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet** — Chapter 25 is headed: Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khori: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet.
- ३४०. (A) Chapter 26** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 26: Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa.
- ३४१. (D) Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa** — Chapter 26 is headed: Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa.
- ३४२. (D) Chapter 27** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 27: Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli.
- ३४३. (D) Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli** — Chapter 27 is headed: Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli.
- ३४४. (D) Chapter 28** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 28: Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220).
- ३४५. (A) Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220)** — Chapter 28 is headed: Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220).
- ३४६. (D) Chapter 29** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 29: Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229).
- ३४७. (A) Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229)** — Chapter 29 is headed: Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)-(229).
- ३४८. (D) Chapter 30** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 30: Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi.
- ३४९. (D) Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi** — Chapter 30 is headed: Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi.
- ३५०. (C) Chapter 31** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 31: Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265).
- ३५१. (A) Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265)** — Chapter 31 is headed: Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265).
- ३५२. (D) Chapter 32** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 32: Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits.
- ३५३. (B) Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits** — Chapter 32 is headed: Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits.
- ३५४. (C) Chapter 33** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 33: Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register.
- ३५५. (A) Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register** — Chapter 33 is headed: Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register.
- ३५६. (D) Chapter 34** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 34: Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud.
- ३५७. (A) Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud** — Chapter 34 is headed: Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud.
- ३५८. (C) Chapter 35** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 35: Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananlpur-Karmaha.

३५९. (B) Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananpur-Karmaha — Chapter 35 is headed: Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananpur-Karmaha.

३६०. (D) Chapter 36 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 36: Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni.

३६१. (D) Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni — Chapter 36 is headed: Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni.

३६२. (D) Chapter 37 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 37: Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension.

३६३. (A) Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension — Chapter 37 is headed: Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension.

३६४. (B) Chapter 38 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 38: Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches.

३६५. (C) Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches — Chapter 38 is headed: Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches.

३६६. (B) Chapter 39 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 39: Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343).

३६७. (C) Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343) — Chapter 39 is headed: Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343).

३६८. (C) Chapter 40 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 40: Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351).

३६९. (B) Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351) — Chapter 40 is headed: Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351).

३७०. (B) Chapter 41 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 41: Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)- (358).

३७१. (D) Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)- (358) — Chapter 41 is headed: Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)- (358).

३७२. (B) Chapter 42 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 42: Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370).

३७३. (B) Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370) — Chapter 42 is headed: Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370).

३७४. (B) Chapter 43 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 43: Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam-Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382).

३७५. (A) Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382) — Chapter 43 is headed: Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382).

३७६. (B) Chapter 44 — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 44: Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387).

३७७. (C) Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387) — Chapter 44 is headed: Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387).

- ३७८. (D) Chapter 45** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 45: Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster.
- ३७९. (D) Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster** — Chapter 45 is headed: Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster.
- ३८०. (C) Chapter 46** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 46: Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines.
- ३८१. (B) Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines** — Chapter 46 is headed: Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines.
- ३८२. (C) Chapter 47** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 47: Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua.
- ३८३. (C) Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua** — Chapter 47 is headed: Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua.
- ३८४. (A) Chapter 48** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 48: Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuities.
- ३८५. (D) Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuities** — Chapter 48 is headed: Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuities.
- ३८६. (A) Chapter 49** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 49: Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud.
- ३८७. (D) Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud** — Chapter 49 is headed: Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud.
- ३८८. (D) Chapter 50** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 50: Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)- (422).
- ३८९. (B) Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)- (422)** — Chapter 50 is headed: Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)- (422).
- ३९०. (C) Chapter 51** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 51: Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428).
- ३९१. (B) Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428)** — Chapter 51 is headed: Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428).
- ३९२. (A) Chapter 52** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 52: Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432).
- ३९३. (B) Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432)** — Chapter 52 is headed: Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432).
- ३९४. (D) Chapter 53** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 53: Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur.
- ३९५. (B) Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur** — Chapter 53 is headed: Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur.
- ३९६. (B) Chapter 54** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 54: Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khaua Line: Entries (447)-(450).
- ३९७. (C) Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khaua Line: Entries (447)-(450)** — Chapter 54 is headed: Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khaua Line: Entries (447)-(450).

- ३९८. (A) Chapter 55** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 55: Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460).
- ३९९. (B) Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460)** — Chapter 55 is headed: Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460).
- ४००. (C) Chapter 56** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 56: Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466).
- ४०१. (D) Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466)** — Chapter 56 is headed: Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466).
- ४०२. (B) Chapter 57** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 57: Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474).
- ४०३. (C) Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474)** — Chapter 57 is headed: Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474).
- ४०४. (A) Chapter 58** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 58: Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485).
- ४०५. (D) Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485)** — Chapter 58 is headed: Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485).
- ४०६. (B) Chapter 59** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 59: Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497).
- ४०७. (C) Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497)** — Chapter 59 is headed: Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497).
- ४०८. (A) Chapter 60** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 60: Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508).
- ४०९. (C) Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508)** — Chapter 60 is headed: Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)- (508).
- ४१०. (B) Chapter 61** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 61: Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh.
- ४११. (C) Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh** — Chapter 61 is headed: Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh.
- ४१२. (C) Chapter 62** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 62: Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi-Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516).
- ४१३. (B) Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516)** — Chapter 62 is headed: Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516).
- ४१४. (A) Chapter 63** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 63: Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528).
- ४१५. (B) Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528)** — Chapter 63 is headed: Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528).
- ४१६. (D) Chapter 64** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 64: Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534).
- ४१७. (B) Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534)** — Chapter 64 is headed: Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534).

- ४१८. (B) Chapter 65** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 65: Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547).
- ४१९. (B) Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547)** — Chapter 65 is headed: Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547).
- ४२०. (B) Chapter 66** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 66: Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562).
- ४२१. (A) Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562)** — Chapter 66 is headed: Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562).
- ४२२. (A) Chapter 67** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 67: Ojholi-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564).
- ४२३. (D) Ojholi-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564)** — Chapter 67 is headed: Ojholi-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564).
- ४२४. (C) Chapter 68** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 68: Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572).
- ४२५. (C) Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572)** — Chapter 68 is headed: Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572).
- ४२६. (C) Chapter 69** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 69: Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580).
- ४२७. (B) Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580)** — Chapter 69 is headed: Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580).
- ४२८. (A) Chapter 70** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 70: Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588).
- ४२९. (B) Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588)** — Chapter 70 is headed: Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588).
- ४३०. (D) Chapter 71** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 71: Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597).
- ४३१. (C) Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597)** — Chapter 71 is headed: Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597).
- ४३२. (D) Chapter 72** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 72: Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600).
- ४३३. (C) Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600)** — Chapter 72 is headed: Kasarauh-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600).
- ४३४. (C) Chapter 73** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 73: Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarapur: Entries (601)-(606).
- ४३५. (A) Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarapur: Entries (601)-(606)** — Chapter 73 is headed: Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarapur: Entries (601)-(606).
- ४३६. (B) Chapter 74** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 74: Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614).

- ४३७. (C) Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagram and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614)** — Chapter 74 is headed: Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira- Ekma, Barha Nagram and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614).
- ४३८. (D) Chapter 75** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 75: Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620).
- ४३९. (A) Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620)** — Chapter 75 is headed: Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako- Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620).
- ४४०. (B) Chapter 76** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 76: Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624).
- ४४१. (A) Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624)** — Chapter 76 is headed: Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri-Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624).
- ४४२. (B) Chapter 77** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 77: Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629).
- ४४३. (A) Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629)** — Chapter 77 is headed: Narsam-Baliyas Opening: Entries (625)-(629).
- ४४४. (D) Chapter 78** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 78: Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638).
- ४४५. (B) Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638)** — Chapter 78 is headed: Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638).
- ४४६. (A) Chapter 79** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 79: Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649).
- ४४७. (D) Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649)** — Chapter 79 is headed: Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649).
- ४४८. (D) Chapter 80** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 80: Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664).
- ४४९. (B) Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664)** — Chapter 80 is headed: Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)- (664).
- ४५०. (D) Chapter 81** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 81: Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668).
- ४५१. (D) Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668)** — Chapter 81 is headed: Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668).
- ४५२. (B) Chapter 82** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 82: Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagram Panji.
- ४५३. (A) Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagram Panji** — Chapter 82 is headed: Major Lineage Nodes of the Nagram Panji.
- ४५४. (D) Chapter 83** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 83: Major Village Nodes and Route Networks.
- ४५५. (D) Major Village Nodes and Route Networks** — Chapter 83 is headed: Major Village Nodes and Route Networks.
- ४५६. (A) Chapter 84** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 84: Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation.
- ४५७. (B) Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation** — Chapter 84 is headed: Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation.
- ४५८. (C) Chapter 85** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 85: Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions.

- ४५९. (B) Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions** — Chapter 85 is headed: Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions.
- ४६०. (C) Chapter 86** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 86: Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila.
- ४६१. (D) Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila** — Chapter 86 is headed: Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila.
- ४६२. (C) Chapter 87** — The chapter heading identifies this as Chapter 87: Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions.
- ४६३. (B) Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions** — Chapter 87 is headed: Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions.
- ४६४. (A) entries (15)-(19)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 13 with entries (15)-(19).
- ४६५. (D) entries (20)-(24)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 14 with entries (20)-(24).
- ४६६. (C) entries (25)-(29)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 15 with entries (25)-(29).
- ४६७. (A) entries (30)-(34)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 16 with entries (30)-(34).
- ४६८. (A) entries (35)-(40)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 17 with entries (35)-(40).
- ४६९. (B) entries (41)-(48)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 18 with entries (41)-(48).
- ४७०. (C) entries (49)-(54)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 19 with entries (49)-(54).
- ४७१. (C) entries (55)-(68)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 20 with entries (55)-(68).
- ४७२. (C) entries (69)-(89)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 21 with entries (69)-(89).
- ४७३. (D) entries (90)-(109)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 22 with entries (90)-(109).
- ४७४. (A) entries (110)-(114)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 23 with entries (110)-(114).
- ४७५. (D) entries (207)-(220)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 28 with entries (207)-(220).
- ४७६. (C) entries (221)-(229)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 29 with entries (221)-(229).
- ४७७. (C) entries (248)-(265)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 31 with entries (248)-(265).
- ४७८. (B) entries (284)-(290)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 33 with entries (284)-(290).
- ४७९. (C) entries (291)-(295)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 34 with entries (291)-(295).
- ४८०. (C) entries (296)-(305)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 35 with entries (296)-(305).
- ४८१. (B) entries (306)-(319)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 36 with entries (306)-(319).
- ४८२. (C) entries (320)-(327)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 37 with entries (320)-(327).
- ४८३. (A) entries (328)-(335)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 38 with entries (328)-(335).
- ४८४. (B) entries (336)-(343)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 39 with entries (336)-(343).
- ४८५. (D) entries (344)-(351)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 40 with entries (344)-(351).
- ४८६. (C) entries (352)-(358)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 41 with entries (352)-(358).
- ४८७. (D) entries (359)-(370)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 42 with entries (359)-(370).
- ४८८. (B) entries (371)-(382)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 43 with entries (371)-(382).
- ४८९. (A) entries (383)-(387)** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 44 with entries (383)-(387).
- ४९०. (C) entry (392) onward within the Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch unit** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 46 with entry (392) onward within the Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch unit.

४९१. (B) entries (420)-(422) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 50 with entries (420)-(422).
४९२. (B) entries (423)-(428) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 51 with entries (423)-(428).
४९३. (C) entries (429)-(432) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 52 with entries (429)-(432).
४९४. (B) entries (447)-(450) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 54 with entries (447)-(450).
४९५. (C) entries (451)-(460) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 55 with entries (451)-(460).
४९६. (A) entries (461)-(466) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 56 with entries (461)-(466).
४९७. (D) entries (467)-(474) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 57 with entries (467)-(474).
४९८. (B) entries (475)-(485) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 58 with entries (475)-(485).
४९९. (A) entries (486)-(497) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 59 with entries (486)-(497).
५००. (B) entries (498)-(508) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 60 with entries (498)-(508).
५०१. (A) **Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura-Tharhi Mandar gramarambh opening** — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 61 with Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura-Tharhi Mandar gramarambh opening.
५०२. (B) entries (511)-(516) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 62 with entries (511)-(516).
५०३. (A) entries (517)-(528) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 63 with entries (517)-(528).
५०४. (B) entries (529)-(534) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 64 with entries (529)-(534).
५०५. (A) entries (535)-(547) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 65 with entries (535)-(547).
५०६. (B) entries (548)-(562) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 66 with entries (548)-(562).
५०७. (A) entries (563)-(564) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 67 with entries (563)-(564).
५०८. (B) entries (565)-(572) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 68 with entries (565)-(572).
५०९. (B) entries (573)-(580) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 69 with entries (573)-(580).
५१०. (D) entries (581)-(588) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 70 with entries (581)-(588).
५११. (C) entries (589)-(597) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 71 with entries (589)-(597).
५१२. (C) entries (598)-(600) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 72 with entries (598)-(600).
५१३. (B) entries (601)-(606) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 73 with entries (601)-(606).
५१४. (A) entries (607)-(614) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 74 with entries (607)-(614).
५१५. (C) entries (615)-(620) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 75 with entries (615)-(620).
५१६. (C) entries (621)-(624) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 76 with entries (621)-(624).
५१७. (C) entries (625)-(629) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 77 with entries (625)-(629).
५१८. (D) entries (630)-(638) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 78 with entries (630)-(638).
५१९. (C) entries (639)-(649) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 79 with entries (639)-(649).
५२०. (A) entries (650)-(664) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 80 with entries (650)-(664).
५२१. (A) entries (665)-(668) — The chapter heading or opening note associates Chapter 81 with entries (665)-(668).
५२२. (A) **Chapter 1** — The heading numbering 1.1 places it under Chapter 1.
५२३. (A) **Chapter 1** — The heading numbering 1.2 places it under Chapter 1.
५२४. (D) **Chapter 1** — The heading numbering 1.3 places it under Chapter 1.
५२५. (C) **Chapter 1** — The heading numbering 1.4 places it under Chapter 1.

426. (B) Chapter 1 — The heading numbering 1.5 places it under Chapter 1.
427. (B) Chapter 1 — The heading numbering 1.6 places it under Chapter 1.
428. (D) Chapter 1 — The heading numbering 1.7 places it under Chapter 1.
429. (B) Chapter 1 — The heading numbering 1.8 places it under Chapter 1.
430. (B) Chapter 1 — The heading numbering 1.9 places it under Chapter 1.
431. (C) Chapter 1 — The heading numbering 1.10 places it under Chapter 1.
432. (A) Chapter 1 — The heading numbering 1.11 places it under Chapter 1.
433. (B) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.1 places it under Chapter 2.
434. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.2 places it under Chapter 2.
435. (C) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.3 places it under Chapter 2.
436. (D) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.4 places it under Chapter 2.
437. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.5 places it under Chapter 2.
438. (B) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.6 places it under Chapter 2.
439. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.7 places it under Chapter 2.
440. (C) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.8 places it under Chapter 2.
441. (B) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.9 places it under Chapter 2.
442. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.10 places it under Chapter 2.
443. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.11 places it under Chapter 2.
444. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.12 places it under Chapter 2.
445. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.13 places it under Chapter 2.
446. (A) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.14 places it under Chapter 2.
447. (D) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.15 places it under Chapter 2.
448. (B) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.16 places it under Chapter 2.
449. (C) Chapter 2 — The heading numbering 2.17 places it under Chapter 2.
450. (A) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.1 places it under Chapter 3.
451. (B) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.2 places it under Chapter 3.
452. (C) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.3 places it under Chapter 3.
453. (D) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.4 places it under Chapter 3.
454. (C) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.5 places it under Chapter 3.
455. (D) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.6 places it under Chapter 3.
456. (B) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.7 places it under Chapter 3.
457. (A) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.8 places it under Chapter 3.
458. (B) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.9 places it under Chapter 3.
459. (D) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.10 places it under Chapter 3.
460. (D) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.11 places it under Chapter 3.
461. (A) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.12 places it under Chapter 3.

467. (B) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.13 places it under Chapter 3.
468. (A) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.14 places it under Chapter 3.
469. (A) Chapter 3 — The heading numbering 3.15 places it under Chapter 3.
470. (A) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.1 places it under Chapter 4.
471. (C) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.2 places it under Chapter 4.
472. (D) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.3 places it under Chapter 4.
473. (C) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.4 places it under Chapter 4.
474. (B) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.5 places it under Chapter 4.
475. (D) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.6 places it under Chapter 4.
476. (A) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.7 places it under Chapter 4.
477. (A) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.8 places it under Chapter 4.
478. (A) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.9 places it under Chapter 4.
479. (D) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.10 places it under Chapter 4.
480. (D) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.11 places it under Chapter 4.
481. (B) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.12 places it under Chapter 4.
482. (A) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.13 places it under Chapter 4.
483. (B) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.14 places it under Chapter 4.
484. (D) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.15 places it under Chapter 4.
485. (C) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.16 places it under Chapter 4.
486. (C) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.17 places it under Chapter 4.
487. (B) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.18 places it under Chapter 4.
488. (A) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.19 places it under Chapter 4.
489. (D) Chapter 4 — The heading numbering 4.20 places it under Chapter 4.
490. (D) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.1 places it under Chapter 5.
491. (D) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.2 places it under Chapter 5.
492. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.3 places it under Chapter 5.
493. (B) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.4 places it under Chapter 5.
494. (B) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.5 places it under Chapter 5.
495. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.6 places it under Chapter 5.
496. (D) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.7 places it under Chapter 5.
497. (C) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.8 places it under Chapter 5.
498. (C) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.9 places it under Chapter 5.
499. (B) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.10 places it under Chapter 5.
500. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.11 places it under Chapter 5.
501. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.12 places it under Chapter 5.
502. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.13 places it under Chapter 5.

496. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.14 places it under Chapter 5.
499. (C) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.15 places it under Chapter 5.
500. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.16 places it under Chapter 5.
501. (C) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.17 places it under Chapter 5.
502. (B) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.18 places it under Chapter 5.
503. (A) Chapter 5 — The heading numbering 5.19 places it under Chapter 5.
504. (A) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.1 places it under Chapter 6.
504. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.2 places it under Chapter 6.
505. (B) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.3 places it under Chapter 6.
509. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.4 places it under Chapter 6.
506. (A) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.5 places it under Chapter 6.
509. (B) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.6 places it under Chapter 6.
510. (B) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.7 places it under Chapter 6.
511. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.8 places it under Chapter 6.
512. (D) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.9 places it under Chapter 6.
513. (B) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.10 places it under Chapter 6.
514. (D) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.11 places it under Chapter 6.
514. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.12 places it under Chapter 6.
515. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.13 places it under Chapter 6.
519. (D) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.14 places it under Chapter 6.
516. (A) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.15 places it under Chapter 6.
519. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.16 places it under Chapter 6.
520. (D) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.17 places it under Chapter 6.
521. (A) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.18 places it under Chapter 6.
522. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.19 places it under Chapter 6.
523. (B) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.20 places it under Chapter 6.
524. (D) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.21 places it under Chapter 6.
524. (D) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.22 places it under Chapter 6.
525. (C) Chapter 6 — The heading numbering 6.23 places it under Chapter 6.
529. (A) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.1 places it under Chapter 7.
526. (C) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.2 places it under Chapter 7.
529. (C) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.3 places it under Chapter 7.
530. (D) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.4 places it under Chapter 7.
531. (A) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.5 places it under Chapter 7.
532. (D) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.6 places it under Chapter 7.
533. (A) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.7 places it under Chapter 7.

٤٣٨. (B) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.8 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٣٩. (B) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.9 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٣٩. (D) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.10 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٣٩. (B) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.11 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٣٩. (A) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.12 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٣٩. (C) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.13 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٤٠. (B) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.14 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٤١. (D) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.15 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٤٢. (C) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.16 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٤٣. (C) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.17 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٤٤. (D) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.18 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٤٤. (B) Chapter 7 — The heading numbering 7.19 places it under Chapter 7.
٤٤٤. (A) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.1 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (A) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.2 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (B) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.3 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (C) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.4 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (B) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.5 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (D) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.6 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (C) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.7 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (B) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.8 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (B) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.9 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (D) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.10 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (B) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.11 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (A) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.12 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (C) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.13 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (D) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.14 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (A) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.15 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (D) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.16 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (B) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.17 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (D) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.18 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (C) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.19 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (C) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.20 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (D) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.21 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (A) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.22 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (C) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.23 places it under Chapter 8.
٤٤٥. (C) Chapter 8 — The heading numbering 8.24 places it under Chapter 8.

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୭୦୬. (A) Chapter 10 — The heading numbering 10.17 places it under Chapter 10.
୭୦୭. (B) Chapter 10 — The heading numbering 10.18 places it under Chapter 10.
୭୦୮. (A) Chapter 10 — The heading numbering 10.19 places it under Chapter 10.
୭୦୯. (C) Chapter 10 — The heading numbering 10.20 places it under Chapter 10.
୭୧୦. (B) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.1 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୧. (C) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.2 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୨. (C) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.3 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୩. (C) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.4 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୪. (B) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.5 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୫. (A) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.6 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୬. (D) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.7 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୭. (B) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.8 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୮. (B) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.9 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୧୯. (C) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.10 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୨୦. (B) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.11 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୨୧. (D) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.12 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୨୨. (A) Chapter 11 — The heading numbering 11.13 places it under Chapter 11.
୭୨୩. (B) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.1 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୨୪. (D) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.2 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୨୫. (B) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.3 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୨୬. (A) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.4 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୨୭. (D) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.5 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୨୮. (D) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.6 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୨୯. (B) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.7 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୦. (B) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.8 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୧. (A) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.9 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୨. (C) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.10 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୩. (C) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.11 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୪. (A) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.12 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୫. (B) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.13 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୬. (B) Chapter 12 — The heading numbering 12.14 places it under Chapter 12.
୭୩୭. (A) Chapter 13 — The heading numbering 13.1 places it under Chapter 13.
୭୩୮. (C) Chapter 13 — The heading numbering 13.2 places it under Chapter 13.
୭୩୯. (D) Chapter 13 — The heading numbering 13.3 places it under Chapter 13.
୭୪୦. (D) Chapter 13 — The heading numbering 13.4 places it under Chapter 13.
୭୪୧. (C) Chapter 13 — The heading numbering 13.5 places it under Chapter 13.

- ୭୪୭. (D) Chapter 13** — The heading numbering 13.6 places it under Chapter 13.
- ୭୪୮. (D) suta / suto / sutah — Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement** — The source matches “suta / suto / sutah” with “Son, descendant, or male-line marker; exact force depends on placement.”
- ୭୪୯. (D) Chapter 2** — Chapter 2 is headed “The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae.”
- ୭୫୦. (B) Chapter 2** — Chapter 2 is headed “The Language of the Panji: Terms, Abbreviations, and Formulae.”
- ୭୫୧. (A) Chapter 3** — Chapter 3 is headed “The Logic of “From Village to Village”.”
- ୭୫୨. (C) Chapter 4** — Chapter 4 is headed “Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji.”
- ୭୫୩. (B) Chapter 4** — Chapter 4 is headed “Persons, Titles, and Social Roles in the Nagram Panji.”
- ୭୫୪. (C) Chapter 5** — Chapter 5 is headed “Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”.”
- ୭୫୫. (C) Chapter 5** — Chapter 5 is headed “Reading Gaps, Blanks, and “Rikta”.”
- ୭୫୬. (A) Chapter 6** — Chapter 6 is headed “Sandahpur to Singhwar: The Opening Genealogical Frame.”
- ୭୫୭. (D) Chapter 7** — Chapter 7 is headed “The Aankhi-Lal-Gunakar-Udan-Ganges Lineage.”
- ୭୫୮. (C) Chapter 8** — Chapter 8 is headed “Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch.”
- ୭୫୯. (C) Chapter 8** — Chapter 8 is headed “Girdhari, Abadh Bihari, Gopal, Teknarayan, and the Expansion of the Singhwar Branch.”
- ୭୬୦. (D) Chapter 9** — Chapter 9 is headed “Shashipur as a Secondary Centre.”
- ୭୬୧. (B) Chapter 10** — Chapter 10 is headed “The Shashipur-Pindaruch and Shashipur-Survana Branches.”
- ୭୬୨. (C) Chapter 11** — Chapter 11 is headed “Shashipur Later Branches and Modernizing Names.”
- ୭୬୩. (C) Chapter 12** — Chapter 12 is headed “Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion.”
- ୭୬୪. (B) Chapter 12** — Chapter 12 is headed “Sandahpur to Katka: The First Post-Shashipur Expansion.”
- ୭୬୫. (D) Chapter 13** — Chapter 13 is headed “Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19).”
- ୭୬୬. (D) Chapter 13** — Chapter 13 is headed “Banailli, Purnea, Badhwas-Sarisab, Rahua, and the Empty Boundary: Entries (15)-(19).”
- ୭୬୭. (C) Chapter 14** — Chapter 14 is headed “Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24).”
- ୭୬୮. (C) Chapter 14** — Chapter 14 is headed “Khangur to Nahar, Danga, Pilkhwar, and the First Khangur Expansion: Entries (20)-(24).”
- ୭୬୯. (B) Chapter 15** — Chapter 15 is headed “Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion.”
- ୭୭୦. (A) Chapter 15** — Chapter 15 is headed “Pilkhwar, Bhatsimri, Ranitole and the Later Khangur Expansion.”
- ୭୭୧. (B) Chapter 16** — Chapter 16 is headed “Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory.”
- ୭୭୨. (B) Chapter 16** — Chapter 16 is headed “Khangur to Pilkhwar, Yamsam and Dihiya: The Transition from Branch Genealogy to Modern Memory.”
- ୭୭୩. (B) Chapter 17** — Chapter 17 is headed “Khangur-Dihiya Continuations and the Kailakh-Kakraud Turn: Entries (35)-(40).”

- ७६९. (D) Chapter 18** — Chapter 18 is headed “Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation.”
- ७७०. (D) Chapter 18** — Chapter 18 is headed “Khangur to Yamsam, Kakraud, Saurath, and the Noane-Gopinath Continuation.”
- ७७१. (D) Chapter 19** — Chapter 19 is headed “Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri.”
- ७७२. (C) Chapter 19** — Chapter 19 is headed “Khangur, Khojpur, Pilkhwar, Kailakh, and the Transition to Sakuri.”
- ७७३. (A) Chapter 20** — Chapter 20 is headed “Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches.”
- ७७४. (D) Chapter 20** — Chapter 20 is headed “Sakuri, Sarisab-Sakuri, and the Badhiyam- Parvapalli Branches.”
- ७७५. (D) Chapter 21** — Chapter 21 is headed “Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli.”
- ७७६. (B) Chapter 21** — Chapter 21 is headed “Badhiyam after Saurath: Navani, Chanpura, Shashipur, Tedhra, Jagati, Rajey, and Sakuri-Gangoli.”
- ७७७. (B) Chapter 22** — Chapter 22 is headed “Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu.”
- ७७८. (D) Chapter 22** — Chapter 22 is headed “Sakuri-Gangoli, Bhadgam, Damodarpur, Ramnagar-Khajuri, and Jamuni-Ehu.”
- ७७९. (A) Chapter 23** — Chapter 23 is headed “Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines.”
- ७८०. (D) Chapter 23** — Chapter 23 is headed “Jamuni, Pachahi, Kanhauli, and Mahiya: From the Jajival Register to the Soderpur-Kanhauli and Mahiya Lines.”
- ७८१. (B) Chapter 24** — Chapter 24 is headed “Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya.”
- ७८२. (A) Chapter 24** — Chapter 24 is headed “Hasauli, Hati, Digaun, Raiyam, and the Return to Sarisab: Soderpur Registers after Mahiya.”
- ७८३. (C) Chapter 25** — Chapter 25 is headed “Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khori: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet.”
- ७८४. (A) Chapter 25** — Chapter 25 is headed “Sarisab, Gaur, Bali, Jagaur, and Khori: Soderpur Registers before Sukhet.”
- ७८५. (D) Chapter 26** — Chapter 26 is headed “Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa.”
- ७८६. (B) Chapter 26** — Chapter 26 is headed “Sukhet, Katka, and Rohar: Soderpur Registers from Lagama to Kachhuwa.”
- ७८७. (B) Chapter 27** — Chapter 27 is headed “Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli.”
- ७८८. (D) Chapter 27** — Chapter 27 is headed “Pachadhi, Kodariya, Sakuri, Phuldaha, Parhi, Haripur, Samaya, and Jamdauli.”
- ७८९. (C) Chapter 28** — Chapter 28 is headed “Jamdauli to Dath and the Mahishi-Pali Register: Entries (207)- (220).”
- ७९०. (C) Chapter 29** — Chapter 29 is headed “Mahishi to Dath and the Mangrauni-Madari Continuation: Entries (221)- (229).”
- ७९१. (B) Chapter 30** — Chapter 30 is headed “Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi.”
- ७९२. (C) Chapter 30** — Chapter 30 is headed “Hati-Pali and Samauli-Pali: From Satlakha and Pilkhwar to Sanha, Jhanjharpur and Bagahi.”
- ७९३. (A) Chapter 31** — Chapter 31 is headed “Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265).”
- ७९४. (B) Chapter 31** — Chapter 31 is headed “Balirajpur-Hariamb and Siva-Hariamb: Settlements, Scholarly Lines and Marriage Networks, Entries (248)- (265).”

- ७९५. (A) Chapter 32** — Chapter 32 is headed “Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits.”
- ७९६. (B) Chapter 32** — Chapter 32 is headed “Mangrauna, Ahil, and Rakhwari under the Hariamb Line: Descent, Titles, and Marriage Circuits.”
- ७९७. (A) Chapter 33** — Chapter 33 is headed “Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register.”
- ७९८. (B) Chapter 33** — Chapter 33 is headed “Akusi-Tankwal, Gandauli-Jalay, and the Opening Nagwad-Ghusaut Register.”
- ७९९. (D) Chapter 34** — Chapter 34 is headed “Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud.”
- ८००. (C) Chapter 34** — Chapter 34 is headed “Nagwad-Ghusaut after Akaur: Bhachhi, Ranipur, Samaul, Masuriya, and Kakraud.”
- ८०१. (A) Chapter 35** — Chapter 35 is headed “Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananlpur-Karmaha.”
- ८०२. (C) Chapter 35** — Chapter 35 is headed “Nagwad-Ghusaut Continued: Bhatsimari, Chapahi, Kaivalakh, Satlakha, and the Turn to Ananlpur-Karmaha.”
- ८०३. (A) Chapter 36** — Chapter 36 is headed “Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni.”
- ८०४. (A) Chapter 36** — Chapter 36 is headed “Nagwad to Pilkhwar and Rashadh, then Analpur-Karmaha before Tarouni.”
- ८०५. (D) Chapter 37** — Chapter 37 is headed “Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension.”
- ८०६. (A) Chapter 37** — Chapter 37 is headed “Tarouni-Karmaha: Ramnagar, Kaivalakh, Pindaruch, Virsayar, Nanour, and the Aama-Bounsi Extension.”
- ८०७. (A) Chapter 38** — Chapter 38 is headed “Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches.”
- ८०८. (D) Chapter 38** — Chapter 38 is headed “Naduar-Karmaha: Tharhi, Bharam, Kachhuwa, and the Scholarly Naduar Branches.”
- ८०९. (A) Chapter 39** — Chapter 39 is headed “Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343).”
- ८१०. (C) Chapter 39** — Chapter 39 is headed “Behat-Karmaha, Majhaura- Karmaha, and Majhiyam-Karmaha: Entries (336)-(343).”
- ८११. (B) Chapter 40** — Chapter 40 is headed “Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351).”
- ८१२. (A) Chapter 40** — Chapter 40 is headed “Mahishi-Budhwal: Kailakh, Kachhuwa, Pokhrauni, Bhainsdiyar, and Parihari: Entries (344)-(351).”
- ८१३. (C) Chapter 41** — Chapter 41 is headed “Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)- (358).”
- ८१४. (A) Chapter 41** — Chapter 41 is headed “Pariyam, Gangaura, and Dumra: Budhwal Continuities, Entries (352)- (358).”
- ८१५. (A) Chapter 42** — Chapter 42 is headed “Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370).”
- ८१६. (D) Chapter 42** — Chapter 42 is headed “Vichadhi, Kua-Tisaut, Parhat-Baheradhi, Chanpura-Parihari, Malichham-Bhachhi, and Mangrauni-Khanam-Phandah, Entries (359)- (370).”
- ८१७. (B) Chapter 43** — Chapter 43 is headed “Khojpur, Mangrauni, Pilkhwar and the Khanam- Phandah Learned Branch: Entries (371)-(382).”

८१८. (A) Chapter 44 — Chapter 44 is headed “Rajgram-Alay, Rashadh, Pilkhwar-Baligarh and Lagma: Entries (383)-(387).”
८१९. (B) Chapter 45 — Chapter 45 is headed “Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster.”
८२०. (B) Chapter 45 — Chapter 45 is headed “Baigani-Alay and the Baneli- Ramgarh Royal Cluster.”
८२१. (C) Chapter 46 — Chapter 46 is headed “Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines.”
८२२. (B) Chapter 46 — Chapter 46 is headed “Paramgarh-Alay and Pindaruch: The Shyamlal, Akshaylal, Harikant, and Bechanlal Lines.”
८२३. (D) Chapter 47 — Chapter 47 is headed “Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua.”
८२४. (A) Chapter 47 — Chapter 47 is headed “Paramgarh, Babhaniam, Satlakha, Oini, Simraungarh, and Mahua-Khaua.”
८२५. (D) Chapter 48 — Chapter 48 is headed “Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuities.”
८२६. (C) Chapter 48 — Chapter 48 is headed “Cutka-Soderpur, Tarouni, and Ranti-Pilerwad: Jatadhar Jha, Khadik-Khaua, and the Pilerwad Continuities.”
८२७. (C) Chapter 49 — Chapter 49 is headed “Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud.”
८२८. (C) Chapter 49 — Chapter 49 is headed “Simarwad-Khaua, Ahil-Gotham, Mahnaura-Bindhi, and Damodarpur-Kakraud.”
८२९. (D) Chapter 50 — Chapter 50 is headed “Kaivalakh-Nahas-Khaua and the Bharam Continuation: Entries (420)- (422).”
८३०. (D) Chapter 51 — Chapter 51 is headed “Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428).”
८३१. (D) Chapter 51 — Chapter 51 is headed “Manikouli, Nahas-Kaivalakh, and Nahas-Dhamdaha: Entries (423)- (428).”
८३२. (A) Chapter 52 — Chapter 52 is headed “Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432).”
८३३. (D) Chapter 52 — Chapter 52 is headed “Chanpura and Basaith: Nahas-Khaua Continuities, Entries (429)- (432).”
८३४. (A) Chapter 53 — Chapter 53 is headed “Basaith, Baghdas-Chanpura, Nahas-Chanpura, Khojpur, and Mahinathpur.”
८३५. (B) Chapter 54 — Chapter 54 is headed “Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khaua Line: Entries (447)-(450).”
८३६. (C) Chapter 54 — Chapter 54 is headed “Sukhait-Pilkhwar and the Learned Khaua Line: Entries (447)-(450).”
८३७. (B) Chapter 55 — Chapter 55 is headed “Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460).”
८३८. (B) Chapter 55 — Chapter 55 is headed “Nahar and Parhat-Sakararhi: From Tharhi-Satlakha to Teldihā-Munger, Entries (451)-(460).”
८३९. (B) Chapter 56 — Chapter 56 is headed “Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466).”
८४०. (B) Chapter 56 — Chapter 56 is headed “Hadari-Sakararhi, Batsar-Munger, Lohna-Sakararhi and Rohar-Haripur: Entries (461)-(466).”
८४१. (B) Chapter 57 — Chapter 57 is headed “Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474).”
८४२. (C) Chapter 57 — Chapter 57 is headed “Rohar-Jhanjharpur, Tatail- Sakararhi and Chhamu-Sakararhi: Entries (467)-(474).”
८४३. (D) Chapter 58 — Chapter 58 is headed “Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485).”
८४४. (D) Chapter 58 — Chapter 58 is headed “Bhakhrauli-Ramnagar and the Rajanpura Cluster: Entries (475)-(485).”

- ८४५. (C) Chapter 59** — Chapter 59 is headed “Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497).”
- ८४६. (B) Chapter 59** — Chapter 59 is headed “Rajanpura-Kaivalakh, Shivipatti, Kanhouli, Navani, Ratauli, and Bhatsimari-Tharhi: Entries (486)-(497).”
- ८४७. (D) Chapter 60** — Chapter 60 is headed “Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)-(508).”
- ८४८. (B) Chapter 60** — Chapter 60 is headed “Ratauli-Dhadhi, Dih-Darihara, Bargam-Pilkhwar, and Sihouli: Entries (498)-(508).”
- ८४९. (D) Chapter 61** — Chapter 61 is headed “Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh.”
- ८५०. (B) Chapter 61** — Chapter 61 is headed “Rajoura-Sahpur and Rajoura- Tharhi: The Mandar Gramarambh.”
- ८५१. (D) Chapter 62** — Chapter 62 is headed “Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516).”
- ८५२. (A) Chapter 62** — Chapter 62 is headed “Rajoura-Pindaruch, Bihnagar-Kakraud, Bagahi- Kakraud, and Pindaschh: Entries (511)-(516).”
- ८५३. (B) Chapter 63** — Chapter 63 is headed “Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528).”
- ८५४. (A) Chapter 63** — Chapter 63 is headed “Barauni, Bhadual, Belaunja, Katouna, and Satauli: Entries (517)- (528).”
- ८५५. (B) Chapter 64** — Chapter 64 is headed “Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534).”
- ८५६. (A) Chapter 64** — Chapter 64 is headed “Satauli Continuations, Purnia, Jayanand, Virsayar, and Parihari: Entries (529)-(534).”
- ८५७. (C) Chapter 65** — Chapter 65 is headed “Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547).”
- ८५८. (C) Chapter 65** — Chapter 65 is headed “Mahindrapur-Pandua and its Kakarod, Dhagjari, Rashady, Singhwar, Lagama, and Kailakh Branches: Entries (535)-(547).”
- ८५९. (A) Chapter 66** — Chapter 66 is headed “Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562).”
- ८६०. (B) Chapter 66** — Chapter 66 is headed “Mahindrapur-Shivnagar, Bisfi- Saurath, Kabai, Vatswal, Shaktiraypur and Sagarapur: Entries (548)-(562).”
- ८६१. (B) Chapter 67** — Chapter 67 is headed “Ojholi-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564).”
- ८६२. (B) Chapter 67** — Chapter 67 is headed “Ojholi-Sagarapur-Pandoli and the Kapileshwar Pause: Entries (563)-(564).”
- ८६३. (C) Chapter 68** — Chapter 68 is headed “Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572).”
- ८६४. (B) Chapter 68** — Chapter 68 is headed “Bhakhrauli-Kujouli: Chikni- Purnia, Porbarauni and Haripur, Entries (565)-(572).”
- ८६५. (C) Chapter 69** — Chapter 69 is headed “Malangiya-Kujouli: Tharhi, Kakraud, Mahishi, Lagma and Sanha, Entries (573)-(580).”
- ८६६. (C) Chapter 70** — Chapter 70 is headed “Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588).”
- ८६७. (B) Chapter 70** — Chapter 70 is headed “Dadri-Panichobh, Nanour- Parasarma, Brahmoli and the Birpur- Panichobh Notice: Entries (581)-(588).”

- ८६८. (A) Chapter 71** — Chapter 71 is headed “Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597).”
- ८६९. (D) Chapter 71** — Chapter 71 is headed “Ruchauli-Ekhara, Oda-Ekhara and Khadka-Ekhara: Entries (589)-(597).”
- ८७०. (A) Chapter 72** — Chapter 72 is headed “Kasaraui-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600).”
- ८७१. (C) Chapter 72** — Chapter 72 is headed “Kasaraui-Ekhara, Sangram, Nahar-Shahpur and Ratipar-Mahesh: Entries (598)-(600).”
- ८७२. (C) Chapter 73** — Chapter 73 is headed “Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606).”
- ८७३. (C) Chapter 73** — Chapter 73 is headed “Sudsuya-Belaunch: Banu Chhapra, Badhudhpara, Samauli and Tharhi-Sagarpur: Entries (601)-(606).”
- ८७४. (C) Chapter 74** — Chapter 74 is headed “Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira-Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614).”
- ८७५. (D) Chapter 74** — Chapter 74 is headed “Kako-Belaunch, Kako-Kailakh, Shivnagar-Banpura, Chanpura-Haripur-Vira-Ekma, Barha Nagam and Satlakha-Visauni- Jhauwa: Entries (607)-(614).”
- ८७६. (B) Chapter 75** — Chapter 75 is headed “Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako-Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620).”
- ८७७. (D) Chapter 75** — Chapter 75 is headed “Kako-Babu Chhapra-Dath, Dath- Ekma, Pokhrauni-Tarauni-Pindaruch, Kako-Kailakh-Pindaruch, and Satlakha-Belaunch- Halo: Entries (615)-(620).”
- ८७८. (C) Chapter 76** — Chapter 76 is headed “Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624).”
- ८७९. (C) Chapter 76** — Chapter 76 is headed “Mardari-Baliyas and Sakuri- Baliyas: Entries (621)-(624).”
- ८८०. (B) Chapter 78** — Chapter 78 is headed “Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638).”
- ८८१. (D) Chapter 78** — Chapter 78 is headed “Narsam-Padna-Harinagar, Lalbag and Pindaruch: Entries (630)-(638).”
- ८८२. (B) Chapter 79** — Chapter 79 is headed “Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649).”
- ८८३. (C) Chapter 79** — Chapter 79 is headed “Narsam: Dharmanath, Gunakar, Shalampur, Tabhka and Nagaram-Nahar: Entries (639)-(649).”
- ८८४. (C) Chapter 80** — Chapter 80 is headed “Narsam: Kaivlarav, Kakraud, Ranitol, Saurath and Sukhsena: Entries (650)-(664).”
- ८८५. (A) Chapter 81** — Chapter 81 is headed “Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668).”
- ८८६. (B) Chapter 81** — Chapter 81 is headed “Baruwari-Baliyas: Nandishwar Invocation and Empty Closing Entries: Entries (665)-(668).”
- ८८७. (B) Chapter 83** — Chapter 83 is headed “Major Village Nodes and Route Networks.”
- ८८८. (D) Chapter 83** — Chapter 83 is headed “Major Village Nodes and Route Networks.”
- ८८९. (C) Chapter 84** — Chapter 84 is headed “Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation.”
- ८९०. (A) Chapter 84** — Chapter 84 is headed “Marriage Networks and Inter-Village Affiliation.”
- ८९१. (A) Chapter 85** — Chapter 85 is headed “Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions.”

- ८९२. (D) Chapter 85** — Chapter 85 is headed “Scholars, Priests, Officials, Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, and Modern Professions.”
- ८९३. (C) Chapter 86** — Chapter 86 is headed “Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila.”
- ८९४. (C) Chapter 86** — Chapter 86 is headed “Migration, Memory, and Mithila Beyond Mithila.”
- ८९५. (D) Chapter 87** — Chapter 87 is headed “Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions.”
- ८९६. (B) Chapter 87** — Chapter 87 is headed “Problems of Reading: Scribal Variants, OCR-Like Distortions, and Editorial Decisions.”
- ८९७. (B) Paramgarh** — Appendix B lists the other options in the Opening cluster; Paramgarh is listed under a different village cluster.
- ८९८. (C) Bargam** — Appendix B lists the other options in the Middle cluster; Bargam is listed under a different village cluster.
- ८९९. (B) Suday** — Appendix B lists the other options in the Sacred-heading cluster; Suday is listed under a different village cluster.
- ९००. (D) Banailli** — Appendix B lists the other options in the Late cluster; Banailli is listed under a different village cluster.
- ९०१. (B) Rohar** — Appendix B lists the other options in the Closing cluster; Rohar is listed under a different village cluster.
- ९०२. (D) Vishwanath** — Appendix C places the other options under “Opening names”; Vishwanath appears in another name group.
- ९०३. (D) Teknarayan** — Appendix C places the other options under “Shashipur and early expansion”; Teknarayan appears in another name group.
- ९०४. (A) Chaturbhuj** — Appendix C places the other options under “Middle and sacred sections”; Chaturbhuj appears in another name group.
- ९०५. (B) Udan** — Appendix C places the other options under “Late Narsam and Baruwari names”; Udan appears in another name group.
- ९०६. (B) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.1, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९०७. (A) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.2, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९०८. (D) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.3, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९०९. (B) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.4, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९१०. (A) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.5, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९११. (B) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.6, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९१२. (A) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.7, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९१३. (C) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.8, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९१४. (C) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.9, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९१५. (B) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.10, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९१६. (C) Chapter 1** — The section heading is numbered 1.11, so it belongs to Chapter 1.
- ९१७. (B) Chapter 2** — The section heading is numbered 2.1, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
- ९१८. (A) Chapter 2** — The section heading is numbered 2.2, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
- ९१९. (B) Chapter 2** — The section heading is numbered 2.3, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
- ९२०. (D) Chapter 2** — The section heading is numbered 2.4, so it belongs to Chapter 2.

929. (C) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.5, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
930. (A) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.6, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
931. (C) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.7, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
932. (A) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.8, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
933. (B) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.9, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
934. (A) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.10, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
935. (A) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.11, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
936. (C) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.12, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
937. (A) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.13, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
938. (C) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.14, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
939. (C) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.15, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
940. (B) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.16, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
941. (C) Chapter 2 — The section heading is numbered 2.17, so it belongs to Chapter 2.
942. (C) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.1, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
943. (A) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.2, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
944. (B) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.3, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
945. (B) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.4, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
946. (A) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.5, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
947. (A) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.6, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
948. (B) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.7, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
949. (D) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.8, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
950. (B) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.9, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
951. (D) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.10, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
952. (A) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.11, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
953. (A) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.12, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
954. (A) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.13, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
955. (D) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.14, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
956. (A) Chapter 3 — The section heading is numbered 3.15, so it belongs to Chapter 3.
957. (A) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.1, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
958. (C) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.2, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
959. (C) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.3, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
960. (C) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.4, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
961. (D) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.5, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
962. (A) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.6, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
963. (C) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.7, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
964. (A) Chapter 4 — The section heading is numbered 4.8, so it belongs to Chapter 4.

- ၄၄၅. (D) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.9, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၄၆. (C) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.10, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၄၇. (A) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.11, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၄၈. (B) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.12, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၄၉. (B) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.13, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၀. (D) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.14, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၁. (A) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.15, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၂. (B) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.16, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၃. (D) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.17, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၄. (B) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.18, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၅. (D) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.19, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၆. (B) Chapter 4** — The section heading is numbered 4.20, so it belongs to Chapter 4.
- ၄၅၇. (C) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.1, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၅၈. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.2, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၅၉. (D) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.3, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၀. (C) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.4, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၁. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.5, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၂. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.6, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၃. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.7, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၄. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.8, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၅. (A) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.9, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၆. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.10, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၇. (D) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.11, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၈. (C) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.12, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၆၉. (D) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.13, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၇၀. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.14, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၇၁. (C) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.15, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၇၂. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.16, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၇၃. (A) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.17, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၇၄. (B) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.18, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၇၅. (D) Chapter 5** — The section heading is numbered 5.19, so it belongs to Chapter 5.
- ၄၇၆. (A) Chapter 6** — The section heading is numbered 6.1, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
- ၄၇၇. (B) Chapter 6** — The section heading is numbered 6.2, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
- ၄၇၈. (D) Chapter 6** — The section heading is numbered 6.3, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
- ၄၇၉. (D) Chapter 6** — The section heading is numbered 6.4, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
- ၄၈၀. (B) Chapter 6** — The section heading is numbered 6.5, so it belongs to Chapter 6.

993. (C) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.6, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
994. (D) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.7, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
995. (A) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.8, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
996. (D) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.9, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
997. (B) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.10, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
998. (B) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.11, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
999. (C) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.12, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1000. (D) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.13, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1001. (B) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.14, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1002. (A) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.15, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1003. (D) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.16, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1004. (D) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.17, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1005. (A) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.18, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1006. (B) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.19, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1007. (A) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.20, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1008. (D) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.21, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1009. (C) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.22, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1010. (A) Chapter 6 — The section heading is numbered 6.23, so it belongs to Chapter 6.
1011. (B) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.1, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1012. (C) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.2, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1013. (A) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.3, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1014. (A) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.4, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1015. (C) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.5, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1016. (D) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.6, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1017. (C) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.7, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1018. (C) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.8, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1019. (D) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.9, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1020. (B) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.10, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1021. (B) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.11, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1022. (C) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.12, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1023. (B) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.13, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1024. (D) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.14, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1025. (D) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.15, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1026. (C) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.16, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1027. (A) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.17, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
1028. (A) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.18, so it belongs to Chapter 7.

၃၀၃၅. (D) Chapter 7 — The section heading is numbered 7.19, so it belongs to Chapter 7.
၃၀၃၆. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.1, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၃၇. (D) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.2, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၃၈. (B) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.3, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၃၉. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.4, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၀. (D) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.5, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၁. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.6, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၂. (B) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.7, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၃. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.8, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၄. (B) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.9, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၅. (C) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.10, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၆. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.11, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၇. (C) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.12, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၈. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.13, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၄၉. (D) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.14, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၀. (D) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.15, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၁. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.16, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၂. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.17, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၃. (D) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.18, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၄. (C) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.19, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၅. (B) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.20, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၆. (C) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.21, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၇. (D) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.22, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၈. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.23, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၅၉. (A) Chapter 8 — The section heading is numbered 8.24, so it belongs to Chapter 8.
၃၀၆၀. (C) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.1, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၁. (C) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.2, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၂. (A) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.3, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၃. (B) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.4, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၄. (D) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.5, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၅. (C) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.6, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၆. (D) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.7, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၇. (C) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.8, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၈. (D) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.9, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၆၉. (B) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.10, so it belongs to Chapter 9.
၃၀၇၀. (D) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.11, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၆၄. (B) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.12, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၆၆. (A) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.13, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၆၉. (C) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.14, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၆၉. (D) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.15, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၆၉. (A) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.16, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၇၀. (B) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.17, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၇၁. (D) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.18, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၇၂. (B) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.19, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၇၃. (C) Chapter 9 — The section heading is numbered 9.20, so it belongs to Chapter 9.

၃၀၇၄. (B) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.1, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၇၄. (B) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.2, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၇၆. (B) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.3, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၇၇. (A) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.4, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၇၉. (D) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.5, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၇၉. (A) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.8, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၀. (A) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.9, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၁. (B) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.10, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၂. (C) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.11, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၃. (D) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.12, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၄. (D) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.13, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၄. (A) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.14, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၆. (C) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.15, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၇. (C) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.16, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၉. (A) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.17, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၈၉. (A) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.18, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၉၀. (D) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.19, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၉၁. (B) Chapter 10 — The section heading is numbered 10.20, so it belongs to Chapter 10.

၃၀၉၂. (D) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.1, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၀၉၃. (B) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.2, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၀၉၄. (A) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.3, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၀၉၄. (B) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.4, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၀၉၆. (B) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.5, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၀၉၇. (D) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.6, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၀၉၉. (D) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.7, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၀၉၉. (B) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.8, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

၃၁၀၀. (A) Chapter 11 — The section heading is numbered 11.9, so it belongs to Chapter 11.

01. Source Discipline and Volume Scope

१. What is the safest description of Volume V in relation to the original register?

- (A) It is a guide for reading and reconstructing Volume II Panji, not a replacement for the original register.
- (B) It is only a list of modern surnames.
- (C) It replaces the original Panji register with a new register.
- (D) It ignores marriage memory and settlement history.

२. Why does Volume V preserve Devanagari names, mool, gotra, village, desh, and branch markers?

- (A) Because those source markers are central to interpreting genealogy, marriage memory, settlement, and branch identity.
- (B) Because the quiz needs decorative Indian words.
- (C) Because English equivalents can replace the Panji grammar completely.
- (D) Because all markers have identical meanings.

३. Which editorial action is explicitly unsafe when the register is dotted, incomplete, or difficult?

- (A) Using the internal logic of Panji style cautiously.
- (B) Explaining what can be safely read.
- (C) Marking a damaged passage as uncertain.
- (D) Inventing missing names in order to make the line look complete.

४. What is the most accurate purpose of this volume?

- (A) To produce a merely alphabetical name list.
- (B) To remove women and marriage-links from the records.
- (C) To help readers read the register as genealogy, marriage memory, settlement history, and scholarly-social archive.
- (D) To convert every entry into a modern civil birth certificate.

५. Why is the phrase “Genealogical Mapping of Mithila, 450 AD-2009 AD” important?

- (A) It requires every branch to be modernized into English.
- (B) It means the book is a biological DNA report.
- (C) It frames Panji as long-duration social-genealogical mapping rather than a single-generation pedigree.
- (D) It proves that every line has a precise modern date.

६. Which statement best reflects the volume’s treatment of uncertainty?

- (A) Unclear gender is always forced into the most likely reading.
- (B) Uncertainty is preserved and explained instead of being hidden or forced into false certainty.
- (C) Variant spellings are removed without notice.
- (D) Every damaged word is automatically corrected from memory.

७. Which practice best follows the principle “preserve source markers”?

- (A) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (B) translate all source names into modern English surnames
- (C) Devanagari names and technical signs remain visible because they carry genealogical function.
- (D) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village

८. Which action would most directly violate the principle “preserve source markers”?

- (A) record a cross-reference before summarizing
- (B) translate all source names into modern English surnames
- (C) Devanagari names and technical signs remain visible because they carry genealogical function.
- (D) preserve a doubtful reading with a note

९. Which practice best follows the principle “separate source from interpretation”?

- (A) treat every interpretation as if it were a direct source line
- (B) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (C) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village
- (D) what the register says is kept distinct from the prose reconstruction drawn from it.

१०. Which action would most directly violate the principle “separate source from interpretation”?

- (A) record a cross-reference before summarizing
- (B) what the register says is kept distinct from the prose reconstruction drawn from it.
- (C) treat every interpretation as if it were a direct source line
- (D) preserve a doubtful reading with a note

११. Which practice best follows the principle “mark uncertainty”?

- (A) turn every damaged passage into a neat family tree
- (B) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village
- (C) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (D) dotted, damaged, variant, or doubtful passages are kept cautious.

१२. Which action would most directly violate the principle “mark uncertainty”?

- (A) record a cross-reference before summarizing
- (B) dotted, damaged, variant, or doubtful passages are kept cautious.
- (C) turn every damaged passage into a neat family tree
- (D) preserve a doubtful reading with a note

१३. Which practice best follows the principle “read relation, not isolated names”?

- (A) a person is read through father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, and branch.
- (B) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village
- (C) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (D) identify a person by surname alone

१४. Which action would most directly violate the principle “read relation, not isolated names”?

- (A) identify a person by surname alone
- (B) record a cross-reference before summarizing
- (C) a person is read through father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, and branch.
- (D) preserve a doubtful reading with a note

१५. Which practice best follows the principle “retain branch continuity”?

- (A) treat each uploaded source segment as an isolated book
- (B) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (C) a branch may begin in one section, pause, and resume through sheshansh, purvaparichay, or dekhu references.
- (D) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village

१६. Which action would most directly violate the principle “retain branch continuity”?

- (A) record a cross-reference before summarizing
- (B) treat each uploaded source segment as an isolated book
- (C) preserve a doubtful reading with a note
- (D) a branch may begin in one section, pause, and resume through sheshansh, purvaparichay, or dekhu references.

१७. Which practice best follows the principle “expand rather than merely translate”?

- (A) a compressed line may require several sentences of genealogical explanation.
- (B) make a word-for-word English replacement and stop there
- (C) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (D) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village

१८. Which action would most directly violate the principle “expand rather than merely translate”?

- (A) make a word-for-word English replacement and stop there
- (B) preserve a doubtful reading with a note
- (C) a compressed line may require several sentences of genealogical explanation.
- (D) record a cross-reference before summarizing

१९. Which practice best follows the principle “avoid false completeness”?

- (A) present a supplement as the complete original genealogy
- (B) when the source resumes an earlier account, the decoder must say so instead of pretending the full line is present.
- (C) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (D) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village

२०. Which action would most directly violate the principle “avoid false completeness”?

- (A) present a supplement as the complete original genealogy
- (B) when the source resumes an earlier account, the decoder must say so instead of pretending the full line is present.
- (C) preserve a doubtful reading with a note
- (D) record a cross-reference before summarizing

२१. Which practice best follows the principle “read titles as evidence”?

- (A) learned and modern titles help identify status, authority, profession, and branch reputation.
- (B) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (C) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village
- (D) remove titles as ornamental noise

२२. Which action would most directly violate the principle “read titles as evidence”?

- (A) preserve a doubtful reading with a note
- (B) record a cross-reference before summarizing
- (C) learned and modern titles help identify status, authority, profession, and branch reputation.
- (D) remove titles as ornamental noise

२३. Which practice best follows the principle “track women’s entries”?

- (A) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (B) drop female lines because the surface is male-heavy
- (C) wives, mothers, daughters, and female descendants are central to marriage regulation and branch identity.
- (D) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village

२४. Which action would most directly violate the principle “track women’s entries”?

- (A) record a cross-reference before summarizing
- (B) preserve a doubtful reading with a note
- (C) wives, mothers, daughters, and female descendants are central to marriage regulation and branch identity.
- (D) drop female lines because the surface is male-heavy

२५. Which practice best follows the principle “use place cautiously”?

- (A) translate every place-name as birthplace
- (B) ignore the source markers once a modern surname is known
- (C) a place may be mool, residence, wife’s village, migration site, or branch label.
- (D) merge similar-looking names without checking father and village

२६. Which action would most directly violate the principle “use place cautiously”?

- (A) preserve a doubtful reading with a note
- (B) a place may be mool, residence, wife’s village, migration site, or branch label.
- (C) translate every place-name as birthplace
- (D) record a cross-reference before summarizing

02. Reading Method: Panji as Map and Rule-Book

२७. Why does Volume V begin with method rather than immediately with the first genealogy?

- (A) Because the first genealogy is unimportant.
- (B) Because without method the Panji looks like an endless list, while with method it becomes a social atlas of Mithila.
- (C) Because only modern titles matter.
- (D) Because the volume avoids genealogical interpretation.

२८. What does it mean to read Panji as a “compressed map”?

- (A) Each line is a map of roads and rivers.
- (B) Each line lists only sons and never daughters.
- (C) One line may combine generations, gender shifts, marriage alliances, villages, mools, gotras, titles, and doubtful readings.
- (D) Each line gives only one modern address.

२९. Why is Panji called both a memory-book and a rule-book?

- (A) It deletes maternal ancestry.
- (B) It functions as a tax register.
- (C) It records only personal pride.
- (D) It preserves lineage memory so society can judge proper, doubtful, or forbidden marriages.

३०. Which pair best states the double logic of Panji?

- (A) price and publisher
- (B) alphabetical list and page number
- (C) birthplace and school certificate
- (D) descent-line and spatial-relational arrangement

३१. Why must a reader ask whether a line records descent, marriage, migration, title, or status?

- (A) Because titles are always decorative.
- (B) Because every line has only one kind of evidence.
- (C) Because migration erases the mool.
- (D) Because the same compact line may contain several different kinds of evidence.

३२. What is the safest way to approach a typical genealogical cluster?

- (A) Remove all female names and read only the male sequence.
- (B) Start with surname and ignore the rest.
- (C) Translate the first word and skip the line.
- (D) Identify the ancestor, sons, daughters, wives, villages, mools, titles, and branch status layer by layer.

३३. Why is a Panji line richer than a simple pedigree chart?

- (A) It records both vertical descent and horizontal alliances through marriage and village links.
- (B) It contains no branch information.
- (C) It never records marriages.
- (D) It always excludes villages.

३४. Which habit most often causes over-simplification?

- (A) preserving mool and gotra
- (B) noting cross-references
- (C) turning a networked entry into one straight father-to-son line
- (D) marking wife-lines as relevant

३५. Which habit most often causes over-interpretation?

- (A) leaving a gap visible
- (B) keeping an abbreviation unexpanded when uncertain
- (C) noting a doubtful gender marker
- (D) inventing certainty where the source gives only a hint or damaged reading

३६. What is the meaning of “read it as a map” in Volume V?

- (A) Read only the first person in each line.
- (B) Treat the text as a modern road atlas.
- (C) Read only the page layout.
- (D) Read every name in relation to descent, marriage, learning, migration, mool, gotra, village, and memory.

३७. Why must a decoder ask: “Who is the person being named?”

- (A) The name must be anchored before any relation is inferred.
- (B) Because every surname automatically proves the full lineage.
- (C) Because Panji entries are ordinary prose paragraphs.
- (D) Because it allows the reader to ignore the rest of the entry.

३८. Which error follows if the question “Who is the person being named?” is skipped?

- (A) The source becomes clearer automatically.
- (B) The text becomes more faithful to Panji style.
- (C) The marriage authority of the entry is strengthened.
- (D) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.

३९. Why must a decoder ask: “Whose son, daughter, wife, or descendant is that person?”

- (A) Because Panji entries are ordinary prose paragraphs.
- (B) Kinship direction controls the shape of the line.
- (C) Because it allows the reader to ignore the rest of the entry.
- (D) Because every surname automatically proves the full lineage.

४०. Which error follows if the question “Whose son, daughter, wife, or descendant is that person?” is skipped?

- (A) The marriage authority of the entry is strengthened.
- (B) The text becomes more faithful to Panji style.
- (C) The source becomes clearer automatically.
- (D) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.

81. Why must a decoder ask: “Which village, mool, gotra, or branch is attached to the person?”

- (A) Because it allows the reader to ignore the rest of the entry.
- (B) Because Panji entries are ordinary prose paragraphs.
- (C) Identity in Panji depends on multiple markers, not the name alone.
- (D) Because every surname automatically proves the full lineage.

82. Which error follows if the question “Which village, mool, gotra, or branch is attached to the person?” is skipped?

- (A) The text becomes more faithful to Panji style.
- (B) The source becomes clearer automatically.
- (C) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.
- (D) The marriage authority of the entry is strengthened.

83. Why must a decoder ask: “Is the line recording descent, marriage, migration, title, or status?”

- (A) The same line may perform more than one documentary function.
- (B) Because Panji entries are ordinary prose paragraphs.
- (C) Because every surname automatically proves the full lineage.
- (D) Because it allows the reader to ignore the rest of the entry.

84. Which error follows if the question “Is the line recording descent, marriage, migration, title, or status?” is skipped?

- (A) The source becomes clearer automatically.
- (B) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.
- (C) The marriage authority of the entry is strengthened.
- (D) The text becomes more faithful to Panji style.

85. Why must a decoder ask: “Is the entry continuing a previous branch or beginning a new one?”

- (A) Branch continuity prevents treating a supplement as a closed genealogy.
- (B) Because it allows the reader to ignore the rest of the entry.
- (C) Because every surname automatically proves the full lineage.
- (D) Because Panji entries are ordinary prose paragraphs.

86. Which error follows if the question “Is the entry continuing a previous branch or beginning a new one?” is skipped?

- (A) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.
- (B) The source becomes clearer automatically.
- (C) The marriage authority of the entry is strengthened.
- (D) The text becomes more faithful to Panji style.

87. Why must a decoder ask: “Is any part uncertain, abbreviated, damaged, repeated, or cross-referenced elsewhere?”

- (A) Because Panji entries are ordinary prose paragraphs.
- (B) Uncertainty and references must be marked before prose reconstruction.
- (C) Because it allows the reader to ignore the rest of the entry.
- (D) Because every surname automatically proves the full lineage.

88. Which error follows if the question “Is any part uncertain, abbreviated, damaged, repeated, or cross-referenced elsewhere?” is skipped?

- (A) The marriage authority of the entry is strengthened.
- (B) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.
- (C) The text becomes more faithful to Panji style.
- (D) The source becomes clearer automatically.

03. Kinship Grammar and Abbreviation Logic

४९. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “सुत”?

- (A) a modern page number only
- (B) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (C) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (D) son / son-of relation

५०. Which practice best handles “सुत” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) Treat it as a descent marker and check the preceding and following names.
- (C) delete it after translating the personal names
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

५१. What is the danger of mishandling “सुत”?

- (A) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (B) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (C) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (D) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.

५२. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “सुता”?

- (A) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (B) sons, children, or sometimes daughter-line depending on context
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared

५३. Which practice best handles “सुता” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (D) Do not mechanically translate it as daughter; decide from names, gender clues, wife references, and surrounding formula.

५४. What is the danger of mishandling “सुता”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (C) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (D) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.

५५. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “सुतौ”?

- (A) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (B) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) two sons or dual male descendants

५६. Which practice best handles “सुतौ” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) Read it as a dual/paired descent clue and preserve the two-person grouping.
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

५७. What is the danger of mishandling “सुतौ”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (C) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (D) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.

५८. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “सुताच / सुताश्च”?

- (A) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (B) a modern page number only
- (C) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (D) and daughters/children or additional issue depending on context

५९. Which practice best handles “सुताच / सुताश्च” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) Use gender markers and marriage details before deciding the exact meaning.

६०. What is the danger of mishandling “सुताच / सुताश्च”?

- (A) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (D) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.

६१. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “पत्नी”?

- (A) wife
- (B) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (C) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (D) a modern page number only

६२. Which practice best handles “पत्नी” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) Treat it as a marriage-connection marker, not a decorative relationship word.
- (C) delete it after translating the personal names
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

६३. What is the danger of mishandling “पत्नी”?

- (A) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

६४. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “आद्या”?

- (A) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (B) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) first wife or first marriage connection

૬૫. Which practice best handles “આઘા” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) delete it after translating the personal names
- (B) Read it as the first layer in a multiple-marriage or multiple-connection architecture.
- (C) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

૬૬. What is the danger of mishandling “આઘા”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (C) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

૬૭. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “અપરા”?

- (A) a modern page number only
- (B) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (C) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (D) another, later, second, collateral, or additional line

૬૮. Which practice best handles “અપરા” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) Pause the first line and look for a second wife, branch, daughter-marriage, or related connection.

૬૯. What is the danger of mishandling “અપરા”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (C) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (D) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.

૭૦. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “પ્ર૦”?

- (A) popular name, alias, practical identifier, or local form
- (B) a modern page number only
- (C) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (D) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared

૭૧. Which practice best handles “પ્ર૦” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) Usually render cautiously as “also known as” unless the line supports a more exact expansion.
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

૭૨. What is the danger of mishandling “પ્ર૦”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (C) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (D) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.

७३. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “म०म०उ०”?

- (A) महामहोपाध्याय
- (B) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared

७४. Which practice best handles “म०म०उ०” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) Treat it as a high scholarly title with social and marriage significance.
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) delete it after translating the personal names

७५. What is the danger of mishandling “म०म०उ०”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (C) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

७६. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “दौ”?

- (A) relational closure or completed genealogical connection
- (B) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared

७७. Which practice best handles “दौ” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) delete it after translating the personal names
- (B) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) Preserve it as a functional marker and explain whether the context suggests marriage, descent, or cross-house link.

७८. What is the danger of mishandling “दौ”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (C) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

७९. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “दु दौ”?

- (A) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (B) a modern page number only
- (C) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (D) secondary or additional relational closure

८०. Which practice best handles “दु दौ” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) delete it after translating the personal names
- (B) Read it as an additional completed link unless the local context indicates otherwise.
- (C) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

८१. What is the danger of mishandling “दु दौ”?

- (A) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

८२. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “नी०”?

- (A) no recorded issue, no continuation, absence, or uncertain continuation
- (B) a modern page number only
- (C) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (D) a decorative marker with no genealogical value

८३. Which practice best handles “नी०” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) delete it after translating the personal names
- (B) Do not convert it into biological childlessness unless the record clearly supports that reading.
- (C) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

८४. What is the danger of mishandling “नी०”?

- (A) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

८५. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “देशे”?

- (A) a modern page number only
- (B) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (C) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (D) in the regional field / desh context

८६. Which practice best handles “देशे” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) Use it to identify territorial or settlement field, not necessarily birthplace.
- (C) delete it after translating the personal names
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

८७. What is the danger of mishandling “देशे”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (C) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (D) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.

८८. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “वासी”?

- (A) a modern page number only
- (B) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (C) resident or settled in
- (D) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared

८९. Which practice best handles “वासी” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (B) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (C) Distinguish residence from mool, wife’s village, or origin.
- (D) delete it after translating the personal names

९०. What is the danger of mishandling “वासी”?

- (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (B) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (C) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (D) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.

९१. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “मूलमू”?

- (A) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (B) mool, Maithil social-genealogical root
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) a decorative marker with no genealogical value

९२. Which practice best handles “मूलमू” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) Treat it as a root category central to marriage regulation.
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line

९३. What is the danger of mishandling “मूलमू”?

- (A) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

९४. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “गोत्र”?

- (A) gotra, sacred lineage affiliation
- (B) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) a decorative marker with no genealogical value

९५. Which practice best handles “गोत्र” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (C) delete it after translating the personal names
- (D) Treat it as a larger ritual descent category associated with a Vedic rishi.

९६. What is the danger of mishandling “गोत्र”?

- (A) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (D) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.

१७. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of "प्रवर"?

- (A) ancestral rishi grouping invoked in ritual identity
- (B) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (C) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (D) a modern page number only

१८. Which practice best handles "प्रवर" in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) Use it with gotra and mool to understand ritual and marriage identity.
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) delete it after translating the personal names

१९. What is the danger of mishandling "प्रवर"?

- (A) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (D) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.

१००. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of "ग्रामारम्भ"?

- (A) a modern page number only
- (B) beginning of a village or village-root section
- (C) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (D) a decorative marker with no genealogical value

१०१. Which practice best handles "ग्रामारम्भ" in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) Read it as a formal opening of a new block, not a guarantee that all later names stay in one village.

१०२. What is the danger of mishandling "ग्रामारम्भ"?

- (A) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (C) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (D) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.

१०३. In Volume V's Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of "पूर्वपरिचय / देखू"?

- (A) cross-reference to earlier introduction or related section
- (B) a decorative marker with no genealogical value
- (C) a modern page number only
- (D) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared

१०४. Which practice best handles "पूर्वपरिचय / देखू" in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) delete it after translating the personal names
- (B) Do not pretend the full genealogy is present in that line; mark it as a resumption or supplement.
- (C) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line
- (D) use it to replace all other kinship markers

१०५. What is the danger of mishandling “पूर्वपरिचय / देखू”?

- (A) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (B) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (C) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.
- (D) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.

१०६. In Volume V’s Panji grammar, what is the safest reading of “शेषांश”?

- (A) a modern page number only
- (B) a sign that all uncertainty has disappeared
- (C) remaining portion or continuation
- (D) a decorative marker with no genealogical value

१०७. Which practice best handles “शेषांश” in a compressed Panji line?

- (A) Use it to connect the present block with a prior branch rather than isolate it.
- (B) delete it after translating the personal names
- (C) use it to replace all other kinship markers
- (D) treat it as identical in every possible context without checking the line

१०८. What is the danger of mishandling “शेषांश”?

- (A) The mool and gotra are automatically confirmed.
- (B) The family line becomes easier without loss of evidence.
- (C) The Panji becomes more faithful to its source form.
- (D) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.

१०९. Which set best represents kinship markers in Volume V?

- (A) सुत, सुता, सुतौ, सुताच / सुताश्च, पुत्र / पुत्रा / पुत्री
- (B) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art
- (C) only English punctuation marks
- (D) only modern district names

११०. Why are kinship markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.
- (B) They replace the need to read family relations.
- (C) They are used only for decorative typography.
- (D) They decide descent direction and whether a line moves through sons, daughters, or children.

१११. Which error would result from ignoring kinship markers?

- (A) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.
- (B) The text would become more faithful to the source.
- (C) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.
- (D) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.

११२. Which set best represents marriage markers in Volume V?

- (A) पत्नी, आद्या, अपरा
- (B) only modern district names
- (C) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art
- (D) only English punctuation marks

११३. Why are marriage markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They are used only for decorative typography.
- (B) They show wife-lines, first and additional marriages, and affinal branches.
- (C) They replace the need to read family relations.
- (D) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.

११४. Which error would result from ignoring marriage markers?

- (A) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.
- (B) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.
- (C) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.
- (D) The text would become more faithful to the source.

११५. Which set best represents title markers in Volume V?

- (A) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art
- (B) only English punctuation marks
- (C) म०म०उ०, महामहोपाध्याय, वैयाकरण, ज्योतिषी / ज्योतिर्विद, आचार्य
- (D) only modern district names

११६. Why are title markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They replace the need to read family relations.
- (B) They are used only for decorative typography.
- (C) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.
- (D) They preserve learned status and help distinguish persons.

११७. Which error would result from ignoring title markers?

- (A) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.
- (B) The text would become more faithful to the source.
- (C) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.
- (D) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.

११८. Which set best represents place markers in Volume V?

- (A) only modern district names
- (B) देश, वासी, ग्रामारम्भ, सँ/सँ
- (C) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art
- (D) only English punctuation marks

११९. Why are place markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.
- (B) They are used only for decorative typography.
- (C) They locate identity through region, residence, village opening, and relational connection.
- (D) They replace the need to read family relations.

१२०. Which error would result from ignoring place markers?

- (A) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.
- (B) The text would become more faithful to the source.
- (C) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.
- (D) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.

१२१. Which set best represents line-completion markers in Volume V?

- (A) only English punctuation marks
- (B) दौ, दु दौ, नी०
- (C) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art
- (D) only modern district names

१२२. Why are line-completion markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They replace the need to read family relations.
- (B) They are used only for decorative typography.
- (C) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.
- (D) They require caution because they may mark completed links, secondary links, or no recorded continuation.

१२३. Which error would result from ignoring line-completion markers?

- (A) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.
- (B) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.
- (C) The text would become more faithful to the source.
- (D) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.

१२४. Which set best represents cross-reference markers in Volume V?

- (A) only English punctuation marks
- (B) only modern district names
- (C) पूर्वपरिचय, देखू, शेबांश
- (D) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art

१२५. Why are cross-reference markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.
- (B) They replace the need to read family relations.
- (C) They are used only for decorative typography.
- (D) They connect the current line to earlier or later registers and prevent false isolation.

१२६. Which error would result from ignoring cross-reference markers?

- (A) The text would become more faithful to the source.
- (B) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.
- (C) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.
- (D) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.

१२७. Which set best represents identity markers in Volume V?

- (A) only English punctuation marks
- (B) मूलमू, गोत्र, प्रवर
- (C) only modern district names
- (D) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art

१२८. Why are identity markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They replace the need to read family relations.
- (B) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.
- (C) They place a person within regulated Maithil social and ritual lineage.
- (D) They are used only for decorative typography.

१३९. Which error would result from ignoring identity markers?

- (A) The text would become more faithful to the source.
- (B) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.
- (C) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.
- (D) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.

१३०. Which set best represents uncertainty markers in Volume V?

- (A) only modern district names
- (B) only English punctuation marks
- (C) dotted gaps, variant spellings, damaged words
- (D) price, printer, ISBN, and cover art

१३१. Why are uncertainty markers important in the Panji method?

- (A) They require preservation, cautious explanation, and no invented names.
- (B) They prove that branch continuity is irrelevant.
- (C) They replace the need to read family relations.
- (D) They are used only for decorative typography.

१३२. Which error would result from ignoring uncertainty markers?

- (A) The chapter heading would become unnecessary.
- (B) The marriage field would become clearer automatically.
- (C) The text would become more faithful to the source.
- (D) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.

04. Mool, Gotra, Place, Migration, and Marriage Authority

१३३. What does Volume V teach about surname alone?

- (A) A surname does not decide mool, gotra, marriage eligibility, or branch identity.
- (B) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (C) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (D) It always has one fixed modern meaning.

१३४. Which handling of surname alone would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (B) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (C) It must be supplemented by father, village, mool, gotra, marital links, maternal indications, titles, and branch continuity.
- (D) Use it to force a single straight male line.

१३५. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting surname alone?

- (A) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (B) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.
- (C) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (D) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.

१३६. What does Volume V teach about village name?

- (A) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (B) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (C) It always has one fixed modern meaning.
- (D) A village may be an origin, mool, wife's village, present residence, migration site, father-in-law's village, or branch label.

१३७. Which handling of village name would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (B) It must be read through the formula, not automatically as birthplace.
- (C) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (D) Use it to force a single straight male line.

१३८. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting village name?

- (A) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (B) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.
- (C) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (D) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.

१३९. What does Volume V teach about mool?

- (A) A mool may travel through migration, marriage, patronage, profession, and settlement change.
- (B) It always has one fixed modern meaning.
- (C) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (D) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.

१४०. Which handling of mool would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (B) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (C) Use it to force a single straight male line.
- (D) The mool is not frozen in one current residence.

१४१. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting mool?

- (A) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.
- (B) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (C) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (D) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.

१४२. What does Volume V teach about gotra?

- (A) Gotra is part of ritual lineage and marriage regulation.
- (B) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (C) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (D) It always has one fixed modern meaning.

१४३. Which handling of gotra would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (B) It must not be collapsed into surname or village.
- (C) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (D) Use it to force a single straight male line.

१४४. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting gotra?

- (A) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (C) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (D) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.

୧୪୫. What does Volume V teach about pravar?

- (A) Pravar links ritual identity to ancestral rishis.
- (B) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (C) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (D) It always has one fixed modern meaning.

୧୪୬. Which handling of pravar would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (B) Use it to force a single straight male line.
- (C) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (D) It belongs with gotra and mool in the broader identity system.

୧୪୭. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting pravar?

- (A) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.
- (B) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (C) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (D) The Panji would become more accurate.

୧୪୮. What does Volume V teach about migration?

- (A) Migration changes residence but need not erase mool, gotra, or marriage memory.
- (B) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (C) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (D) It always has one fixed modern meaning.

୧୪୯. Which handling of migration would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (B) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (C) Use it to force a single straight male line.
- (D) The Panji allows identity to travel without becoming rootless.

୧୫୦. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting migration?

- (A) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (B) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.
- (C) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (D) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.

୧୫୧. What does Volume V teach about women's entries?

- (A) It always has one fixed modern meaning.
- (B) Women's lines are necessary for judging marriage eligibility and branch connection.
- (C) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (D) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.

୧୫୨. Which handling of women's entries would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (B) Daughters and wives are genealogical bridges, not marginal notes.
- (C) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (D) Use it to force a single straight male line.

१५३. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting women's entries?

- (A) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (B) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.
- (C) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (D) The Panji would become more accurate.

१५४. What does Volume V teach about modern professions?

- (A) Modern degrees and occupations show that the Panji remained a living register.
- (B) It always has one fixed modern meaning.
- (C) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (D) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.

१५५. Which handling of modern professions would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Modern identifiers coexist with older mool, gotra, village, and marriage grammar.
- (B) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (C) Use it to force a single straight male line.
- (D) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.

१५६. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting modern professions?

- (A) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (B) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (C) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (D) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.

१५७. What does Volume V teach about learned titles?

- (A) It always has one fixed modern meaning.
- (B) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (C) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (D) Titles such as Mahamahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, Pauranik, and Acharya preserve authority and reputation.

१५८. Which handling of learned titles would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (B) Use it to force a single straight male line.
- (C) They help distinguish people and explain social standing.
- (D) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.

१५९. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting learned titles?

- (A) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.
- (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (C) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (D) The Panji would become more accurate.

१६०. What does Volume V teach about cross-references?

- (A) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (B) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (C) Cross-references prevent the reader from isolating a branch that is continued elsewhere.
- (D) It always has one fixed modern meaning.

१६१. Which handling of cross-references would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (B) Use it to force a single straight male line.
- (C) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (D) They must be recorded before any prose summary.

१६२. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting cross-references?

- (A) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (C) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (D) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.

१६३. What does Volume V teach about dotted gaps?

- (A) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (B) Gaps represent damaged, missing, illegible, or incomplete data.
- (C) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (D) It always has one fixed modern meaning.

१६४. Which handling of dotted gaps would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) They must be preserved and explained rather than filled by guesswork.
- (B) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.
- (C) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (D) Use it to force a single straight male line.

१६५. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting dotted gaps?

- (A) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (C) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (D) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.

१६६. What does Volume V teach about variant spellings?

- (A) It can be ignored if the personal name is familiar.
- (B) It should be replaced by a neat English equivalent without note.
- (C) Variants may reflect scribal habit, oral pronunciation, regional usage, or scanning/typing distortion.
- (D) It always has one fixed modern meaning.

१६७. Which handling of variant spellings would be most faithful to the volume's method?

- (A) Standardization must not erase the source form.
- (B) Use it to force a single straight male line.
- (C) Remove it as a distraction from genealogy.
- (D) Treat it as proof that all other markers are unnecessary.

१६८. Which mistake would likely arise from neglecting variant spellings?

- (A) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.
- (B) The Panji would become more accurate.
- (C) The mool and gotra would become easier to verify.
- (D) The source uncertainty would automatically disappear.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 2

१६१. Which scope best identifies Chapter 2 of Volume V?

- (A) Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold
- (B) Kanhouli Parwaha: Ruchikar, Anandkar, Mitrakar, Jasai, Rajiv, Hariram, Vyakaran Halayudh, Baburam, Nityanand, Kalanand, Shardanand, Ramanand, Kripanand, Vibhuti, and the Ekharas-Sangram Threshold
- (C) The Opening Line: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (D) Nasira Desho Dighdi: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation

१६०. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 2?

- (A) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari
- (B) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh
- (C) The Opening Line
- (D) Asi Ekharas Gramaramabh

१६१. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 2?

- (A) Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register
- (B) Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (C) Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanharam, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari
- (D) Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation

१६२. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 2 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

१६३. Which approach would most distort Chapter 2?

- (A) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Noting titles and modern designations where present.

१६४. In Chapter 2, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.

१६५. If Chapter 2 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

१७६. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 2?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

१७७. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 2 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Branches
- (B) The
- (C) Belauch
- (D) Janardan

१७८. Why are learned titles in Chapter 2 important?

- (A) They are decorative and should be removed from the entry.
- (B) They replace all need to read father-names.
- (C) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.
- (D) They prove that marriage links are absent.

१७९. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 2?

- (A) Chapter 2 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 2 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 2 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 2 should be read as a networked Panji block involving The Opening Line, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

१८०. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 2?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only the surname
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

१८१. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 2?

- (A) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (B) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

१८२. Why should Chapter 2 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its The Opening Line field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

१८३. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 2?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the chapter number alone

१८४. What should be done if Chapter 2 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

१८५. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 2?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the The Opening Line field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

१८६. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 2?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

१८७. What kind of question should Chapter 2 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) How does the The Opening Line field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) What is the publisher's city?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

१८८. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 2 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 39 — The Opening Line
- (C) Chapter 2 — Ekharā Sangram Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 2 — The Opening Line

१८९. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 2, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

१९०. Which claim about Chapter 2 would be least reliable?

- (A) The The Opening Line field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) Every person in the The Opening Line field can be identified by surname alone.

१९१. If Chapter 2 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (B) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

११३. If Chapter 2 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.

११३. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 2?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

११४. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 2?

- (A) How does the The Opening Line cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

११५. Which reading of Chapter 2 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

११६. If Chapter 2 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The older titles make modern markers impossible.

११७. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 2 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the order of English vowels in the title
- (C) the ISBN alone
- (D) the cover image alone

११८. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 2?

- (A) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (B) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (C) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.

११९. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 2?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The The Opening Line heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

२००. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 2?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Chapter 2: The Opening Line; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.

२०१. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 2 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) font size and page margins
- (B) book price and printer name
- (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

२०२. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 2?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the The Opening Line field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

२०३. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 2?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 3

२०४. Which scope best identifies Chapter 3 of Volume V?

- (A) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation
- (B) Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur: Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame
- (C) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur: Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandīdatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register
- (D) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus: marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.

२०५. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 3?

- (A) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (B) Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur
- (C) Birwan Batheli
- (D) Ruchouli Ekhara Gramaramabh

२०६. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 3?

- (A) Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame
- (B) Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha
- (C) Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold
- (D) Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmipati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note

२०७. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 3 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

२०८. Which approach would most distort Chapter 3?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

२०९. In Chapter 3, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

२१०. If Chapter 3 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (C) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

२११. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 3?

- (A) the modern surname without branch details
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

२१२. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 3 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Phoolsara
- (B) This
- (C) Shripur-Deshe
- (D) Dom

२१३. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 3?

- (A) Chapter 3 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 3 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (C) Chapter 3 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 3 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

२१४. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 3?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

२१५. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 3?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.

२१६. Why should Chapter 3 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

२१७. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 3?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

२१८. What should be done if Chapter 3 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

२१९. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 3?

- (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (B) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

२२०. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 3?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

२२१. What kind of question should Chapter 3 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) How does the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

२२२. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 3 — Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti
- (B) Chapter 14 — Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur
- (C) Chapter 3 — title page and copyright only
- (D) Chapter 3 — Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur

२२३. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 3, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

२२४. Which claim about Chapter 3 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) The Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) Every person in the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field can be identified by surname alone.

२२५. If Chapter 3 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (D) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.

२२६. If Chapter 3 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (B) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

२२७. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 3?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

२२८. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 3?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) How does the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

२२९. Which reading of Chapter 3 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

२३०. If Chapter 3 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

२३१. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 3 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the order of English vowels in the title
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the cover image alone

२३२. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 3?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

२३३. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 3?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

२३४. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 3?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Chapter 3: Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

२३५. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 3 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (D) font size and page margins

२३६. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 3?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (D) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.

२३७. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 3?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 4

२३८. Which scope best identifies Chapter 4 of Volume V?

- (A) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur: Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold
- (B) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh: Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmiapati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note
- (C) Ruchouli Ekharu Gramaramabh: Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold
- (D) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari: Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks

२३९. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 4?

- (A) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma
- (B) Shandilya-Gotre Brahmputra Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay
- (C) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh
- (D) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari

२४०. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 4?

- (A) marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.
- (B) Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks
- (C) Jayaditya, Pashupati, Vasudev, Dhirakant, Anantalal, Ram Sundar, and the Learned-Modern Continuation
- (D) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold

२४१. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 4 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It opens a marriage network or marriage field that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (D) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.

२४२. Which approach would most distort Chapter 4?

- (A) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

२४३. In Chapter 4, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

२४४. If Chapter 4 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (C) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

२४५. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 4?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

२४६. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 4 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Jaydev
- (B) Darhiara-Dharmapur
- (C) Shiva
- (D) Vishwanath

२४७. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 4?

- (A) Chapter 4 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 4 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 4 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (D) Chapter 4 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

२४८. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 4?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) only the surname
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

२४९. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 4?

- (A) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that distinguishes residence from mool.

२५०. Why should Chapter 4 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

२५१. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 4?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

२५२. What should be done if Chapter 4 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

२५३. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 4?

- (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

२५४. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 4?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (C) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.

२५५. What kind of question should Chapter 4 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) How does the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?

२५६. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 4 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 4 — Khauai Simbarwad Gramaramabh
- (C) Chapter 37 — Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari
- (D) Chapter 4 — Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari

२५७. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 4, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

२५८. Which claim about Chapter 4 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) The Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (D) Every person in the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field can be identified by surname alone.

२५९. If Chapter 4 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (C) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

२६०. If Chapter 4 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (D) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.

२६१. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 4?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

२६२. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 4?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

२६३. Which reading of Chapter 4 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

२६४. If Chapter 4 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The older titles make modern markers impossible.

२६५. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 4 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

२६६. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 4?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

२६७. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 4?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

२६८. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 4?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Chapter 4: Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

२६९. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 4 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (D) font size and page margins

२७०. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 4?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

२७१. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 4?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (D) Remove the uncertain part from the record.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 5

२७२. Which scope best identifies Chapter 5 of Volume V?

- (A) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh: Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi
- (B) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields
- (C) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari: Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks
- (D) Shandilya-Gotre Brahmpura Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay: Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold

२७३. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 5?

- (A) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh
- (B) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh
- (C) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada
- (D) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh

२७४. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 5?

- (A) Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields
- (B) Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold
- (C) Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold
- (D) Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold

२७५. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 5 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It opens a learned-modern continuation, marriage network or marriage field that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

२७६. Which approach would most distort Chapter 5?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

२७७. In Chapter 5, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

२७८. If Chapter 5 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

२७९. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 5?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the publisher's address
- (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

२८०. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 5 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Bhulek
- (B) Jahad
- (C) Mahadev
- (D) Raghupati

२८१. What does "Modern Continuation" in Chapter 5 most likely require?

- (A) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.
- (B) Replacing all Devanagari markers with English office names.
- (C) Treating Panji as ending before modern occupations.
- (D) Deleting old titles because modern names appear.

२८२. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 5?

- (A) Chapter 5 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 5 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 5 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 5 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

२८३. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 5?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

२८४. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 5?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that distinguishes residence from mool.

२८५. Why should Chapter 5 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it contains only publication details.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because its Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

२८६. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 5?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) the price of the edition

२८७. What should be done if Chapter 5 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.

२८८. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 5?

- (A) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

२८९. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 5?

- (A) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (B) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

२९०. What kind of question should Chapter 5 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) Which font was used in the PDF?

२९१. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 5 — Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada
- (B) Chapter 5 — Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh
- (C) Chapter 5 — title page and copyright only
- (D) Chapter 17 — Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada

२९२. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 5, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

२९३. Which claim about Chapter 5 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field can be identified by surname alone.

२९४. If Chapter 5 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

२९५. If Chapter 5 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

२९६. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 5?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

२९७. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 5?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) What is the publisher's street address?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) How does the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?

२९८. Which reading of Chapter 5 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (C) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

२९९. If Chapter 5 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

३००. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 5 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) the cover image alone

३०१. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 5?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

३०२. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 5?

- (A) The Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.

३०३. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 5?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter 5: Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

३०४. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 5 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) book price and printer name
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

३०५. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 5?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

३०६. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 5?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 6

३०७. Which scope best identifies Chapter 6 of Volume V?

- (A) The Opening Line: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (B) Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold
- (C) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Baigachhi Continuation
- (D) Dom Tekari Gram: Jayaditya, Pashupati, Vasudev, Dhirakant, Anantalal, Ram Sundar, and the Learned-Modern Continuation

३०८. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 6?

- (A) Dom Tekari Gram
- (B) Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur
- (C) Ekharā Sangram Sirsia Gramaramabh
- (D) Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh

३०९. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 6?

- (A) Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha
- (B) Jayaditya, Pashupati, Vasudev, Dhirakant, Anantalal, Ram Sundar, and the Learned-Modern Continuation
- (C) Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold
- (D) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold

३१०. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 6 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It opens a branch continuation, learned-modern continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

३११. Which approach would most distort Chapter 6?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

३१३. In Chapter 6, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

३१३. If Chapter 6 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

३१४. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 6?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

३१५. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 6 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Jha
- (B) Sagar
- (C) Fakir
- (D) Dom

३१६. Why is "Continuation" important in Chapter 6?

- (A) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (B) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (C) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.
- (D) It means mool and gotra disappear.

३१७. What does "Modern Continuation" in Chapter 6 most likely require?

- (A) Deleting old titles because modern names appear.
- (B) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.
- (C) Replacing all Devanagari markers with English office names.
- (D) Treating Panji as ending before modern occupations.

३१८. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 6?

- (A) Chapter 6 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (B) Chapter 6 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 6 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (D) Chapter 6 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Dom Tekari Gram, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

३१९. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 6?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) only the modern district name

३२०. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 6?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

३२१. Why should Chapter 6 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because its Dom Tekari Gram field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

३२२. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 6?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

३२३. What should be done if Chapter 6 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (C) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

३२४. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 6?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Dom Tekari Gram field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

३२५. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 6?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

३२६. What kind of question should Chapter 6 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) How does the Dom Tekari Gram field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?

३२७. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 6 — Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 6 — Dom Tekari Gram
- (C) Chapter 6 — title page and copyright only
- (D) Chapter 25 — Dom Tekari Gram

३३८. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 6, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

३३९. Which claim about Chapter 6 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) The Dom Tekari Gram field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (D) Every person in the Dom Tekari Gram field can be identified by surname alone.

३३०. If Chapter 6 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

३३१. If Chapter 6 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.

३३२. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 6?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

३३३. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 6?

- (A) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (B) How does the Dom Tekari Gram cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

३३४. Which reading of Chapter 6 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

३३५. If Chapter 6 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The older titles make modern markers impossible.

३३६. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 6 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (C) the cover image alone
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

३३७. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 6?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (C) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.

३३८. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 6?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The Dom Tekari Gram heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

३३९. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 6?

- (A) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (B) Chapter 6: Dom Tekari Gram; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

३४०. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 6 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (D) font size and page margins

३४१. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 6?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Dom Tekari Gram field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

३४२. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 6?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 7

३४३. Which scope best identifies Chapter 7 of Volume V?

- (A) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha
- (B) Kanhouli Parwaha: Ruchikar, Anandkar, Mitrakar, Jasai, Rajiv, Hariram, Vyakaran Halayudh, Baburam, Nityanand, Kalanand, Shardanand, Ramanand, Kripanand, Vibhuti, and the Ekharas-Sangram Threshold
- (C) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field
- (D) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh: Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi

३४४. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 7?

- (A) Asi Ekharas Gramaramabh
- (B) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (C) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch
- (D) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara

३४५. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 7?

- (A) Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation
- (B) marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.
- (C) Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field
- (D) Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network

३४६. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 7 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It opens a marriage network or marriage field that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

३४७. Which approach would most distort Chapter 7?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

३४८. In Chapter 7, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

३४९. If Chapter 7 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

३५०. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 7?

- (A) the modern surname without branch details
- (B) the publisher's address
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

३५१. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 7 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Register
- (B) Badgam
- (C) Rupnarayan
- (D) Ghoda

३५२. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 7?

- (A) Chapter 7 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 7 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 7 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 7 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

३५३. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 7?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) only the surname

३५४. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 7?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

३५५. Why should Chapter 7 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because it contains only publication details.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

३५६. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 7?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

३५७. What should be done if Chapter 7 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

३५८. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 7?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.

३५९. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 7?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

३६०. What kind of question should Chapter 7 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (C) How does the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

३६१. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 7 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 7 — Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi
- (C) Chapter 34 — Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch
- (D) Chapter 7 — Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch

३६२. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 7, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

३६३. Which claim about Chapter 7 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (D) Every person in the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field can be identified by surname alone.

३६४. If Chapter 7 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.

३६५. If Chapter 7 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

३६६. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 7?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.

३६७. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 7?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) How does the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?

३६८. Which reading of Chapter 7 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

३६९. If Chapter 7 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The older titles make modern markers impossible.

३७०. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 7 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the order of English vowels in the title
- (C) the cover image alone
- (D) the ISBN alone

३७१. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 7?

- (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

३७२. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 7?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (D) The Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

३७३. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 7?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter 7: Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

३७४. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 7 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) book price and printer name
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

३७५. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 7?

- (A) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (B) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

३७६. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 7?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (C) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 8

३७७. Which scope best identifies Chapter 8 of Volume V?

- (A) Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh: Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha
- (B) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation
- (C) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields
- (D) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma: Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network

३७८. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 8?

- (A) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (B) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra
- (C) Ekhar Sangram Gramaramabh
- (D) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma

३७९. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 8?

- (A) Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network
- (B) Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold
- (C) Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation
- (D) Bhorilal Jha, Choa Lal, Sona Lal, Achmit Lal, Ajwalal, Bhupal Lal, Achkalal, Banmali, Shivanand, Bhavani Kant, Madhurapati, Lalbihari, Mahopadhyaya Shrinath, Vachaspati, Chandeshwar, and the Closing Register

३८०. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 8 heading?

- (A) It opens a marriage network or marriage field, Raj-branch or elite-house network that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (B) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

३८१. Which approach would most distort Chapter 8?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

३८२. In Chapter 8, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (D) The heading replaces all need for decoding.

३८३. If Chapter 8 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.

३८४. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 8?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the publisher's address

३८५. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 8 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Consolidated
- (B) Rajanpura
- (C) Sultanpur
- (D) Tilay

३८६. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 8?

- (A) Chapter 8 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 8 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 8 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 8 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

३८७. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 8?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) only the surname
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

३८८. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 8?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

३८९. Why should Chapter 8 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

३९०. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 8?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

३९१. What should be done if Chapter 8 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

३९२. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 8?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

३९३. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 8?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

३९४. What kind of question should Chapter 8 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) How does the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) Which font was used in the PDF?

३९५. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 8 — Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 8 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 7 — Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma
- (D) Chapter 8 — Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma

३९६. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 8, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.

३९७. Which claim about Chapter 8 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field can be identified by surname alone.

३९८. If Chapter 8 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

३९९. If Chapter 8 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

४००. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 8?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

४०१. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 8?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) What is the publisher's street address?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) How does the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?

४०२. Which reading of Chapter 8 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.

४०३. If Chapter 8 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

४०४. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 8 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the cover image alone

४०५. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 8?

- (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (B) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

४०६. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 8?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

४०७. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 8?

- (A) Chapter 8: Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

४०८. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 8 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

४०९. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 8?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

४१०. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 8?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 9

४११. Which scope best identifies Chapter 9 of Volume V?

- (A) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field
- (B) Badgam Darhiara Asura: Ravikar, Bhakta Kavi Dhanapati, Govardhan, Shulpani, Kalidatt, Durgadatt, Manna Lal, Pranmohan, and the Chopra Bakhari-Tetrihar Sodarpur Continuation
- (C) Shandilya-Gotre Brahmputra Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay: Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold
- (D) Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia: Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation

४१२. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 9?

- (A) Badgam Darhiara Asura
- (B) Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh
- (C) Ekhar Sangram Sirsia Gramaramabh
- (D) Shandilya-Gotre Brahmputra Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay

४१३. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 9?

- (A) Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold
- (B) Ravikar, Bhakta Kavi Dhanapati, Govardhan, Shulpani, Kalidatt, Durgadatt, Manna Lal, Pranmohan, and the Chopra Bakhari-Tetrihar Sodarpur Continuation
- (C) Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close
- (D) Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra

४१४. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 9 heading?

- (A) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

४१५. Which approach would most distort Chapter 9?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

४१६. In Chapter 9, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.

४१७. If Chapter 9 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

४१८. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 9?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

४१९. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 9 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Gaurishwar
- (B) Badgam
- (C) Read
- (D) Lal

४२०. Why is "Continuation" important in Chapter 9?

- (A) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.
- (B) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (D) It means mool and gotra disappear.

४२१. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 9?

- (A) Chapter 9 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Badgam Darhiara Asura, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 9 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 9 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 9 should ignore all terms not in English.

४२२. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 9?

- (A) only whether the name looks familiar
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) only the surname
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

४२३. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 9?

- (A) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

४२४. Why should Chapter 9 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because its Badgam Darhiara Asura field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (C) Because it contains only publication details.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

४२५. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 9?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the price of the edition

४२६. What should be done if Chapter 9 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.

४२७. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 9?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Badgam Darhiara Asura field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

४२८. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 9?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (C) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

४२९. What kind of question should Chapter 9 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) How does the Badgam Darhiara Asura field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?

४३०. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 9 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 14 — Badgam Darhiara Asura
- (C) Chapter 9 — Badgam Darhiara Asura
- (D) Chapter 9 — Shandilya-Gotre Brahmpura Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay

४३१. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 9, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

४३२. Which claim about Chapter 9 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Badgam Darhiara Asura field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) Every person in the Badgam Darhiara Asura field can be identified by surname alone.

833. If Chapter 9 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

838. If Chapter 9 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

839. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 9?

- (A) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

836. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 9?

- (A) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (B) How does the Badgam Darhiara Asura cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

839. Which reading of Chapter 9 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.

836. If Chapter 9 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

838. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 9 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) the cover image alone
- (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references

830. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 9?

- (A) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (B) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

४४१. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 9?

- (A) The Badgam Darhiara Asura heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

४४२. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 9?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Chapter 9: Badgam Darhiara Asura; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.

४४३. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 9 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

४४४. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 9?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Badgam Darhiara Asura field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.

४४५. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 9?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 10

४४६. Which scope best identifies Chapter 10 of Volume V?

- (A) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara): Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barakhona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold
- (B) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh: Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (C) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh: Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekhara Threshold
- (D) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation

४४७. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 10?

- (A) Khauai Simbarwad Gramaramabh
- (B) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (C) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)
- (D) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh

४४८. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 10?

- (A) Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold
- (B) Dom Tekari, Chaturvedadhyaya Kamdev, Yajnik Parashuram, Shridhar, Balbhadra, Shrirang, Santosh, Ratneshwar, Ruchikar, Harinath, Gangeshwar, Theghanand, Ramanand, Vasudev, Umapati, Abhiram, Nena, Panchanand, and Mahinarayan Decoding the Panji of Mithila - Volume V | 267
- (C) Ruchikar, Anandkar, Mitrakar, Jasai, Rajiv, Hariram, Vyakaran Halayudh, Baburam, Nityanand, Kalanand, Shardanand, Ramanand, Kripanand, Vibhuti, and the Ekharas-Sangram Threshold
- (D) Bhorilal Jha, Choa Lal, Sona Lal, Achmit Lal, Ajwalal, Bhupal Lal, Achkalal, Banmali, Shivanand, Bhavani Kant, Madhurapati, Lalbihari, Mahopadhyaya Shrinath, Vachaspati, Chandeshwar, and the Closing Register

४४९. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 10 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It opens a threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

४५०. Which approach would most distort Chapter 10?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

४५१. In Chapter 10, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (B) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) The heading replaces all need for decoding.

४५२. If Chapter 10 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

४५३. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 10?

- (A) the modern surname without branch details
- (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the publisher's address

४५४. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 10 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Branch
- (B) Jiveshwar
- (C) Gondi
- (D) Baliyas

४५५. What does the word "Threshold" in the Chapter 10 heading signal?

- (A) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.
- (B) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (D) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.

४५६. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 10?

- (A) Chapter 10 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara), names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 10 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 10 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (D) Chapter 10 should be read as a modern address list only.

४५७. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 10?

- (A) only whether the name looks familiar
- (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (C) only the surname
- (D) only the modern district name

४५८. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 10?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

४५९. Why should Chapter 10 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because its Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.

४६०. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 10?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

४६१. What should be done if Chapter 10 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (C) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

४६२. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 10?

- (A) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

४६३. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 10?

- (A) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

୪୬୫. What kind of question should Chapter 10 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) How does the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?

୪୬୬. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 10 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 38 — Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)
- (C) Chapter 10 — Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)
- (D) Chapter 10 — Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur

୪୬୭. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 10, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

୪୬୮. Which claim about Chapter 10 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field can be identified by surname alone.

୪୬୯. If Chapter 10 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

୪୭୦. If Chapter 10 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

୪୭୧. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 10?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

୪୭୨. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 10?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

४७२. Which reading of Chapter 10 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

४७३. If Chapter 10 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

४७४. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 10 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) the ISBN alone
- (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references

४७५. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 10?

- (A) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

४७६. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 10?

- (A) The Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

४७७. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 10?

- (A) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (B) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 10: Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara); key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

४७८. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 10 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) font size and page margins

४७९. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 10?

- (A) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (B) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (D) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.

४८०. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 10?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Remove the uncertain part from the record.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 11

४८१. Which scope best identifies Chapter 11 of Volume V?

- (A) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus: marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.
- (B) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close
- (C) Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia: Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation
- (D) Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh: Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold

४८२. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 11?

- (A) Badgam Darhiara Asura
- (B) Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia
- (C) Kanhouli Parwaha
- (D) Khauai Simbarwad Gramaramabh

४८३. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 11?

- (A) marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.
- (B) Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation
- (C) Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation
- (D) Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila

४८४. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 11 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (D) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

४८५. Which approach would most distort Chapter 11?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

४८६. In Chapter 11, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

४८७. If Chapter 11 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

४८८. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 11?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

४८९. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 11 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Harinath
- (B) Pakhaliya
- (C) Baburaiya
- (D) Learned-Modern

४९०. Why is "Continuation" important in Chapter 11?

- (A) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.
- (B) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (C) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (D) It means mool and gotra disappear.

४९१. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 11?

- (A) Chapter 11 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 11 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 11 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 11 should ignore all terms not in English.

४९२. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 11?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) only the surname
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

४९३. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 11?

- (A) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (B) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (C) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

४९४. Why should Chapter 11 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because its Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

४९५. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 11?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

४९६. What should be done if Chapter 11 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (B) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (C) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

४९७. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 11?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

४९८. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 11?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

४९९. What kind of question should Chapter 11 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (C) How does the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

५००. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 28 — Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia
- (B) Chapter 11 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 11 — Ekharā Sangram Sirsia Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 11 — Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia

५०१. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 11, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (C) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.

၄၀၃. Which claim about Chapter 11 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Every person in the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field can be identified by surname alone.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) The Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field should be checked through branch and place logic.

၄၀၃. If Chapter 11 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

၄၀၄. If Chapter 11 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

၄၀၄. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 11?

- (A) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (B) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

၄၀၆. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 11?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) What is the price of the book?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) How does the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?

၄၀၇. Which reading of Chapter 11 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

၄၀၈. If Chapter 11 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

၄၀၉. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 11 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) the cover image alone

५१०. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 11?

- (A) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Assume every repeated name is the same person.

५११. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 11?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

५१२. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 11?

- (A) Chapter 11: Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

५१३. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 11 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

५१४. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 11?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

५१५. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 11?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 12

५१६. Which scope best identifies Chapter 12 of Volume V?

- (A) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shividatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close
- (B) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur: Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold
- (C) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields
- (D) How to Read Volume II Panji: Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority

५१७. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 12?

- (A) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus
- (B) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (C) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (D) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh

५१८. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 12?

- (A) Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhīm, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayī-Anhara Threshold
- (B) Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation
- (C) Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Baigachhi Continuation
- (D) Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhuram, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari

५१९. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 12 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (C) It opens a threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

५२०. Which approach would most distort Chapter 12?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

५२१. In Chapter 12, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

५२२. If Chapter 12 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

५२३. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 12?

- (A) the modern surname without branch details
- (B) the publisher's address
- (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (D) the printed page number alone

५२४. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 12 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Dharmanand
- (B) Vasudev
- (C) Haveli-
- (D) Dharmapur

၄၃၄. What does the word “Threshold” in the Chapter 12 heading signal?

- (A) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.
- (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (C) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.
- (D) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.

၄၃၅. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 12?

- (A) Chapter 12 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 12 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 12 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 12 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

၄၃၆. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 12?

- (A) only whether the name looks familiar
- (B) only the surname
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only the modern district name

၄၃၇. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 12?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

၄၃၈. Why should Chapter 12 be included in a reader’s consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it contains only publication details.
- (B) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because its Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.

၄၃၉. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 12?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the price of the edition

၄၄၀. What should be done if Chapter 12 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.

၄၄၁. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 12?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

५३३. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 12?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.

५३४. What kind of question should Chapter 12 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

५३५. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 31 — Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (B) Chapter 12 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 12 — Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia
- (D) Chapter 12 — Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur

५३६. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 12, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

५३७. Which claim about Chapter 12 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) The Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Every person in the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field can be identified by surname alone.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

५३८. If Chapter 12 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

५३९. If Chapter 12 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

५४०. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 12?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

๔๘๗. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 12?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) How does the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

๔๘๘. Which reading of Chapter 12 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

๔๘๙. If Chapter 12 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (C) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

๔๙๐. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 12 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the cover image alone
- (B) the order of English vowels in the title
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the ISBN alone

๔๙๑. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 12?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (D) Assume every repeated name is the same person.

๔๙๒. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 12?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

๔๙๓. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 12?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter 12: Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

๔๙๔. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 12 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) book price and printer name
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

५४९. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 12?

- (A) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

५५०. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 12?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 13

५५१. Which scope best identifies Chapter 13 of Volume V?

- (A) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh: Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold
- (B) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Baigachhi Continuation
- (C) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation
- (D) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus: marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.

५५२. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 13?

- (A) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar
- (B) Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (C) Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia
- (D) Birwan Batheli

५५३. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 13?

- (A) Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority
- (B) Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation
- (C) Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmiapati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note
- (D) Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields

५५४. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 13 heading?

- (A) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (B) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.

୫୫୫. Which approach would most distort Chapter 13?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (C) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

୫୫୬. In Chapter 13, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.

୫୫୭. If Chapter 13 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.

୫୫୮. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 13?

- (A) the modern surname without branch details
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (D) the publisher's address

୫୫୯. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 13 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Vyakaran
- (B) Sultanpur
- (C) Katayi-Anhara
- (D) Kanchinath

୫୬୦. Why is "Continuation" important in Chapter 13?

- (A) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (B) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (C) It means mool and gotra disappear.
- (D) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.

୫୬୧. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 13?

- (A) Chapter 13 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (B) Chapter 13 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 13 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 13 should ignore all terms not in English.

୫୬୨. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 13?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only the surname
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

၄၆၃. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 13?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

၄၆၄. Why should Chapter 13 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (D) Because its Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.

၄၆၅. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 13?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

၄၆၆. What should be done if Chapter 13 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (B) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.

၄၆၇. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 13?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

၄၆၈. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 13?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

၄၆၉. What kind of question should Chapter 13 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (B) How does the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

၄၇၀. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 13 — Badgam Darhiara Asura
- (B) Chapter 13 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 37 — Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar
- (D) Chapter 13 — Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar

५७१. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 13, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

५७२. Which claim about Chapter 13 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Every person in the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field can be identified by surname alone.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

५७३. If Chapter 13 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

५७४. If Chapter 13 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

५७५. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 13?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

५७६. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 13?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) How does the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

५७७. Which reading of Chapter 13 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

५७८. If Chapter 13 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

५७९. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 13 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the cover image alone
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references

५८०. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 13?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.

५८१. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 13?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.

५८२. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 13?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 13: Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

५८३. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 13 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (D) book price and printer name

५८४. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 13?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

५८५. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 13?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 14

५८६. Which scope best identifies Chapter 14 of Volume V?

- (A) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh: Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold
- (B) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation
- (C) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha
- (D) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field

५८७. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 14?

- (A) The Opening Line
- (B) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti
- (C) How to Read Volume II Panji
- (D) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh

५८८. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 14?

- (A) Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame
- (B) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (C) Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmipati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note
- (D) Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation

५८९. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 14 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

५९०. Which approach would most distort Chapter 14?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

५९१. In Chapter 14, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.

५९२. If Chapter 14 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.

୫୯୩. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 14?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the publisher's address

୫୯୪. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 14 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Pokharia
- (B) Asura-Suptani
- (C) Ramnath
- (D) Ramchandra

୫୯୫. Why is "Continuation" important in Chapter 14?

- (A) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (B) It means mool and gotra disappear.
- (C) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (D) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.

୫୯୬. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 14?

- (A) Chapter 14 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 14 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 14 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 14 should be read as a modern address list only.

୫୯୭. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 14?

- (A) only whether the name looks familiar
- (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (C) only the modern district name
- (D) only the surname

୫୯୮. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 14?

- (A) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (B) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

୫୯୯. Why should Chapter 14 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it contains only publication details.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because its Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

୬୦୦. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 14?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) the chapter number alone

६०१. What should be done if Chapter 14 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

६०२. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 14?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

६०३. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 14?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

६०४. What kind of question should Chapter 14 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

६०५. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 14 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (B) Chapter 14 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 18 — Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti
- (D) Chapter 14 — Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti

६०६. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 14, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

६०७. Which claim about Chapter 14 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field can be identified by surname alone.

६०८. If Chapter 14 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

୧୦୭. If Chapter 14 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.

୧୦୮. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 14?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

୧୦୯. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 14?

- (A) How does the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) What is the price of the book?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

୧୧୦. Which reading of Chapter 14 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.

୧୧୧. If Chapter 14 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (C) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

୧୧୨. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 14 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) the ISBN alone
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

୧୧୩. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 14?

- (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (B) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

୧୧୪. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 14?

- (A) The Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

६१७. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 14?

- (A) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (B) Chapter 14: Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

६१८. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 14 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) font size and page margins
- (B) book price and printer name
- (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

६१९. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 14?

- (A) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

६२०. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 14?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (D) Remove the uncertain part from the record.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 15

६२१. Which scope best identifies Chapter 15 of Volume V?

- (A) Birwan Batheli: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Haladhar, Lakshminath, Rameshwar, Shulpani, and the Modern Continuation
- (B) Nasira Desho Dighdi: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation
- (C) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma: Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network
- (D) Asi Ekhar Gramaramabh: Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanharam, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari

६२२. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 15?

- (A) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti
- (B) Birwan Batheli
- (C) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh
- (D) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh

६२३. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 15?

- (A) Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha
- (B) Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Haladhar, Lakshminath, Rameshwar, Shulpani, and the Modern Continuation
- (C) marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.
- (D) Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanharam, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari

६२४. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 15 heading?

- (A) It opens a branch continuation, learned-modern continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (B) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

६२५. Which approach would most distort Chapter 15?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Noting titles and modern designations where present.

६२६. In Chapter 15, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.

६२७. If Chapter 15 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

६२८. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 15?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

६२९. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 15 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Satlakha-Satauli
- (B) Ramanikant
- (C) Birwan
- (D) Pachkaudi

୧୩୦. Why is “Continuation” important in Chapter 15?

- (A) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (B) It means mool and gotra disappear.
- (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (D) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.

୧୩୧. What does “Modern Continuation” in Chapter 15 most likely require?

- (A) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.
- (B) Replacing all Devanagari markers with English office names.
- (C) Deleting old titles because modern names appear.
- (D) Treating Panji as ending before modern occupations.

୧୩୨. Why are learned titles in Chapter 15 important?

- (A) They prove that marriage links are absent.
- (B) They are decorative and should be removed from the entry.
- (C) They replace all need to read father-names.
- (D) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.

୧୩୩. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 15?

- (A) Chapter 15 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Birwan Batheli, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 15 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 15 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 15 should ignore all terms not in English.

୧୩୪. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 15?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) only the modern district name

୧୩୫. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 15?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.

୧୩୬. Why should Chapter 15 be included in a reader’s consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it contains only publication details.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because its Birwan Batheli field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

୧୩୭. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 15?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

६३८. What should be done if Chapter 15 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

६३९. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 15?

- (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Birwan Batheli field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (B) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

६४०. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 15?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

६४१. What kind of question should Chapter 15 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (C) How does the Birwan Batheli field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) Which font was used in the PDF?

६४२. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 15 — Nasira Desho Dighdi
- (B) Chapter 15 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 7 — Birwan Batheli
- (D) Chapter 15 — Birwan Batheli

६४३. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 15, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

६४४. Which claim about Chapter 15 would be least reliable?

- (A) Every person in the Birwan Batheli field can be identified by surname alone.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (D) The Birwan Batheli field should be checked through branch and place logic.

६४५. If Chapter 15 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

୧୪୧. If Chapter 15 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

୧୪୨. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 15?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

୧୪୩. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 15?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) How does the Birwan Batheli cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

୧୪୪. Which reading of Chapter 15 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.

୧୪୫. If Chapter 15 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The older titles make modern markers impossible.

୧୪୬. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 15 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) the ISBN alone
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

୧୪୭. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 15?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

୧୪୮. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 15?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The Birwan Batheli heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.

६५४. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 15?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Chapter 15: Birwan Batheli; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.

६५५. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 15 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (D) book price and printer name

६५६. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 15?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Birwan Batheli field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

६५७. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 15?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (C) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 16

६५८. Which scope best identifies Chapter 16 of Volume V?

- (A) Khauai Simbarwad Gramaramabh: Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold
- (B) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation
- (C) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh: Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra
- (D) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur: Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register

६५९. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 16?

- (A) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh
- (B) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur
- (C) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh
- (D) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara

६६०. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 16?

- (A) Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi
- (B) Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra
- (C) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (D) Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register

६६१. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 16 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.

६६२. Which approach would most distort Chapter 16?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

६६३. In Chapter 16, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.

६६४. If Chapter 16 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.

६६५. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 16?

- (A) the modern surname without branch details
- (B) the publisher's address
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

६६६. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 16 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Vibhuti
- (B) Pokharia
- (C) Tulakrishna
- (D) Badgam

६६७. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 16?

- (A) Chapter 16 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 16 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (C) Chapter 16 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 16 should be read as a modern address list only.

६६८. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 16?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) only the surname

६६९. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 16?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

६७०. Why should Chapter 16 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

६७१. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 16?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) the chapter number alone
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

६७२. What should be done if Chapter 16 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

६७३. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 16?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

६७४. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 16?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.

६७५. What kind of question should Chapter 16 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

६७६. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 16 — Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur
- (B) Chapter 27 — Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur
- (C) Chapter 16 — title page and copyright only
- (D) Chapter 16 — Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh

६७७. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 16, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

६७८. Which claim about Chapter 16 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field can be identified by surname alone.

६७९. If Chapter 16 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.

६८०. If Chapter 16 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.

६८१. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 16?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

ᐃᐸᐸ. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 16?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) How does the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

ᐃᐸᐹ. Which reading of Chapter 16 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

ᐃᐸᐺ. If Chapter 16 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

ᐃᐸᐻ. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 16 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

ᐃᐸᐼ. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 16?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

ᐃᐸᐽ. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 16?

- (A) The Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.

ᐃᐸᐾ. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 16?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Chapter 16: Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

ᐃᐸᐿ. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 16 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) font size and page margins

६९०. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 16?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

६९१. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 16?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 17

६९२. Which scope best identifies Chapter 17 of Volume V?

- (A) Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh: Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold
- (B) Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh: Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold
- (C) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation
- (D) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha

६९३. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 17?

- (A) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (B) Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh
- (C) Ekharā Sangram Sirsia Gramaramabh
- (D) Dom Tekari Gram

६९४. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 17?

- (A) Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks
- (B) Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhura, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadri
- (C) Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold
- (D) Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha

६९५. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 17 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.

୧୧୧. Which approach would most distort Chapter 17?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

୧୧୨. In Chapter 17, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

୧୧୩. If Chapter 17 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

୧୧୪. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 17?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the publisher's address
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

୧୧୫. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 17 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Khaua
- (B) Script
- (C) Anandkar
- (D) Rajoo

୧୧୬. What does the word "Threshold" in the Chapter 17 heading signal?

- (A) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (C) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.
- (D) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.

୧୧୭. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 17 be understood?

- (A) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (B) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (C) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (D) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.

୧୧୮. Why are learned titles in Chapter 17 important?

- (A) They prove that marriage links are absent.
- (B) They are decorative and should be removed from the entry.
- (C) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.
- (D) They replace all need to read father-names.

୭୦୫. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 17?

- (A) Chapter 17 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Khaua Simbarwad Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 17 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 17 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 17 should be read as a modern address list only.

୭୦୬. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 17?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only the surname
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) only the modern district name

୭୦୭. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 17?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that distinguishes residence from mool.

୭୦୮. Why should Chapter 17 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it contains only publication details.
- (B) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (C) Because its Khaua Simbarwad Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

୭୦୯. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 17?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (C) the chapter number alone
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

୭୧୦. What should be done if Chapter 17 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (B) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.

୭୧୧. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 17?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Khaua Simbarwad Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

୭୧୨. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 17?

- (A) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

७१२. What kind of question should Chapter 17 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

७१३. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 17 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 36 — Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh
- (C) Chapter 17 — Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 17 — Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh

७१४. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 17, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

७१५. Which claim about Chapter 17 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) Every person in the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

७१६. If Chapter 17 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

७१७. If Chapter 17 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

७१८. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 17?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

७१९. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 17?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) How does the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

७२०. Which reading of Chapter 17 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

७२१. If Chapter 17 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

७२२. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 17 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the cover image alone

७२३. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 17?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

७२४. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 17?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The Khaual Simbarwad Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (C) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

७२५. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 17?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter 17: Khaual Simbarwad Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

७२६. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 17 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) book price and printer name

७२७. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 17?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Khaual Simbarwad Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

୭୨୯. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 17?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Remove the uncertain part from the record.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 18

୭୨୯. Which scope best identifies Chapter 18 of Volume V?

- (A) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh: Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmipati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note
- (B) Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh: Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold
- (C) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation
- (D) Nasira Desho Dighdi: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation

୭୩୦. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 18?

- (A) Ekharā Sangram Gramaramabh
- (B) Nasira Desho Dighdi
- (C) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh
- (D) Badgam Darhiara Asura

୭୩୧. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 18?

- (A) Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close
- (B) Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation
- (C) Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold
- (D) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold

୭୩୨. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 18 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (D) It opens a branch continuation, learned-modern continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

୭୩୩. Which approach would most distort Chapter 18?

- (A) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

७३४. In Chapter 18, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.

७३५. If Chapter 18 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.

७३६. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 18?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the publisher's address

७३७. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 18 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Nasira
- (B) Vachaspati
- (C) Pashupati
- (D) Belbadi

७३८. Why is "Continuation" important in Chapter 18?

- (A) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.
- (B) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (C) It means mool and gotra disappear.
- (D) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.

७३९. What does "Modern Continuation" in Chapter 18 most likely require?

- (A) Replacing all Devanagari markers with English office names.
- (B) Deleting old titles because modern names appear.
- (C) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.
- (D) Treating Panji as ending before modern occupations.

७४०. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 18?

- (A) Chapter 18 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (B) Chapter 18 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 18 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Nasira Desho Dighdi, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 18 should ignore all terms not in English.

७४१. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 18?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

୭୪୨. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 18?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

୭୪୩. Why should Chapter 18 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (B) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (C) Because its Nasira Desho Dighdi field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

୭୪୪. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 18?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) the chapter number alone

୭୪୫. What should be done if Chapter 18 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

୭୪୬. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 18?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Nasira Desho Dighdi field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.

୭୪୭. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 18?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

୭୪୮. What kind of question should Chapter 18 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Nasira Desho Dighdi field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

୭୪୯. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 9 — Nasira Desho Dighdi
- (B) Chapter 18 — Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra
- (C) Chapter 18 — Nasira Desho Dighdi
- (D) Chapter 18 — title page and copyright only

୭୫୦. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 18, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.

୭୫୧. Which claim about Chapter 18 would be least reliable?

- (A) Every person in the Nasira Desho Dighdi field can be identified by surname alone.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Nasira Desho Dighdi field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

୭୫୨. If Chapter 18 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

୭୫୩. If Chapter 18 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

୭୫୪. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 18?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

୭୫୫. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 18?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) How does the Nasira Desho Dighdi cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

୭୫୬. Which reading of Chapter 18 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

୭୫୭. If Chapter 18 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

୭୫୮. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 18 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (C) the ISBN alone
- (D) the cover image alone

୭୫୯. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 18?

- (A) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.

୭୬୦. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 18?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The Nasira Desho Dighdi heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

୭୬୧. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 18?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 18: Nasira Desho Dighdi; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

୭୬୨. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 18 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

୭୬୩. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 18?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Nasira Desho Dighdi field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

୭୬୪. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 18?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 19

७६५. Which scope best identifies Chapter 19 of Volume V?

- (A) Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar: Kanhaiya, Dwarikanath, Lakshman, Prayagdatt, Rohini, Vishnudatt, Jagatmani, and the Phoolsara- Baradbatta Continuation
- (B) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha
- (C) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila
- (D) The Opening Line: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame

७६६. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 19?

- (A) Ekharā Sangram Gramaramabh
- (B) Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar
- (C) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh
- (D) Shandilya-Gotre Brahmpura Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay

७६७. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 19?

- (A) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold
- (B) Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold
- (C) Kanhaiya, Dwarikanath, Lakshman, Prayagdatt, Rohini, Vishnudatt, Jagatmani, and the Phoolsara- Baradbatta Continuation
- (D) Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame

७६८. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 19 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

७६९. Which approach would most distort Chapter 19?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

७७०. In Chapter 19, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The heading replaces all need for decoding.

७७१. If Chapter 19 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

७७२. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 19?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the publisher's address

७७३. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 19 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Bhim
- (B) Harinath
- (C) Gondi
- (D) Rajanpura

७७४. Why is "Continuation" important in Chapter 19?

- (A) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (B) It means mool and gotra disappear.
- (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (D) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.

७७५. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 19?

- (A) Chapter 19 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 19 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (C) Chapter 19 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 19 should be read as a modern address list only.

७७६. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 19?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) only the modern district name
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

७७७. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 19?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that distinguishes residence from mool.

७७८. Why should Chapter 19 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because it contains only publication details.
- (D) Because its Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.

७७९. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 19?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (C) the chapter number alone
- (D) the price of the edition

७८०. What should be done if Chapter 19 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

७८१. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 19?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.

७८२. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 19?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

७८३. What kind of question should Chapter 19 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) How does the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) Which font was used in the PDF?

७८४. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 19 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 11 — Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar
- (C) Chapter 19 — Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)
- (D) Chapter 19 — Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar

७८५. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 19, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

७८६. Which claim about Chapter 19 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) Every person in the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field can be identified by surname alone.

୭୯୭. If Chapter 19 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

୭୯୮. If Chapter 19 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

୭୯୯. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 19?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

୭୯୦. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 19?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

୭୯୧. Which reading of Chapter 19 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

୭୯୨. If Chapter 19 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

୭୯୩. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 19 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

୭୯୪. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 19?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (C) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.

७९५. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 19?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

७९६. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 19?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Chapter 19: Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.

७९७. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 19 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) book price and printer name

७९८. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 19?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

७९९. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 19?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (C) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 20

८००. Which scope best identifies Chapter 20 of Volume V?

- (A) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari: Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks
- (B) Ekharā Sangram Gramaramabh: Dom Tekari, Chaturvedadhyarya Kamdev, Yajnik Parashuram, Shridhar, Balbhadra, Shrirang, Santosh, Ratneshwar, Ruchikar, Harinath, Gangeshwar, Theghanand, Ramanand, Vasudev, Umapati, Abhiram, Nena, Panchanand, and Mahinarayan Decoding the Panji of Mithila - Volume V | 267
- (C) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Baigachhi Continuation
- (D) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh: Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari

८०१. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 20?

- (A) Ekharā Sangram Sirsia Gramaramabh
- (B) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra
- (C) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma
- (D) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari

८०२. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 20?

- (A) Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold
- (B) Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivratt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close
- (C) Bhorilal Jha, Choa Lal, Sona Lal, Achmit Lal, Ajwalal, Bhupal Lal, Achkalal, Banmali, Shivanand, Bhavani Kant, Madhurapati, Lalbihari, Mahopadhyaya Shrinath, Vachaspati, Chandeshwar, and the Closing Register
- (D) Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Baigachhi Continuation

८०३. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 20 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

८०४. Which approach would most distort Chapter 20?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

८०५. In Chapter 20, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

८०६. If Chapter 20 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (C) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (D) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.

८०७. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 20?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

८०८. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 20 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Ratauli
- (B) Keuntu
- (C) Nityanand
- (D) Desh

८०९. Why is “Continuation” important in Chapter 20?

- (A) It means all names belong to one nuclear family only.
- (B) It means mool and gotra disappear.
- (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.
- (D) It means the earlier branch is irrelevant.

८१०. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 20?

- (A) Chapter 20 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 20 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 20 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 20 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

८११. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 20?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only the surname
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

८१२. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 20?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.

८१३. Why should Chapter 20 be included in a reader’s consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because its Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

८१४. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 20?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the price of the edition

८१५. What should be done if Chapter 20 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.

८१६. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 20?

- (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

८१७. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 20?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

८१८. What kind of question should Chapter 20 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

८१९. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 20 — Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra
- (B) Chapter 20 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 36 — Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra
- (D) Chapter 20 — Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh

८२०. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 20, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

८२१. Which claim about Chapter 20 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) Every person in the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field can be identified by surname alone.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

८२२. If Chapter 20 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

८२३. If Chapter 20 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

८२४. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 20?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.

๘๓๔. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 20?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) How does the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

๘๓๕. Which reading of Chapter 20 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.

๘๓๖. If Chapter 20 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (C) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

๘๓๗. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 20 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the order of English vowels in the title
- (C) the cover image alone
- (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references

๘๓๘. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 20?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (D) Assume every repeated name is the same person.

๘๓๙. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 20?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

๘๔๐. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 20?

- (A) Chapter 20: Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

๘๔๑. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 20 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) font size and page margins

८३३. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 20?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

८३४. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 20?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 21

८३५. Which scope best identifies Chapter 21 of Volume V?

- (A) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila
- (B) How to Read Volume II Panji: Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority
- (C) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation
- (D) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation

८३६. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 21?

- (A) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada
- (B) How to Read Volume II Panji
- (C) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (D) Badgam Darhiara Asura

८३७. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 21?

- (A) Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation
- (B) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (C) Dom Tekari, Chaturvedadhyarya Kamdev, Yajnik Parashuram, Shridhar, Balbhadra, Shrirang, Santosh, Ratneshwar, Ruchikar, Harinath, Gangeshwar, Theghanand, Ramanand, Vasudev, Umapati, Abhiram, Nena, Panchanand, and Mahinarayan Decoding the Panji of Mithila - Volume V | 267
- (D) Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila

८३८. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 21 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.

८३९. Which approach would most distort Chapter 21?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

८४०. In Chapter 21, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The heading replaces all need for decoding.

८४१. If Chapter 21 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

८४२. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 21?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

८४३. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 21 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Rajora
- (B) Upendra
- (C) Janardan
- (D) Authority

८४४. Why are learned titles in Chapter 21 important?

- (A) They prove that marriage links are absent.
- (B) They are decorative and should be removed from the entry.
- (C) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.
- (D) They replace all need to read father-names.

८४५. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 21?

- (A) Chapter 21 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (B) Chapter 21 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (C) Chapter 21 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (D) Chapter 21 should ignore all terms not in English.

८४६. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 21?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) only the surname
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

८४७. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 21?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

८४८. Why should Chapter 21 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (C) Because it contains only publication details.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

८४९. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 21?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the chapter number alone

८५०. What should be done if Chapter 21 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

८५१. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 21?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.

८५२. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 21?

- (A) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.

८५३. What kind of question should Chapter 21 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) What is the publisher's city?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

८५४. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 21 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (B) Chapter 27 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (C) Chapter 21 — Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 21 — title page and copyright only

୯୫୫. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 21, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

୯୫୬. Which claim about Chapter 21 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) Every person in the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field can be identified by surname alone.
- (C) The Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

୯୫୭. If Chapter 21 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

୯୫୮. If Chapter 21 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

୯୫୯. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 21?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

୯୬୦. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 21?

- (A) How does the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) What is the price of the book?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

୯୬୧. Which reading of Chapter 21 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

୯୬୨. If Chapter 21 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

८६३. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 21 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the order of English vowels in the title
- (C) the cover image alone
- (D) the ISBN alone

८६४. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 21?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (C) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.

८६५. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 21?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (C) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

८६६. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 21?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter 21: Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

८६७. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 21 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

८६८. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 21?

- (A) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

८६९. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 21?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 22

८७०. Which scope best identifies Chapter 22 of Volume V?

- (A) How to Read Volume II Panji: Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority
- (B) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field
- (C) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh: Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi
- (D) Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold

८७१. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 22?

- (A) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh
- (B) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch
- (C) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti
- (D) Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh

८७२. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 22?

- (A) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (B) Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi
- (C) Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold
- (D) Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close

८७३. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 22 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

८७४. Which approach would most distort Chapter 22?

- (A) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

८७५. In Chapter 22, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

८७६. If Chapter 22 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.

८७७. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 22?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

८७८. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 22 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Gopinath
- (B) Ratipati
- (C) Badgam
- (D) Satlakha-Satauli

८७९. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 22 be understood?

- (A) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (B) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (C) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (D) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.

८८०. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 22?

- (A) Chapter 22 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 22 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 22 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 22 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

८८१. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 22?

- (A) only whether the name looks familiar
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) only the surname
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

८८२. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 22?

- (A) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that distinguishes residence from mool.

८८३. Why should Chapter 22 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because its Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

८८४. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 22?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

८८५. What should be done if Chapter 22 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.

८८६. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 22?

- (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (B) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

८८७. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 22?

- (A) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

८८८. What kind of question should Chapter 22 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) What is the publisher's city?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

८८९. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 22 — Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 22 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (C) Chapter 16 — Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 22 — title page and copyright only

८९०. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 22, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

८९१. Which claim about Chapter 22 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) The Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Every person in the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

८९२. If Chapter 22 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

८९३. If Chapter 22 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (B) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (C) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

८९४. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 22?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

८९५. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 22?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) How does the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

८९६. Which reading of Chapter 22 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.

८९७. If Chapter 22 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

८९८. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 22 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) the cover image alone

८९९. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 22?

- (A) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (D) Assume every repeated name is the same person.

९००. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 22?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

१०१. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 22?

- (A) Chapter 22: Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

१०२. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 22 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

१०३. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 22?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

१०४. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 22?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 23

१०५. Which scope best identifies Chapter 23 of Volume V?

- (A) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation
- (B) The Opening Line: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (C) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha
- (D) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari: Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks

१०६. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 23?

- (A) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi
- (B) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh
- (C) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (D) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh

१०७. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 23?

- (A) Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha
- (B) Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (C) Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold
- (D) Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold

१०८. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 23 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

१०९. Which approach would most distort Chapter 23?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

११०. In Chapter 23, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.

१११. If Chapter 23 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (C) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

११२. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 23?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

११३. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 23 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Hemnagar-
- (B) Jasai
- (C) Jagatpur
- (D) Yajnik

११४. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 23?

- (A) Chapter 23 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 23 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 23 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 23 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

११५. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 23?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (C) only the surname
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

११६. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 23?

- (A) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

११७. Why should Chapter 23 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because its Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.

११८. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 23?

- (A) the chapter number alone
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

११९. What should be done if Chapter 23 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

१२०. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 23?

- (A) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (B) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

१२१. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 23?

- (A) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

१२२. What kind of question should Chapter 23 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (B) How does the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) What is the publisher's city?
- (D) Which font was used in the PDF?

१२३. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 23 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 23 — Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus
- (C) Chapter 23 — Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi
- (D) Chapter 7 — Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi

१२४. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 23, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

१२५. Which claim about Chapter 23 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) Every person in the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field can be identified by surname alone.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

१२६. If Chapter 23 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (B) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

१२७. If Chapter 23 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (B) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

१२८. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 23?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

१२९. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 23?

- (A) How does the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) What is the publisher's street address?
- (C) What is the price of the book?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

१३०. Which reading of Chapter 23 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

९३१. If Chapter 23 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

९३२. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 23 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the cover image alone
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

९३३. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 23?

- (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (B) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

९३४. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 23?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

९३५. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 23?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Chapter 23: Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.

९३६. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 23 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) book price and printer name

९३७. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 23?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

९३८. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 23?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 24

१३९. Which scope best identifies Chapter 24 of Volume V?

- (A) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh: Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra
- (B) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh: Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold
- (C) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur: Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register
- (D) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation

१४०. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 24?

- (A) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh
- (B) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (C) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh
- (D) The Opening Line

१४१. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 24?

- (A) Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra
- (B) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold
- (C) Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold
- (D) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari

१४२. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 24 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (D) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

१४३. Which approach would most distort Chapter 24?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.

१४४. In Chapter 24, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) The heading replaces all need for decoding.

१४५. If Chapter 24 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.

१४६. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 24?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the printed page number alone

१४७. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 24 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Sodarpur
- (B) Ekma
- (C) Nandan
- (D) Bhairam

१४८. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 24 be understood?

- (A) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (C) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (D) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.

१४९. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 24?

- (A) Chapter 24 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 24 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 24 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 24 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

१५०. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 24?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only the surname
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) only the modern district name

१५१. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 24?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.

१५२. Why should Chapter 24 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because its Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.

१५३. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 24?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) the chapter number alone

१५४. What should be done if Chapter 24 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

१५५. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 24?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

१५६. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 24?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

१५७. What kind of question should Chapter 24 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

१५८. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 24 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 24 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (C) Chapter 24 — Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 18 — Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh

१५९. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 24, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.

१६०. Which claim about Chapter 24 would be least reliable?

- (A) The Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) Every person in the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (D) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.

୨୧୧. If Chapter 24 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (B) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.

୨୧୨. If Chapter 24 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

୨୧୩. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 24?

- (A) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

୨୧୪. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 24?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) What is the price of the book?
- (C) How does the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

୨୧୫. Which reading of Chapter 24 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

୨୧୬. If Chapter 24 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

୨୧୭. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 24 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the cover image alone
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

୨୧୮. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 24?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

१६१. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 24?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (D) The Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

१७०. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 24?

- (A) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (B) Chapter 24: Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

१७१. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 24 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

१७२. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 24?

- (A) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (B) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (D) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.

१७३. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 24?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (C) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 25

१७४. Which scope best identifies Chapter 25 of Volume V?

- (A) Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh: Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhuram, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari
- (B) Shandilya-Gotre Brahmputra Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay: Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold
- (C) Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold
- (D) Birwan Batheli: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Haladhar, Lakshminath, Rameshwar, Shulpani, and the Modern Continuation

१७५. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 25?

- (A) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh
- (B) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh
- (C) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (D) Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh

१७६. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 25?

- (A) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold
- (B) Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame
- (C) Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority
- (D) Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra

१७७. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 25 heading?

- (A) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (D) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.

१७८. Which approach would most distort Chapter 25?

- (A) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

१७९. In Chapter 25, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) The heading replaces all need for decoding.

१८०. If Chapter 25 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

१८१. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 25?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

१८२. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 25 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Raiyam
- (B) Vachaspati
- (C) Banaili
- (D) Ramanand

१८३. What does the word "Threshold" in the Chapter 25 heading signal?

- (A) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (C) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.
- (D) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.

१८४. How should “Gramaramabh” in Chapter 25 be understood?

- (A) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (B) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (C) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.

१८५. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 25?

- (A) Chapter 25 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 25 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 25 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 25 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

१८६. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 25?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) only the surname
- (D) only the modern district name

१८७. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 25?

- (A) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that distinguishes residence from mool.

१८८. Why should Chapter 25 be included in a reader’s consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

१८९. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 25?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

१९०. What should be done if Chapter 25 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.

१९१. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 25?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

११३. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 25?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

११३. What kind of question should Chapter 25 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) How does the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?

११४. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 23 — Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 25 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 25 — Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 25 — Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh

११५. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 25, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

११६. Which claim about Chapter 25 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Every person in the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) The Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.

११७. If Chapter 25 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

११८. If Chapter 25 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

११९. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 25?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

୧୦୦୦. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 25?

- (A) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (B) How does the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) What is the price of the book?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

୧୦୦୧. Which reading of Chapter 25 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

୧୦୦୨. If Chapter 25 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (C) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

୧୦୦୩. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 25 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) the cover image alone

୧୦୦୪. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 25?

- (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (B) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (C) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

୧୦୦୫. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 25?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (D) The Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

୧୦୦୬. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 25?

- (A) Chapter 25: Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (B) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

୧୦୦୭. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 25 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (D) book price and printer name

१००८. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 25?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

१००९. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 25?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 26

१०१०. Which scope best identifies Chapter 26 of Volume V?

- (A) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh: Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmpati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note
- (B) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara): Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold
- (C) Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh: Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold
- (D) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close

१०११. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 26?

- (A) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus
- (B) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti
- (C) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (D) Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh

१०१२. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 26?

- (A) Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register
- (B) Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (C) Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold
- (D) Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority

१०१३. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 26 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

१०१४. Which approach would most distort Chapter 26?

- (A) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

१०१५. In Chapter 26, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

१०१६. If Chapter 26 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.

१०१७. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 26?

- (A) the modern surname without branch details
- (B) the publisher's address
- (C) the printed page number alone
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

१०१८. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 26 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Ram
- (B) Phoolsara-
- (C) Sakuri
- (D) Banaili

१०१९. What does the word "Threshold" in the Chapter 26 heading signal?

- (A) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.
- (B) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.
- (C) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (D) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.

१०२०. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 26 be understood?

- (A) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (B) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (C) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.

१०२१. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 26?

- (A) Chapter 26 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (B) Chapter 26 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 26 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 26 should be read as a modern address list only.

१०२२. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 26?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only the surname
- (C) only the modern district name
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

१०२३. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 26?

- (A) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.

१०२४. Why should Chapter 26 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (C) Because it contains only publication details.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

१०२५. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 26?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) the chapter number alone

१०२६. What should be done if Chapter 26 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

१०२७. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 26?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.

१०२८. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 26?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

१०२९. What kind of question should Chapter 26 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

१०३०. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 26 — Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus
- (B) Chapter 26 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 26 — Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 6 — Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh

१०३१. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 26, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.

१०३२. Which claim about Chapter 26 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) The Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.

१०३३. If Chapter 26 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

१०३४. If Chapter 26 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

१०३५. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 26?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

१०३६. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 26?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) How does the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

१०३७. Which reading of Chapter 26 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

१०३८. If Chapter 26 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (C) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

१०३९. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 26 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references

१०४०. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 26?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (D) Assume every repeated name is the same person.

१०४१. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 26?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (D) The Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.

१०४२. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 26?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Chapter 26: Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.

१०४३. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 26 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) font size and page margins

१०४४. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 26?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

१०४५. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 26?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 27

१०४६. Which scope best identifies Chapter 27 of Volume V?

- (A) Ekharā Sangram Gramaramabh: Dom Tekari, Chaturvedadhyarya Kamdev, Yajnik Parashuram, Shridhar, Balbhadra, Shrirang, Santosh, Ratneshwar, Ruchikar, Harinath, Gangeshwar, Theghanand, Ramanand, Vasudev, Umapati, Abhiram, Nena, Panchanand, and Mahinarayan Decoding the Panji of Mithila - Volume V | 267
- (B) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh: Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekharā Threshold
- (C) Ekharā Sangram Sirsia Gramaramabh: Bhorilal Jha, Choa Lal, Sona Lal, Achmit Lal, Ajwalal, Bhupal Lal, Achkalal, Banmali, Shivanand, Bhavani Kant, Madhurapati, Lalbihari, Mahopadhyaya Shrinath, Vachaspati, Chandeshwar, and the Closing Register
- (D) Kanhouli Parwaha: Ruchikar, Anandkar, Mitrakar, Jasai, Rajiv, Hariram, Vyakaran Halayudh, Baburam, Nityanand, Kalanand, Shardanand, Ramanand, Kripinand, Vibhuti, and the Ekharā-Sangram Threshold

१०४७. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 27?

- (A) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi
- (B) Badgam Darhiara Asura
- (C) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)
- (D) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh

१०४८. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 27?

- (A) Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi
- (B) Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekharā Threshold
- (C) Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold
- (D) Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra

१०४९. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 27 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

१०५०. Which approach would most distort Chapter 27?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

१०५१. In Chapter 27, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.

१०५२. If Chapter 27 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

१०५३. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 27?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the publisher's address

१०५४. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 27 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Yajnik
- (B) Bhanupunur
- (C) Darhiara
- (D) Rangai

१०५५. What does the word "Threshold" in the Chapter 27 heading signal?

- (A) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.
- (B) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (D) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.

१०५६. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 27 be understood?

- (A) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (B) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (C) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.

१०५७. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 27?

- (A) Chapter 27 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 27 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 27 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 27 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

१०५८. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 27?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) only the modern district name

१०५९. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 27?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

१०६०. Why should Chapter 27 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it contains only publication details.
- (B) Because its Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (C) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

१०६१. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 27?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) the chapter number alone
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

१०६२. What should be done if Chapter 27 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.

१०६३. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 27?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.

१०६४. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 27?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

१०६५. What kind of question should Chapter 27 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (B) How does the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

१०६६. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 14 — Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 27 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 27 — Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada
- (D) Chapter 27 — Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh

१०६७. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 27, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

१०६८. Which claim about Chapter 27 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) The Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.

१०६९. If Chapter 27 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

१०७०. If Chapter 27 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

१०७१. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 27?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

१०७२. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 27?

- (A) How does the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) What is the price of the book?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

१०७३. Which reading of Chapter 27 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.

१०७४. If Chapter 27 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (B) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

१०७५. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 27 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) the ISBN alone
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

१०७६. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 27?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

१०७७. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 27?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.

१०७८. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 27?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Chapter 27: Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

१०७९. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 27 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

१०८०. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 27?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

१०८१. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 27?

- (A) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 28

१०८२. Which scope best identifies Chapter 28 of Volume V?

- (A) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh: Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold
- (B) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur: Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandīdatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register
- (C) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur: Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold
- (D) How to Read Volume II Panji: Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority

१०८३. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 28?

- (A) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar
- (B) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (C) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra
- (D) Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh

१०८४. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 28?

- (A) Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha
- (B) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (C) Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (D) Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold

१०८५. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 28 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

१०८६. Which approach would most distort Chapter 28?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (D) Noting titles and modern designations where present.

१०८७. In Chapter 28, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

१०८८. If Chapter 28 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (B) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (C) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (D) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.

१०८९. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 28?

- (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the publisher's address

१०९०. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 28 heading and should be kept in that chapter’s reading map?

- (A) Jahad
- (B) Singh
- (C) Ruchouli
- (D) Narayan

१०९१. What does the word “Threshold” in the Chapter 28 heading signal?

- (A) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (B) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.
- (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (D) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.

१०९२. How should “Gramaramabh” in Chapter 28 be understood?

- (A) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (C) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (D) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.

१०९३. Why are learned titles in Chapter 28 important?

- (A) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.
- (B) They are decorative and should be removed from the entry.
- (C) They replace all need to read father-names.
- (D) They prove that marriage links are absent.

१०९४. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 28?

- (A) Chapter 28 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (B) Chapter 28 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 28 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (D) Chapter 28 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

१०९५. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 28?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) only the modern district name
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

१०९६. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 28?

- (A) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

१०९७. Why should Chapter 28 be included in a reader’s consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

१०९८. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 28?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the price of the edition
- (C) the chapter number alone
- (D) the English alphabetic order of the names

१०९९. What should be done if Chapter 28 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

११००. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 28?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

११०१. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 28?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

११०२. What kind of question should Chapter 28 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) What is the publisher's city?

११०३. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 28 — Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 28 — Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (C) Chapter 6 — Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 28 — title page and copyright only

११०४. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 28, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

११०५. Which claim about Chapter 28 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.

११०६. If Chapter 28 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.

११०७. If Chapter 28 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

११०८. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 28?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

११०९. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 28?

- (A) How does the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) What is the publisher's street address?
- (C) What is the price of the book?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

१११०. Which reading of Chapter 28 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (D) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.

११११. If Chapter 28 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

१११२. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 28 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (C) the ISBN alone
- (D) the cover image alone

१११३. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 28?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

१११४. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 28?

- (A) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (B) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (C) The Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

१११५. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 28?

- (A) Chapter 28: Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (B) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (C) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

१११६. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 28 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) book price and printer name
- (C) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (D) font size and page margins

१११७. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 28?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

१११८. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 28?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 29

१११९. Which scope best identifies Chapter 29 of Volume V?

- (A) Ekharā Sangram Sirsia Gramaramabh: Bhorilal Jha, Choa Lal, Sona Lal, Achmit Lal, Ajwalal, Bhupal Lal, Achkalal, Banmali, Shivanand, Bhavani Kant, Madhurapati, Lalbihari, Mahopadhyaya Shrinath, Vachaspati, Chandeshwar, and the Closing Register
- (B) Nasira Desho Dighdi: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation
- (C) Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh: Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha
- (D) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur: Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold

११२०. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 29?

- (A) Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh
- (B) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh
- (C) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma
- (D) Kanhouli Parwaha

११११. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 29?

- (A) Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation
- (B) Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha
- (C) Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekhara Threshold
- (D) Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field

१११२. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 29 heading?

- (A) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (B) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

१११३. Which approach would most distort Chapter 29?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

१११४. In Chapter 29, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

१११५. If Chapter 29 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

१११६. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 29?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

१११७. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 29 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Singh
- (B) Rajendra
- (C) Sulhani
- (D) Scholarly

१११८. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 29 be understood?

- (A) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (C) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (D) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.

११३९. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 29?

- (A) Chapter 29 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (B) Chapter 29 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (C) Chapter 29 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 29 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

११३०. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 29?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only the surname

११३१. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 29?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

११३२. Why should Chapter 29 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (C) Because it contains only publication details.
- (D) Because its Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.

११३३. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 29?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) the price of the edition

११३४. What should be done if Chapter 29 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.

११३५. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 29?

- (A) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

११३६. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 29?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (C) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

११३७. What kind of question should Chapter 29 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) How does the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) What is the publisher's city?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

११३८. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 29 — title page and copyright only
- (B) Chapter 29 — Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia
- (C) Chapter 34 — Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 29 — Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh

११३९. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 29, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

११४०. Which claim about Chapter 29 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) The Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Every person in the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

११४१. If Chapter 29 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

११४२. If Chapter 29 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.

११४३. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 29?

- (A) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

११४४. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 29?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) How does the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?

११४५. Which reading of Chapter 29 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

११४६. If Chapter 29 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

११४७. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 29 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the cover image alone
- (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) the ISBN alone

११४८. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 29?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.

११४९. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 29?

- (A) The Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.

११५०. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 29?

- (A) Chapter 29: Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

११५१. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 29 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (D) font size and page margins

११५२. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 29?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

११५३. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 29?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 30

११५४. Which scope best identifies Chapter 30 of Volume V?

- (A) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus: marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.
- (B) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields
- (C) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh: Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmiapati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note
- (D) Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold

११५५. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 30?

- (A) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch
- (B) Birwan Batheli
- (C) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (D) How to Read Volume II Panji

११५६. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 30?

- (A) Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmiapati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note
- (B) Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold
- (C) Script, Abbreviations, Lineage Logic, and Marriage Authority
- (D) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari

११५७. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 30 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.

११५८. Which approach would most distort Chapter 30?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

११५९. In Chapter 30, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.

११६०. If Chapter 30 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.

११६१. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 30?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the printed page number alone
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references

११६२. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 30 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Tripurau
- (B) Narayan
- (C) Arjun
- (D) Harikar

११६३. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 30 be understood?

- (A) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (B) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (C) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (D) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.

११६४. Why are learned titles in Chapter 30 important?

- (A) They are decorative and should be removed from the entry.
- (B) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.
- (C) They replace all need to read father-names.
- (D) They prove that marriage links are absent.

११६५. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 30?

- (A) Chapter 30 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 30 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 30 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 30 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

११६६. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 30?

- (A) only the surname
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

११६७. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 30?

- (A) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.

११६८. Why should Chapter 30 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because its Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

११६९. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 30?

- (A) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the price of the edition
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

११७०. What should be done if Chapter 30 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.

११७१. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 30?

- (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

११७२. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 30?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (C) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (D) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.

११७३. What kind of question should Chapter 30 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) How does the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?

११७४. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 30 — Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur
- (B) Chapter 32 — Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (C) Chapter 30 — Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 30 — title page and copyright only

११७५. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 30, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.

११७६. Which claim about Chapter 30 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) Every person in the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (C) The Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

११७७. If Chapter 30 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.

११७८. If Chapter 30 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.

११७९. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 30?

- (A) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

११८०. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 30?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) How does the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (C) What is the price of the book?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

११८१. Which reading of Chapter 30 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.

११८२. If Chapter 30 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

११८३. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 30 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the cover image alone

११८४. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 30?

- (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (B) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (C) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

११८५. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 30?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.

११८६. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 30?

- (A) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (B) Chapter 30: Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

११८७. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 30 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

११८८. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 30?

- (A) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (C) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

११८९. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 30?

- (A) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (B) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 31

१११०. Which scope best identifies Chapter 31 of Volume V?

- (A) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara): Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold
- (B) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh: Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (C) Ruchouli Ekhar Gramaramabh: Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold
- (D) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close

११११. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 31?

- (A) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur
- (B) Nasira Desho Dighdi
- (C) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh
- (D) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra

१११२. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 31?

- (A) Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network
- (B) Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha
- (C) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari
- (D) Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation

१११३. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 31 heading?

- (A) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

१११४. Which approach would most distort Chapter 31?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Noting titles and modern designations where present.

१११५. In Chapter 31, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.

११९६. If Chapter 31 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (B) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (C) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

११९७. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 31?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the publisher's address
- (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

११९८. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 31 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Brijmohan
- (B) Ekharā
- (C) Nagwad
- (D) Darhiara-Dharmapur

११९९. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 31 be understood?

- (A) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (C) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (D) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.

१२००. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 31?

- (A) Chapter 31 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 31 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (C) Chapter 31 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (D) Chapter 31 should ignore all terms not in English.

१२०१. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 31?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only whether the name looks familiar
- (C) only the modern district name
- (D) only the surname

१२०२. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 31?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (C) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

१२०३. Why should Chapter 31 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because its Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because it contains only publication details.

११०४. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 31?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number

११०५. What should be done if Chapter 31 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.

११०६. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 31?

- (A) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

११०७. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 31?

- (A) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (D) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.

११०८. What kind of question should Chapter 31 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) How does the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (D) Which font was used in the PDF?

११०९. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 31 — Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 31 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 31 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (D) Chapter 30 — Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh

१११०. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 31, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.

११११. Which claim about Chapter 31 would be least reliable?

- (A) Every person in the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (B) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (C) The Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.

१२१२. If Chapter 31 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.

१२१३. If Chapter 31 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (B) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.

१२१४. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 31?

- (A) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

१२१५. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 31?

- (A) What is the publisher's street address?
- (B) What is the price of the book?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) How does the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?

१२१६. Which reading of Chapter 31 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

१२१७. If Chapter 31 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (D) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.

१२१८. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 31 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) the cover image alone

१२१९. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 31?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

१२२०. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 31?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (C) The Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

१२२१. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 31?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter 31: Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Only the last surname in the heading.

१२२२. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 31 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) book price and printer name
- (B) font size and page margins
- (C) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

१२२३. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 31?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

१२२४. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 31?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (C) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (D) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 32

१२२५. Which scope best identifies Chapter 32 of Volume V?

- (A) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation
- (B) Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh: Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhūram, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari
- (C) Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh: Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmīkar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold
- (D) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field

१२२६. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 32?

- (A) Khauāl Simbarwad Gramaramabh
- (B) Badgam Darhiara Asura
- (C) Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (D) Shandilya-Gotre Brahmpura Pu Sako(b)ra-Kobara, Masuria-Alay

१२२७. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 32?

- (A) Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhura, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari
- (B) Delhan, Kanh, Ram, Vishweshwar, Shrinath, Dharmnath, Vidyadhar, Yashodhar, Chintamani, Narhari, Dharmeshwar, Jaydev, Rupnarayan, Harikrishna, Krishnanand, Acharya Buddhinath, and the Kanhouli- Parwaha Threshold
- (C) Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation
- (D) Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame

१२२८. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 32 heading?

- (A) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

१२२९. Which approach would most distort Chapter 32?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (C) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (D) Noting titles and modern designations where present.

१२३०. In Chapter 32, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (C) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

१२३१. If Chapter 32 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (D) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.

१२३२. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 32?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (C) the publisher's address
- (D) the modern surname without branch details

१२३३. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 32 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Babhola
- (B) Domai
- (C) Jayaditya
- (D) Asi

१२३४. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 32 be understood?

- (A) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (C) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (D) As a modern municipal boundary.

१२३५. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 32?

- (A) Chapter 32 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 32 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 32 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (D) Chapter 32 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.

१२३६. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 32?

- (A) only the modern district name
- (B) only the surname
- (C) only whether the name looks familiar
- (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers

१२३७. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 32?

- (A) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (B) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

१२३८. Why should Chapter 32 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it contains only publication details.
- (B) Because its Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (C) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

१२३९. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 32?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the chapter number alone
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) the price of the edition

१२४०. What should be done if Chapter 32 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (B) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (C) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (D) Delete the line from the chapter.

१२४१. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 32?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.

१२४२. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 32?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.

१२४३. What kind of question should Chapter 32 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (B) How does the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (C) What is the publisher's city?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

१२४४. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 32 — Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 32 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 30 — Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 32 — Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur

१२४५. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 32, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (D) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.

१२४६. Which claim about Chapter 32 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) The Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (D) Every person in the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.

१२४७. If Chapter 32 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (B) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

१२४८. If Chapter 32 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (B) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

१२४९. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 32?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (D) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.

१२५०. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 32?

- (A) How does the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) What is the price of the book?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) Which font appears in the PDF?

१२५१. Which reading of Chapter 32 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (C) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (D) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.

१२५२. If Chapter 32 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (C) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (D) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.

१२५३. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 32 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references

१२५४. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 32?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (C) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.
- (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.

१२५५. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 32?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (C) The Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

१२५६. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 32?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 32: Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

१२५७. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 32 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) book price and printer name
- (C) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (D) font size and page margins

१२५८. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 32?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (C) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

१२५९. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 32?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 33

१२६०. Which scope best identifies Chapter 33 of Volume V?

- (A) The Opening Line: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame
- (B) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus: marriage architecture, village geography, scholarly and professional titles, editorial principles, glossary, principal name index, place index, and chapter-to-branch reading tables. The apparatus does not add new unsupported genealogy. It consolidates what the preceding chapters already decode and provides a reader's map for using the book as a practical reference.
- (C) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh: Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi
- (D) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close

१२६१. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 33?

- (A) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh
- (B) Cross-Analysis, Reference Apparatus, and Consolidated Reading Tables This final chapter completes the volume by giving the reader the tools needed to move back and forth across the source-derived chapters. The first thirty-nine chapters decode the available Panji text block by block. This chapter gathers the interpretive apparatus
- (C) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh
- (D) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara

१२६२. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 33?

- (A) Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close
- (B) Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation
- (C) Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold
- (D) Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold

१२६३. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 33 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It opens a formal village opening, closing register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

१२६४. Which approach would most distort Chapter 33?

- (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (D) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.

१२६५. In Chapter 33, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (B) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (D) The heading replaces all need for decoding.

१२६६. If Chapter 33 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.

१२६७. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 33?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the publisher's address

१२६८. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 33 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Gangora
- (B) Kanchinath
- (C) Pothia
- (D) Ratnakar

१२६९. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 33 be understood?

- (A) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (B) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (C) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (D) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.

१२७०. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 33?

- (A) Chapter 33 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 33 should be read as a modern address list only.
- (C) Chapter 33 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 33 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.

१२७१. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 33?

- (A) only whether the name looks familiar
- (B) only the surname
- (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (D) only the modern district name

१२७२. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 33?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (D) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.

१२७३. Why should Chapter 33 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because its Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

१२७४. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 33?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) the chapter number alone
- (D) the price of the edition

१२७५. What should be done if Chapter 33 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (C) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (D) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.

१२७६. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 33?

- (A) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

१२७७. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 33?

- (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (B) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (C) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

१२७८. What kind of question should Chapter 33 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) How does the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (B) What is the publisher's city?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

१२७९. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 38 — Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 33 — Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch
- (C) Chapter 33 — Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh
- (D) Chapter 33 — title page and copyright only

१२८०. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 33, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.
- (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (C) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (D) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.

१२८१. Which claim about Chapter 33 would be least reliable?

- (A) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) The Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Every person in the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.

१२८२. If Chapter 33 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As a reason to discard village and title clues.
- (D) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.

१२८३. If Chapter 33 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.

१२८४. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 33?

- (A) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

१२८५. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 33?

- (A) How does the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) What is the publisher's street address?
- (C) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (D) What is the price of the book?

१२८६. Which reading of Chapter 33 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (B) One that changes all villages into modern districts.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.

१२८७. If Chapter 33 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

१२८८. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 33 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the ISBN alone
- (B) the cover image alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the order of English vowels in the title

१२८९. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 33?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

१२९०. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 33?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (C) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

१२९१. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 33?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 33: Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

१२९२. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 33 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) font size and page margins
- (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) whether the English title is shorter or longer

१२९३. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 33?

- (A) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.

१२९४. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 33?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (C) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 34

१२९५. Which scope best identifies Chapter 34 of Volume V?

- (A) Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh: Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold
- (B) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh: Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold
- (C) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields
- (D) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation

१२९६. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 34?

- (A) Kanhouli Parwaha
- (B) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh
- (C) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh
- (D) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh

१२९७. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 34?

- (A) Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold
- (B) Ruchikar, Anandkar, Mitrakar, Jasai, Rajiv, Hariram, Vyakaran Halayudh, Baburam, Nityanand, Kalanand, Shardanand, Ramanand, Kripanand, Vibhuti, and the Ekharā-Sangram Threshold
- (C) Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields
- (D) Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold

१२९८. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 34 heading?

- (A) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.
- (B) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (C) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (D) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.

१२९९. Which approach would most distort Chapter 34?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Noting titles and modern designations where present.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.

१३००. In Chapter 34, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Names in headings are always literary examples only.
- (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.

१३०१. If Chapter 34 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (B) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.
- (D) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.

१३०२. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 34?

- (A) the publisher's address
- (B) the modern surname without branch details
- (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (D) the printed page number alone

१३०३. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 34 heading and should be kept in that chapter's reading map?

- (A) Rai
- (B) Singholi
- (C) Sodarpur
- (D) Badhiyam

१३०४. What does the word "Threshold" in the Chapter 34 heading signal?

- (A) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.
- (B) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (D) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.

१३०५. How should "Gramaramabh" in Chapter 34 be understood?

- (A) As a modern municipal boundary.
- (B) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (C) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.

१३०६. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 34?

- (A) Chapter 34 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (B) Chapter 34 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (C) Chapter 34 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 34 should be read as a modern address list only.

१३०७. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 34?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only the modern district name
- (C) only the surname
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

१३०८. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 34?

- (A) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.

१३०९. Why should Chapter 34 be included in a reader's consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because its Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (B) Because it contains only publication details.
- (C) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.
- (D) Because it merely repeats the title page.

१३१०. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 34?

- (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (B) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (C) the chapter number alone
- (D) the price of the edition

१३११. What should be done if Chapter 34 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (B) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.
- (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (D) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.

१३१२. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 34?

- (A) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (B) They are modern postal addresses only.
- (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (D) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.

१३१३. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 34?

- (A) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.

१३१४. What kind of question should Chapter 34 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (C) How does the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?
- (D) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?

१३१५. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 34 — Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 34 — title page and copyright only
- (C) Chapter 34 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara
- (D) Chapter 19 — Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh

१३१६. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 34, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (B) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

१३१७. Which claim about Chapter 34 would be least reliable?

- (A) Every person in the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.
- (B) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (C) The Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (D) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.

१३१८. If Chapter 34 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (C) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

१३१९. If Chapter 34 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (C) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

१३२०. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 34?

- (A) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (B) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.
- (C) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.

१३२१. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 34?

- (A) How does the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) What is the price of the book?
- (D) What is the publisher's street address?

१३२२. Which reading of Chapter 34 best follows the "compressed map" idea?

- (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (B) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (C) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

१३२३. If Chapter 34 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.
- (B) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (C) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (D) The older titles make modern markers impossible.

१३२४. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 34 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the order of English vowels in the title
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references
- (D) the cover image alone

१३२५. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 34?

- (A) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

१३२६. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 34?

- (A) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.
- (B) The Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (C) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (D) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.

१३२७. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 34?

- (A) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (B) Only whether the chapter has a long title.
- (C) Chapter 34: Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (D) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.

१३२८. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 34 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) font size and page margins
- (D) book price and printer name

१३२९. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 34?

- (A) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (B) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.
- (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (D) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.

१३३०. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 34?

- (A) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.
- (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.

05. Chapter-by-Chapter Genealogical Clusters: Chapter 35

१३३१. Which scope best identifies Chapter 35 of Volume V?

- (A) Badgam Darhiara Asura: Ravikar, Bhakta Kavi Dhanapati, Govardhan, Shulpani, Kalidatt, Durgadatt, Manna Lal, Pranmohan, and the Chopra Bakhari-Tetrihar Sodarpur Continuation
- (B) Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh: Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold
- (C) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh: Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra
- (D) Nasira Desho Dighdi: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation

१३३२. Which principal cluster belongs to Chapter 35?

- (A) Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh
- (B) Ruchouli Ekhara Gramaramabh
- (C) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)
- (D) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh

१३३३. Which name/continuation group belongs with Chapter 35?

- (A) Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold
- (B) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold
- (C) Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field
- (D) Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network

१३३४. What is the safest reading of the Chapter 35 heading?

- (A) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.
- (B) It authorizes filling damaged source names from memory.
- (C) It gives a complete modern address for every person in the chapter.
- (D) It proves that the chapter contains no marriage links.

१३३५. Which approach would most distort Chapter 35?

- (A) Preserving the heading and then checking kinship formulae.
- (B) Marking uncertain or damaged source material cautiously.
- (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.
- (D) Noting titles and modern designations where present.

१३३६. In Chapter 35, why should names in the heading not be treated as isolated individuals?

- (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.
- (B) Names in Panji have no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The heading replaces all need for decoding.
- (D) Names in headings are always literary examples only.

१३३७. If Chapter 35 contains a transition or continuation, what should the reader do first?

- (A) Treat the transition as proof that women's entries are irrelevant.
- (B) Ignore the transition because a new chapter always breaks all links.
- (C) Convert the transition into a modern district boundary.
- (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.

१३३८. Which detail type is most likely to be decisive in decoding Chapter 35?

- (A) the printed page number alone
- (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references
- (C) the modern surname without branch details
- (D) the publisher's address

१३३९. Which term or name appears in the Chapter 35 heading and should be kept in that chapter’s reading map?

- (A) Settlements
- (B) Rahua-Balua
- (C) Shrirang
- (D) Devhar

१३४०. What does the word “Threshold” in the Chapter 35 heading signal?

- (A) The genealogy has no continuation beyond the first name.
- (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.
- (C) The chapter is unrelated to Panji cross-reference logic.
- (D) All damaged text can be reconstructed without evidence.

१३४१. How should “Gramaramabh” in Chapter 35 be understood?

- (A) As an instruction to ignore marriage links.
- (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.
- (C) As a guarantee that no other village can appear.
- (D) As a modern municipal boundary.

१३४२. Which summary would best preserve the integrity of Chapter 35?

- (A) Chapter 35 should ignore all terms not in English.
- (B) Chapter 35 should be reduced to the first name in the heading.
- (C) Chapter 35 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.
- (D) Chapter 35 should be read as a modern address list only.

१३४३. Which item should be checked before claiming a connection in Chapter 35?

- (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers
- (B) only the surname
- (C) only the modern district name
- (D) only whether the name looks familiar

१३४४. Which reconstruction would be weakest for Chapter 35?

- (A) One that records a doubtful reading as doubtful.
- (B) One that preserves wife and daughter entries.
- (C) One that distinguishes residence from mool.
- (D) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.

१३४५. Why should Chapter 35 be included in a reader’s consolidated Panji map?

- (A) Because it merely repeats the title page.
- (B) Because its Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.
- (C) Because it contains only publication details.
- (D) Because it has no relationship to the rest of the volume.

१३४६. Which clue would most help distinguish two similar names in Chapter 35?

- (A) the price of the edition
- (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number
- (C) the English alphabetic order of the names
- (D) the chapter number alone

१३४७. What should be done if Chapter 35 contains a dotted or damaged line?

- (A) Fill it with the most famous name in the branch.
- (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.
- (C) Delete the line from the chapter.
- (D) Pretend the line is certain because the chapter title is clear.

१३४८. Which statement best explains the place-names in Chapter 35?

- (A) They are decorative labels with no role in genealogy.
- (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.
- (C) They are automatically the birthplace of every person named.
- (D) They are modern postal addresses only.

१३४९. How should a title such as Mahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, or Judge be used if it appears in Chapter 35?

- (A) As a removable adjective unrelated to identification.
- (B) As a substitute for reading the rest of the line.
- (C) As proof that no genealogical relation is present.
- (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.

१३५०. What kind of question should Chapter 35 encourage in a careful reader?

- (A) What is the publisher's city?
- (B) Can the first surname alone prove the whole genealogy?
- (C) Which font was used in the PDF?
- (D) How does the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?

१३५१. Which chapter-to-branch pairing is correctly matched?

- (A) Chapter 35 — Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh
- (B) Chapter 35 — Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh
- (C) Chapter 35 — title page and copyright only
- (D) Chapter 34 — Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh

१३५२. Before writing a prose note on Chapter 35, what should the decoder do?

- (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.
- (B) Begin with a guessed family tree based on surname.
- (C) Treat the chapter heading as a complete sentence that needs no decoding.
- (D) Remove all Devanagari terms to make the line look modern.

१३५३. Which claim about Chapter 35 would be least reliable?

- (A) Uncertain or damaged source material should be marked.
- (B) The Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field should be checked through branch and place logic.
- (C) Female-line or marriage evidence may affect the chapter's interpretation.
- (D) Every person in the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.

१३५४. If Chapter 35 names a mool, gotra, or desh marker inside its lines, how should it be used?

- (A) As an ornamental word that can be ignored.
- (B) As proof that all marriages are automatically valid.
- (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.
- (D) As a reason to discard village and title clues.

१३५५. If Chapter 35 contains a wife-line, what should be inferred first?

- (A) The wife-line proves the entire chapter is modern.
- (B) The line should be removed because the Panji is male-only.
- (C) The wife-line is irrelevant to genealogy.
- (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.

१३५६. What is the strongest reason to preserve local spellings in Chapter 35?

- (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.
- (B) Local spellings are decorative and should be standardized silently.
- (C) Spelling variants make mool and gotra unnecessary.
- (D) Every spelling variant proves a separate person.

१३५७. Which question best tests understanding of Chapter 35?

- (A) What is the price of the book?
- (B) Which font appears in the PDF?
- (C) What is the publisher's street address?
- (D) How does the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?

१३५८. Which reading of Chapter 35 best follows the “compressed map” idea?

- (A) One that keeps only the first name and removes the rest.
- (B) One that treats titles as punctuation marks.
- (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.
- (D) One that changes all villages into modern districts.

१३५९. If Chapter 35 uses both older titles and modern professions, what is the proper inference?

- (A) The modern professions cancel the older genealogy.
- (B) The chapter has no relation to marriage authority.
- (C) The older titles make modern markers impossible.
- (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.

१३६०. Which evidence would most help place Chapter 35 inside the larger Volume V map?

- (A) the cover image alone
- (B) the ISBN alone
- (C) the order of English vowels in the title
- (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references

१३६१. How should a reader treat a repeated name within Chapter 35?

- (A) Delete the later occurrence as repetition.
- (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.
- (C) Assume every repeated name is the same person.
- (D) Use only the English spelling to decide identity.

१३६२. Which statement is most consistent with the treatment of Chapter 35?

- (A) The heading should be translated but not interpreted.
- (B) The Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.
- (C) The heading proves that all cross-references are irrelevant.
- (D) The heading alone is sufficient to rebuild all marriages.

१३६३. Which note would be most useful in a chapter-to-branch table for Chapter 35?

- (A) Chapter number only; no branch or place information is needed.
- (B) Chapter 35: Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.
- (C) Only the last surname in the heading.
- (D) Only whether the chapter has a long title.

१३६४. If a reader wants to compare Chapter 35 with another chapter, what should be compared first?

- (A) font size and page margins
- (B) whether the English title is shorter or longer
- (C) book price and printer name
- (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language

१३६५. Which answer best expresses the social value of Chapter 35?

- (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.
- (B) It is valuable only as a decorative heading.
- (C) It can be replaced by a one-word surname index.
- (D) It is unrelated to Maithil social history.

१३६६. What would be a careful explanation of an uncertain relation inside Chapter 35?

- (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.
- (B) Remove the uncertain part from the record.
- (C) Declare the relation settled because the chapter title is known.
- (D) Choose the most famous person in the cluster as the missing link.

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय २ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (A) It is a guide for reading and reconstructing Volume II Panji, not a replacement for the original register. — The copyright/source note defines the volume as a reading, decoding, and explanatory reconstruction of Volume II Panji.

२. (A) Because those source markers are central to interpreting genealogy, marriage memory, settlement, and branch identity. — The source note says these markers are preserved when central to interpretation.

३. (D) Inventing missing names in order to make the line look complete. — Volume V explains only what can be safely read and does not invent missing names.

४. (C) To help readers read the register as genealogy, marriage memory, settlement history, and scholarly-social archive. — The source note defines the volume as a guide to genealogy, marriage memory, settlement history, and scholarly-social archive.

५. (C) It frames Panji as long-duration social-genealogical mapping rather than a single-generation pedigree. — Volume V treats Panji as a layered mapping of descent, marriage, mool, gotra, village, and migration across a long span.

६. (B) Uncertainty is preserved and explained instead of being hidden or forced into false certainty. — The source note and reading method repeatedly warn against overconfident reconstruction.

७. (C) Devanagari names and technical signs remain visible because they carry genealogical function. — The principle “preserve source markers” protects the Panji from false simplification.

८. (B) translate all source names into modern English surnames — The opposite of “preserve source markers” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.

- १. (D) what the register says is kept distinct from the prose reconstruction drawn from it.** — The principle “separate source from interpretation” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- १०. (C) treat every interpretation as if it were a direct source line** — The opposite of “separate source from interpretation” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- ११. (D) dotted, damaged, variant, or doubtful passages are kept cautious.** — The principle “mark uncertainty” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- १२. (C) turn every damaged passage into a neat family tree** — The opposite of “mark uncertainty” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- १३. (A) a person is read through father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, and branch.** — The principle “read relation, not isolated names” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- १४. (A) identify a person by surname alone** — The opposite of “read relation, not isolated names” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- १५. (C) a branch may begin in one section, pause, and resume through sheshansh, purvaparichay, or dekhu references.** — The principle “retain branch continuity” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- १६. (B) treat each uploaded source segment as an isolated book** — The opposite of “retain branch continuity” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- १७. (A) a compressed line may require several sentences of genealogical explanation.** — The principle “expand rather than merely translate” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- १८. (A) make a word-for-word English replacement and stop there** — The opposite of “expand rather than merely translate” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- १९. (B) when the source resumes an earlier account, the decoder must say so instead of pretending the full line is present.** — The principle “avoid false completeness” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- २०. (A) present a supplement as the complete original genealogy** — The opposite of “avoid false completeness” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- २१. (A) learned and modern titles help identify status, authority, profession, and branch reputation.** — The principle “read titles as evidence” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- २२. (D) remove titles as ornamental noise** — The opposite of “read titles as evidence” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- २३. (C) wives, mothers, daughters, and female descendants are central to marriage regulation and branch identity.** — The principle “track women’s entries” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- २४. (D) drop female lines because the surface is male-heavy** — The opposite of “track women’s entries” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- २५. (C) a place may be mool, residence, wife’s village, migration site, or branch label.** — The principle “use place cautiously” protects the Panji from false simplification.
- २६. (C) translate every place-name as birthplace** — The opposite of “use place cautiously” is a distortion of the record rather than a decoding of it.
- २७. (B) Because without method the Panji looks like an endless list, while with method it becomes a social atlas of Mithila.** — The opening chapter explicitly says method is necessary before the register can be decoded.
- २८. (C) One line may combine generations, gender shifts, marriage alliances, villages, mools, gotras, titles, and doubtful readings.** — Compression is the documentary economy of the Panji.

- ३९. (D) It preserves lineage memory so society can judge proper, doubtful, or forbidden marriages.** — Panji social memory supports marriage authority and social continuity.
- ३०. (D) descent-line and spatial-relational arrangement** — The Panji combines genealogy with a relational map of mool, gotra, village, marriage field, and migration.
- ३१. (D) Because the same compact line may contain several different kinds of evidence.** — The first chapter gives these questions as the key to decoding.
- ३२. (D) Identify the ancestor, sons, daughters, wives, villages, mools, titles, and branch status layer by layer.** — Volume V teaches layered reading of clusters.
- ३३. (A) It records both vertical descent and horizontal alliances through marriage and village links.** — The Panji records descent and alliance together.
- ३४. (C) turning a networked entry into one straight father-to-son line** — Volume V repeatedly warns against flattening networks into single lines.
- ३५. (D) inventing certainty where the source gives only a hint or damaged reading** — Responsible decoding avoids false certainty.
- ३६. (D) Read every name in relation to descent, marriage, learning, migration, mool, gotra, village, and memory.** — The promise of the volume is to unfold the Panji as a map of descent, marriage, learning, migration, and memory.
- ३७. (A) The name must be anchored before any relation is inferred.** — The name must be anchored before any relation is inferred.
- ३८. (D) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.** — Skipping any of the six questions weakens the reconstruction.
- ३९. (B) Kinship direction controls the shape of the line.** — Kinship direction controls the shape of the line.
- ४०. (D) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.** — Skipping any of the six questions weakens the reconstruction.
- ४१. (C) Identity in Panji depends on multiple markers, not the name alone.** — Identity in Panji depends on multiple markers, not the name alone.
- ४२. (C) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.** — Skipping any of the six questions weakens the reconstruction.
- ४३. (A) The same line may perform more than one documentary function.** — The same line may perform more than one documentary function.
- ४४. (B) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.** — Skipping any of the six questions weakens the reconstruction.
- ४५. (A) Branch continuity prevents treating a supplement as a closed genealogy.** — Branch continuity prevents treating a supplement as a closed genealogy.
- ४६. (A) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.** — Skipping any of the six questions weakens the reconstruction.
- ४७. (B) Uncertainty and references must be marked before prose reconstruction.** — Uncertainty and references must be marked before prose reconstruction.
- ४८. (B) The reader may assign the wrong relation, branch, or certainty to the person being decoded.** — Skipping any of the six questions weakens the reconstruction.
- ४९. (D) son / son-of relation** — It anchors a male descent link but must still be read in formula context.

- ५०. (B) Treat it as a descent marker and check the preceding and following names.** — It anchors a male descent link but must still be read in formula context.
- ५१. (C) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading सुत can change the structure of the record.
- ५२. (B) sons, children, or sometimes daughter-line depending on context** — Volume V warns that सुता frequently introduces sons or descendants in these records.
- ५३. (D) Do not mechanically translate it as daughter; decide from names, gender clues, wife references, and surrounding formula.** — Volume V warns that सुता frequently introduces sons or descendants in these records.
- ५४. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading सुता can change the structure of the record.
- ५५. (D) two sons or dual male descendants** — The dual form can identify a pair that should not be separated too quickly.
- ५६. (C) Read it as a dual/paired descent clue and preserve the two-person grouping.** — The dual form can identify a pair that should not be separated too quickly.
- ५७. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading सुतौ can change the structure of the record.
- ५८. (D) and daughters/children or additional issue depending on context** — This form often introduces additional children and may involve daughter-links.
- ५९. (D) Use gender markers and marriage details before deciding the exact meaning.** — This form often introduces additional children and may involve daughter-links.
- ६०. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading सुताच / सुताश्च can change the structure of the record.
- ६१. (A) wife** — A wife-line can connect one house, village, or mool to another.
- ६२. (B) Treat it as a marriage-connection marker, not a decorative relationship word.** — A wife-line can connect one house, village, or mool to another.
- ६३. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading पत्नी can change the structure of the record.
- ६४. (D) first wife or first marriage connection** — आद्या often organizes a first marriage entry before अपरा entries.
- ६५. (B) Read it as the first layer in a multiple-marriage or multiple-connection architecture.** — आद्या often organizes a first marriage entry before अपरा entries.
- ६६. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading आद्या can change the structure of the record.
- ६७. (D) another, later, second, collateral, or additional line** — अपरा warns that the record has not ended with the first relation.
- ६८. (D) Pause the first line and look for a second wife, branch, daughter-marriage, or related connection.** — अपरा warns that the record has not ended with the first relation.
- ६९. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading अपरा can change the structure of the record.
- ७०. (A) popular name, alias, practical identifier, or local form** — प्र० distinguishes similar names and should not be expanded mechanically.

- ७१. (C) Usually render cautiously as “also known as” unless the line supports a more exact expansion.** — प्र० distinguishes similar names and should not be expanded mechanically.
- ७२. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading प्र० can change the structure of the record.
- ७३. (A) महामहोपाध्याय** — The abbreviation identifies learned authority, not a mere ornamental title.
- ७४. (B) Treat it as a high scholarly title with social and marriage significance.** — The abbreviation identifies learned authority, not a mere ornamental title.
- ७५. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading म०म०उ० can change the structure of the record.
- ७६. (A) relational closure or completed genealogical connection** — The text says forcing one English word for दौ may distort the lineage.
- ७७. (D) Preserve it as a functional marker and explain whether the context suggests marriage, descent, or cross-house link.** — The text says forcing one English word for दौ may distort the lineage.
- ७८. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading दौ can change the structure of the record.
- ७९. (D) secondary or additional relational closure** — The marker often accompanies another branch, village, or alliance.
- ८०. (B) Read it as an additional completed link unless the local context indicates otherwise.** — The marker often accompanies another branch, village, or alliance.
- ८१. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading दु दौ can change the structure of the record.
- ८२. (A) no recorded issue, no continuation, absence, or uncertain continuation** — Volume V gives a cautious rule for नी०.
- ८३. (B) Do not convert it into biological childlessness unless the record clearly supports that reading.** — Volume V gives a cautious rule for नी०.
- ८४. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading नी० can change the structure of the record.
- ८५. (D) in the regional field / desh context** — देशे helps organize layered Panji geography.
- ८६. (B) Use it to identify territorial or settlement field, not necessarily birthplace.** — देशे helps organize layered Panji geography.
- ८७. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading देशे can change the structure of the record.
- ८८. (C) resident or settled in** — वासी may show later settlement rather than root origin.
- ८९. (C) Distinguish residence from mool, wife’s village, or origin.** — वासी may show later settlement rather than root origin.
- ९०. (A) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading वासी can change the structure of the record.
- ९१. (B) mool, Maithil social-genealogical root** — Mool is not merely a present village address.
- ९२. (A) Treat it as a root category central to marriage regulation.** — Mool is not merely a present village address.
- ९३. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading मूलमू can change the structure of the record.
- ९४. (A) gotra, sacred lineage affiliation** — Gotra frames ritual lineage and marriage rules.

- १५. (D) Treat it as a larger ritual descent category associated with a Vedic rishi.** — Gotra frames ritual lineage and marriage rules.
- १६. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading गोत्र can change the structure of the record.
- १७. (A) ancestral rishi grouping invoked in ritual identity** — Pravar is part of the regulated social order.
- १८. (B) Use it with gotra and mool to understand ritual and marriage identity.** — Pravar is part of the regulated social order.
- १९. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading प्रवर can change the structure of the record.
- १००. (B) beginning of a village or village-root section** — ग्रामारम्भ marks a block but Panji relation may soon move elsewhere.
- १०१. (D) Read it as a formal opening of a new block, not a guarantee that all later names stay in one village.** — ग्रामारम्भ marks a block but Panji relation may soon move elsewhere.
- १०२. (B) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading ग्रामारम्भ can change the structure of the record.
- १०३. (A) cross-reference to earlier introduction or related section** — Cross-references protect against false completeness.
- १०४. (B) Do not pretend the full genealogy is present in that line; mark it as a resumption or supplement.** — Cross-references protect against false completeness.
- १०५. (C) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading पूर्वपरिचय / देखू can change the structure of the record.
- १०६. (C) remaining portion or continuation** — Branch continuity can resume through शेषांश.
- १०७. (A) Use it to connect the present block with a prior branch rather than isolate it.** — Branch continuity can resume through शेषांश.
- १०८. (D) The relation, branch, marriage link, or certainty level of the entry may be distorted.** — Misreading शेषांश can change the structure of the record.
- १०९. (A) सुत, सुता, सुतौ, सुताच / सुताश्च, पुत्र / पुत्रा / पुत्री** — They decide descent direction and whether a line moves through sons, daughters, or children.
- ११०. (D) They decide descent direction and whether a line moves through sons, daughters, or children.** — They decide descent direction and whether a line moves through sons, daughters, or children.
- १११. (C) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — kinship markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- ११२. (A) पत्नी, आद्या, अपरा** — They show wife-lines, first and additional marriages, and affinal branches.
- ११३. (B) They show wife-lines, first and additional marriages, and affinal branches.** — They show wife-lines, first and additional marriages, and affinal branches.
- ११४. (B) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — marriage markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- ११५. (C) म०म०उ०, महामहोपाध्याय, वैयाकरण, ज्योतिषी / ज्योतिर्विद, आचार्य** — They preserve learned status and help distinguish persons.
- ११६. (D) They preserve learned status and help distinguish persons.** — They preserve learned status and help distinguish persons.

- ११७. (C) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — title markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- ११८. (B) देशे, वासी, ग्रामारम्भ, सँ/सँ** — They locate identity through region, residence, village opening, and relational connection.
- ११९. (C) They locate identity through region, residence, village opening, and relational connection.** — They locate identity through region, residence, village opening, and relational connection.
- १२०. (A) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — place markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- १२१. (B) दौ, दु दौ, नी०** — They require caution because they may mark completed links, secondary links, or no recorded continuation.
- १२२. (D) They require caution because they may mark completed links, secondary links, or no recorded continuation.** — They require caution because they may mark completed links, secondary links, or no recorded continuation.
- १२३. (A) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — line-completion markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- १२४. (C) पूर्वपरिचय, देखू, शेपांश** — They connect the current line to earlier or later registers and prevent false isolation.
- १२५. (D) They connect the current line to earlier or later registers and prevent false isolation.** — They connect the current line to earlier or later registers and prevent false isolation.
- १२६. (B) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — cross-reference markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- १२७. (B) मूलमू, गोत्र, प्रवर** — They place a person within regulated Maithil social and ritual lineage.
- १२८. (C) They place a person within regulated Maithil social and ritual lineage.** — They place a person within regulated Maithil social and ritual lineage.
- १२९. (D) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — identity markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- १३०. (C) dotted gaps, variant spellings, damaged words** — They require preservation, cautious explanation, and no invented names.
- १३१. (A) They require preservation, cautious explanation, and no invented names.** — They require preservation, cautious explanation, and no invented names.
- १३२. (D) The decoded line could lose relation, identity, status, place, or uncertainty structure.** — uncertainty markers carry structural evidence in the register.
- १३३. (A) A surname does not decide mool, gotra, marriage eligibility, or branch identity.** — It must be supplemented by father, village, mool, gotra, marital links, maternal indications, titles, and branch continuity.
- १३४. (C) It must be supplemented by father, village, mool, gotra, marital links, maternal indications, titles, and branch continuity.** — It must be supplemented by father, village, mool, gotra, marital links, maternal indications, titles, and branch continuity.
- १३५. (A) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — surname alone is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १३६. (D) A village may be an origin, mool, wife's village, present residence, migration site, father-in-law's village, or branch label.** — It must be read through the formula, not automatically as birthplace.
- १३७. (B) It must be read through the formula, not automatically as birthplace.** — It must be read through the formula, not automatically as birthplace.

- १३८. (D) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — village name is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १३९. (A) A mool may travel through migration, marriage, patronage, profession, and settlement change.** — The mool is not frozen in one current residence.
- १४०. (D) The mool is not frozen in one current residence.** — The mool is not frozen in one current residence.
- १४१. (C) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — mool is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १४२. (A) Gotra is part of ritual lineage and marriage regulation.** — It must not be collapsed into surname or village.
- १४३. (B) It must not be collapsed into surname or village.** — It must not be collapsed into surname or village.
- १४४. (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — gotra is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १४५. (A) Pravar links ritual identity to ancestral rishis.** — It belongs with gotra and mool in the broader identity system.
- १४६. (D) It belongs with gotra and mool in the broader identity system.** — It belongs with gotra and mool in the broader identity system.
- १४७. (C) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — pravar is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १४८. (A) Migration changes residence but need not erase mool, gotra, or marriage memory.** — The Panji allows identity to travel without becoming rootless.
- १४९. (D) The Panji allows identity to travel without becoming rootless.** — The Panji allows identity to travel without becoming rootless.
- १५०. (D) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — migration is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १५१. (B) Women's lines are necessary for judging marriage eligibility and branch connection.** — Daughters and wives are genealogical bridges, not marginal notes.
- १५२. (B) Daughters and wives are genealogical bridges, not marginal notes.** — Daughters and wives are genealogical bridges, not marginal notes.
- १५३. (A) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — women's entries is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १५४. (A) Modern degrees and occupations show that the Panji remained a living register.** — Modern identifiers coexist with older mool, gotra, village, and marriage grammar.
- १५५. (A) Modern identifiers coexist with older mool, gotra, village, and marriage grammar.** — Modern identifiers coexist with older mool, gotra, village, and marriage grammar.
- १५६. (C) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — modern professions is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १५७. (D) Titles such as Mahamahopadhyay, Vyakaran, Jyotirvid, Pauranik, and Acharya preserve authority and reputation.** — They help distinguish people and explain social standing.
- १५८. (C) They help distinguish people and explain social standing.** — They help distinguish people and explain social standing.
- १५९. (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — learned titles is part of the Panji's full identity structure.

- १६०. (C) Cross-references prevent the reader from isolating a branch that is continued elsewhere.** — They must be recorded before any prose summary.
- १६१. (D) They must be recorded before any prose summary.** — They must be recorded before any prose summary.
- १६२. (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — cross-references is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १६३. (B) Gaps represent damaged, missing, illegible, or incomplete data.** — They must be preserved and explained rather than filled by guesswork.
- १६४. (A) They must be preserved and explained rather than filled by guesswork.** — They must be preserved and explained rather than filled by guesswork.
- १६५. (B) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — dotted gaps is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १६६. (C) Variants may reflect scribal habit, oral pronunciation, regional usage, or scanning/typing distortion.** — Standardization must not erase the source form.
- १६७. (A) Standardization must not erase the source form.** — Standardization must not erase the source form.
- १६८. (A) A marriage link, branch continuity, or identity marker could be misread.** — variant spellings is part of the Panji's full identity structure.
- १६९. (C) The Opening Line: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame** — Chapter 2 is identified in the volume by the heading: The Opening Line: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame.
- १७०. (C) The Opening Line** — The chapter heading places Chapter 2 in the The Opening Line field.
- १७१. (B) Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame** — The second half of the Chapter 2 heading names this group: Vallal Sen, Mahamahopadhyay Halayudh, and the First Genealogical Frame.
- १७२. (B) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 2 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- १७३. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- १७४. (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- १७५. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- १७६. (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- १७७. (B) The** — The is part of the Chapter 2 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- १७८. (C) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.** — Learned titles are part of the Panji's social-intellectual archive.
- १७९. (D) Chapter 2 should be read as a networked Panji block involving The Opening Line, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- १८०. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.

- १८१. (A) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १८२. (A) Because its The Opening Line field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १८३. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- १८४. (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १८५. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the The Opening Line field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १८६. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १८७. (B) How does the The Opening Line field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- १८८. (D) Chapter 2 — The Opening Line** — Chapter 2 is paired with the The Opening Line branch field.
- १८९. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १९०. (D) Every person in the The Opening Line field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १९१. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १९२. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १९३. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १९४. (A) How does the The Opening Line cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १९५. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १९६. (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १९७. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १९८. (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १९९. (C) The The Opening Line heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- २००. (D) Chapter 2: The Opening Line; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- २०१. (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.

- २०२. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the The Opening Line field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- २०३. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- २०४. (B) Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur: Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame** — Chapter 3 is identified in the volume by the heading: Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur: Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame.
- २०५. (B) Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur** — The chapter heading places Chapter 3 in the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field.
- २०६. (A) Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame** — The second half of the Chapter 3 heading names this group: Early Branch Expansion After the Halayudh Frame.
- २०७. (B) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 3 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- २०८. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- २०९. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- २१०. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- २११. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- २१२. (A) Phoolsara** — Phoolsara is part of the Chapter 3 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- २१३. (B) Chapter 3 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- २१४. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- २१५. (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- २१६. (A) Because its Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- २१७. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- २१८. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- २१९. (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- २२०. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- २२१. (C) How does the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.

- २२२. (D) Chapter 3 — Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur** — Chapter 3 is paired with the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur branch field.
- २२३. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- २२४. (D) Every person in the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- २२५. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- २२६. (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- २२७. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- २२८. (B) How does the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- २२९. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- २३०. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- २३१. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- २३२. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- २३३. (C) The Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- २३४. (C) Chapter 3: Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- २३५. (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- २३६. (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Phoolsara, Haraut, Pothia Sultanpur, Varadaha, and Majlishpur field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- २३७. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- २३८. (D) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari: Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks** — Chapter 4 is identified in the volume by the heading: Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari: Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks.
- २३९. (D) Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari** — The chapter heading places Chapter 4 in the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field.

- २४०. (B) Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks** — The second half of the Chapter 4 heading names this group: Additional Settlements, Scholarly Branches, and Marriage Networks.
- २४१. (B) It opens a marriage network or marriage field that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 4 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- २४२. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- २४३. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- २४४. (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- २४५. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- २४६. (C) Shiva** — Shiva is part of the Chapter 4 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- २४७. (D) Chapter 4 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- २४८. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- २४९. (A) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- २५०. (A) Because its Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- २५१. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- २५२. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- २५३. (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- २५४. (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- २५५. (D) How does the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- २५६. (D) Chapter 4 — Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari** — Chapter 4 is paired with the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari branch field.
- २५७. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- २५८. (D) Every person in the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- २५९. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.

- २६०. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- २६१. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- २६२. (C) How does the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- २६३. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- २६४. (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- २६५. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- २६६. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- २६७. (D) The Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- २६८. (B) Chapter 4: Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- २६९. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- २७०. (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Shiva Hariam, Sandahpur Didhoy, and Danti-Chopra Bakhari field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- २७१. (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- २७२. (B) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields** — Chapter 5 is identified in the volume by the heading: Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields.
- २७३. (C) Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada** — The chapter heading places Chapter 5 in the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field.
- २७४. (A) Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields** — The second half of the Chapter 5 heading names this group: Scholarly Branches, Modern Titles, and Expanding Marriage Fields.
- २७५. (C) It opens a learned-modern continuation, marriage network or marriage field that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 5 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- २७६. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- २७७. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.

- २७८. (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- २७९. (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- २८०. (C) Mahadev** — Mahadev is part of the Chapter 5 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- २८१. (A) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.** — The Panji can absorb modern life while retaining older genealogical grammar.
- २८२. (A) Chapter 5 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- २८३. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- २८४. (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- २८५. (C) Because its Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- २८६. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- २८७. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- २८८. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- २८९. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- २९०. (A) How does the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- २९१. (A) Chapter 5 — Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada** — Chapter 5 is paired with the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada branch field.
- २९२. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- २९३. (D) Every person in the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- २९४. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- २९५. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- २९६. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- २९७. (D) How does the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not

catalogue trivia.

३९८. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers. — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.

३९९. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity. — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.

३९०. (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.

३९१. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence. — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.

३९२. (A) The Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field. — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.

३९३. (C) Chapter 5: Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers. — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.

३९४. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.

३९५. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Mahadev Digdhi, Behat Khandwala-Parbaha, Padmapur, and Pada field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity. — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.

३९६. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty. — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.

३९७. (D) Dom Tekari Gram: Jayaditya, Pashupati, Vasudev, Dhirakant, Anantalal, Ram Sundar, and the Learned-Modern Continuation — Chapter 6 is identified in the volume by the heading: Dom Tekari Gram: Jayaditya, Pashupati, Vasudev, Dhirakant, Anantalal, Ram Sundar, and the Learned-Modern Continuation.

३९८. (A) Dom Tekari Gram — The chapter heading places Chapter 6 in the Dom Tekari Gram field.

३९९. (B) Jayaditya, Pashupati, Vasudev, Dhirakant, Anantalal, Ram Sundar, and the Learned-Modern Continuation — The second half of the Chapter 6 heading names this group: Jayaditya, Pashupati, Vasudev, Dhirakant, Anantalal, Ram Sundar, and the Learned-Modern Continuation.

३९०. (B) It opens a branch continuation, learned-modern continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic. — Chapter 6 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.

३९१. (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement. — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.

३९२. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory. — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.

३९३. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy. — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.

३९४. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references — The volume's method requires combined evidence.

३९५. (D) Dom — Dom is part of the Chapter 6 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.

३९६. (A) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing. — Continuation language protects branch history.

- ३१७. (B) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.** — The Panji can absorb modern life while retaining older genealogical grammar.
- ३१८. (D) Chapter 6 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Dom Tekari Gram, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ३१९. (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ३२०. (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ३२१. (C) Because its Dom Tekari Gram field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ३२२. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ३२३. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ३२४. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Dom Tekari Gram field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ३२५. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ३२६. (D) How does the Dom Tekari Gram field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ३२७. (B) Chapter 6 — Dom Tekari Gram** — Chapter 6 is paired with the Dom Tekari Gram branch field.
- ३२८. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ३२९. (D) Every person in the Dom Tekari Gram field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ३३०. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ३३१. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ३३२. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ३३३. (B) How does the Dom Tekari Gram cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ३३४. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ३३५. (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ३३६. (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ३३७. (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.

- ३३८. (B) The Dom Tekari Gram heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ३३९. (B) Chapter 6: Dom Tekari Gram; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ३४०. (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ३४१. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Dom Tekari Gram field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ३४२. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ३४३. (C) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field** — Chapter 7 is identified in the volume by the heading: Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field.
- ३४४. (C) Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch** — The chapter heading places Chapter 7 in the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field.
- ३४५. (C) Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field** — The second half of the Chapter 7 heading names this group: Vasudev, Durgadatt, Bhim, Manohar, Harishwar, Mohanlal, Chaturanan, and the Belauch Marriage Field.
- ३४६. (B) It opens a marriage network or marriage field that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 7 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ३४७. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ३४८. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ३४९. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ३५०. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ३५१. (D) Ghoda** — Ghoda is part of the Chapter 7 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ३५२. (D) Chapter 7 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ३५३. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ३५४. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ३५५. (A) Because its Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ३५६. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ३५७. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.

- ३५८. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ३५९. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ३६०. (C) How does the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ३६१. (D) Chapter 7 — Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch** — Chapter 7 is paired with the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch branch field.
- ३६२. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ३६३. (D) Every person in the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ३६४. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ३६५. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ३६६. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ३६७. (D) How does the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ३६८. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ३६९. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ३७०. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ३७१. (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ३७२. (D) The Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ३७३. (C) Chapter 7: Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ३७४. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ३७५. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Ghoda Ghat Ratipad Belauch field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ३७६. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ३७७. (D) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma: Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network** — Chapter 8 is identified in the volume by the

heading: Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma: Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network.

३७८. (D) Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma — The chapter heading places Chapter 8 in the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field.

३७९. (A) Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network — The second half of the Chapter 8 heading names this group: Agar, Harikar, Banaili Dyodhi, Rai Jahad Singh, Rai Brajraj Singh, Rai Pachkaudi, and the Raj-Branch Marriage Network.

३८०. (A) It opens a marriage network or marriage field, Raj-branch or elite-house network that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic. — Chapter 8 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.

३८१. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement. — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.

३८२. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory. — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.

३८३. (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy. — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.

३८४. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references — The volume's method requires combined evidence.

३८५. (D) Tilay — Tilay is part of the Chapter 8 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.

३८६. (C) Chapter 8 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations. — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.

३८७. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.

३८८. (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list. — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.

३८९. (A) Because its Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V. — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.

३९०. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.

३९१. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name. — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.

३९२. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration. — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.

३९३. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches. — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.

३९४. (B) How does the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations? — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.

३९५. (D) Chapter 8 — Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma — Chapter 8 is paired with the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma branch field.

- ३९६. (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ३९७. (D) Every person in the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ३९८. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ३९९. (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ४००. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ४०१. (D) How does the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ४०२. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ४०३. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ४०४. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ४०५. (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ४०६. (D) The Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ४०७. (A) Chapter 8: Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ४०८. (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ४०९. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Tilay Ratanpur-Rabhida-Banaili, Parwaha Asura Sakma field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ४१०. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ४११. (B) Badgam Darhiara Asura: Ravikar, Bhakta Kavi Dhanapati, Govardhan, Shulpani, Kalidatt, Durgadatt, Manna Lal, Pranmohan, and the Chopra Bakhari-Tetrihar Sodarpur Continuation** — Chapter 9 is identified in the volume by the heading: Badgam Darhiara Asura: Ravikar, Bhakta Kavi Dhanapati, Govardhan, Shulpani, Kalidatt, Durgadatt, Manna Lal, Pranmohan, and the Chopra Bakhari-Tetrihar Sodarpur Continuation.
- ४१२. (A) Badgam Darhiara Asura** — The chapter heading places Chapter 9 in the Badgam Darhiara Asura field.
- ४१३. (B) Ravikar, Bhakta Kavi Dhanapati, Govardhan, Shulpani, Kalidatt, Durgadatt, Manna Lal, Pranmohan, and the Chopra Bakhari-Tetrihar Sodarpur Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 9 heading names this group: Ravikar, Bhakta Kavi Dhanapati, Govardhan, Shulpani, Kalidatt, Durgadatt, Manna Lal, Pranmohan, and the Chopra Bakhari-Tetrihar Sodarpur Continuation.

- ४१४. (A) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 9 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ४१५. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ४१६. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ४१७. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ४१८. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ४१९. (B) Badgam** — Badgam is part of the Chapter 9 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ४२०. (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ४२१. (A) Chapter 9 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Badgam Darhiara Asura, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ४२२. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ४२३. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ४२४. (B) Because its Badgam Darhiara Asura field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ४२५. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ४२६. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ४२७. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Badgam Darhiara Asura field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ४२८. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ४२९. (D) How does the Badgam Darhiara Asura field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ४३०. (C) Chapter 9 — Badgam Darhiara Asura** — Chapter 9 is paired with the Badgam Darhiara Asura branch field.
- ४३१. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ४३२. (D) Every person in the Badgam Darhiara Asura field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ४३३. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ४३४. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.

- ४३५. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ४३६. (B) How does the Badgam Darhiara Asura cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ४३७. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ४३८. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ४३९. (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ४४०. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ४४१. (A) The Badgam Darhiara Asura heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ४४२. (D) Chapter 9: Badgam Darhiara Asura; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ४४३. (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ४४४. (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Badgam Darhiara Asura field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ४४५. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ४४६. (A) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara): Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold** — Chapter 10 is identified in the volume by the heading: Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara): Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold.
- ४४७. (C) Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)** — The chapter heading places Chapter 10 in the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field.
- ४४८. (A) Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold** — The second half of the Chapter 10 heading names this group: Dharanidhar, Padmanabh, Pathak Mohan, Harinath, Baliyas Ekma Barahkona, and the Pakhaliya Threshold.
- ४४९. (C) It opens a threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 10 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ४५०. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ४५१. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ४५२. (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ४५३. (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.

- ४५४. (D) Baliyas** — Baliyas is part of the Chapter 10 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ४५५. (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.** — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.
- ४५६. (A) Chapter 10 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara), names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ४५७. (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ४५८. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ४५९. (D) Because its Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ४६०. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ४६१. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ४६२. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ४६३. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ४६४. (D) How does the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ४६५. (C) Chapter 10 — Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara)** — Chapter 10 is paired with the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) branch field.
- ४६६. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ४६७. (D) Every person in the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ४६८. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ४६९. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ४७०. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ४७१. (C) How does the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ४७२. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ४७३. (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.

- ४७४. (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ४७५. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ४७६. (A) The Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ४७७. (C) Chapter 10: Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara); key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ४७८. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ४७९. (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Baliyas Ogahi-Dwashay, Banaili, Kobara (Kohbara) field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ४८०. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ४८१. (C) Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia: Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation** — Chapter 11 is identified in the volume by the heading: Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia: Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation.
- ४८२. (B) Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia** — The chapter heading places Chapter 11 in the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field.
- ४८३. (B) Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 11 heading names this group: Vasudev, Sitikanth, Vishwambhar, Hingu-Mangu, Balbhadra, Roshan, Babhola, and the Purnia-Sodarpur Continuation.
- ४८४. (D) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 11 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ४८५. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ४८६. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ४८७. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ४८८. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ४८९. (B) Pakhaliya** — Pakhaliya is part of the Chapter 11 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ४९०. (B) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ४९१. (C) Chapter 11 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.

- ४९२. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ४९३. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ४९४. (C) Because its Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ४९५. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ४९६. (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ४९७. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ४९८. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ४९९. (C) How does the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ५००. (D) Chapter 11 — Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia** — Chapter 11 is paired with the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia branch field.
- ५०१. (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ५०२. (B) Every person in the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ५०३. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ५०४. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ५०५. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ५०६. (D) How does the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ५०७. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ५०८. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ५०९. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ५१०. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ५११. (C) The Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.

- ५१२. (A) Chapter 11: Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ५१३. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ५१४. (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Pakhaliya Mahishi Dharmapur Desh, Kazi Purnia field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ५१५. (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ५१६. (B) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur: Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold** — Chapter 12 is identified in the volume by the heading: Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur: Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold.
- ५१७. (B) Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur** — The chapter heading places Chapter 12 in the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field.
- ५१८. (A) Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold** — The second half of the Chapter 12 heading names this group: Vachaspati, Kavi Keshari Bhim, Satyakavi Nityanand, Gangadhar, and the Katayi-Anhara Threshold.
- ५१९. (C) It opens a threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 12 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ५२०. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ५२१. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ५२२. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ५२३. (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ५२४. (D) Dharmapur** — Dharmapur is part of the Chapter 12 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ५२५. (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.** — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.
- ५२६. (D) Chapter 12 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ५२७. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ५२८. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ५२९. (D) Because its Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.

- ५३०. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ५३१. (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ५३२. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ५३३. (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ५३४. (A) How does the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ५३५. (D) Chapter 12 — Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur** — Chapter 12 is paired with the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur branch field.
- ५३६. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ५३७. (C) Every person in the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ५३८. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ५३९. (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ५४०. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ५४१. (B) How does the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ५४२. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ५४३. (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ५४४. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ५४५. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ५४६. (C) The Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ५४७. (C) Chapter 12: Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ५४८. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ५४९. (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Dharmapur Desh Baluak Dakshin Raghunathpur field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.

- ५५०. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ५५१. (C) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation** — Chapter 13 is identified in the volume by the heading: Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation.
- ५५२. (A) Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar** — The chapter heading places Chapter 13 in the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field.
- ५५३. (B) Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 13 heading names this group: Hingu- Kamal, Matinath, Hira, Chiranjeev, Ugramani, Sundarmani, Devaraj Singh, and the Hemnagar- Khandwala Continuation.
- ५५४. (A) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 13 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ५५५. (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ५५६. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ५५७. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ५५८. (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ५५९. (C) Katayi-Anhara** — Katayi-Anhara is part of the Chapter 13 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ५६०. (B) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ५६१. (C) Chapter 13 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ५६२. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ५६३. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ५६४. (D) Because its Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ५६५. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ५६६. (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ५६७. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ५६८. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.

- ५६९. (B) How does the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ५७०. (D) Chapter 13 — Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar** — Chapter 13 is paired with the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar branch field.
- ५७१. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ५७२. (B) Every person in the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ५७३. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ५७४. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ५७५. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ५७६. (B) How does the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ५७७. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ५७८. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ५७९. (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ५८०. (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ५८१. (C) The Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ५८२. (B) Chapter 13: Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ५८३. (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ५८४. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Katayi-Anhara Belepothia, Hemnagar field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ५८५. (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ५८६. (B) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation** — Chapter 14 is identified in the volume by the heading: Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation.
- ५८७. (B) Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti** — The chapter heading places Chapter 14 in the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field.

- ५८८. (D) Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 14 heading names this group: Brijmohan, Anand Mohan, Kamal Mohan, Babuji, Jagu, Gangadhar, Harijiv, and the Asura- Andhasur Continuation.
- ५८९. (B) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 14 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ५९०. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ५९१. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ५९२. (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ५९३. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume’s method requires combined evidence.
- ५९४. (B) Asura-Suptani** — Asura-Suptani is part of the Chapter 14 heading and helps locate the chapter’s field of reference.
- ५९५. (A) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ५९६. (A) Chapter 14 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ५९७. (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ५९८. (A) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ५९९. (C) Because its Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ६००. (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ६०१. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ६०२. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ६०३. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ६०४. (C) How does the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- ६०५. (D) Chapter 14 — Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti** — Chapter 14 is paired with the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti branch field.
- ६०६. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ६०७. (D) Every person in the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.

- ६०८. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ६०९. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ६१०. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ६११. (A) How does the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ६१२. (D) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ६१३. (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ६१४. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ६१५. (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ६१६. (A) The Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ६१७. (B) Chapter 14: Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ६१८. (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ६१९. (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Asura-Suptani Gangoli and Singholi Mandar Danti field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ६२०. (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ६२१. (A) Birwan Batheli: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Haladhar, Lakshminath, Rameshwar, Shulpani, and the Modern Continuation** — Chapter 15 is identified in the volume by the heading: Birwan Batheli: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Haladhar, Lakshminath, Rameshwar, Shulpani, and the Modern Continuation.
- ६२२. (B) Birwan Batheli** — The chapter heading places Chapter 15 in the Birwan Batheli field.
- ६२३. (B) Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Haladhar, Lakshminath, Rameshwar, Shulpani, and the Modern Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 15 heading names this group: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Haladhar, Lakshminath, Rameshwar, Shulpani, and the Modern Continuation.
- ६२४. (A) It opens a branch continuation, learned-modern continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 15 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ६२५. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ६२६. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.

- ६२७. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ६२८. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ६२९. (C) Birwan** — Birwan is part of the Chapter 15 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ६३०. (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ६३१. (A) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.** — The Panji can absorb modern life while retaining older genealogical grammar.
- ६३२. (D) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.** — Learned titles are part of the Panji's social-intellectual archive.
- ६३३. (A) Chapter 15 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Birwan Batheli, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ६३४. (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ६३५. (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ६३६. (C) Because its Birwan Batheli field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ६३७. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ६३८. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ६३९. (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Birwan Batheli field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ६४०. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ६४१. (C) How does the Birwan Batheli field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ६४२. (D) Chapter 15 — Birwan Batheli** — Chapter 15 is paired with the Birwan Batheli branch field.
- ६४३. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ६४४. (A) Every person in the Birwan Batheli field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ६४५. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ६४६. (C) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ६४७. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.

- ६४८. (B) How does the Birwan Batheli cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ६४९. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ६५०. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ६५१. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ६५२. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ६५३. (C) The Birwan Batheli heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ६५४. (D) Chapter 15: Birwan Batheli; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ६५५. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ६५६. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Birwan Batheli field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ६५७. (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ६५८. (D) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur: Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register** — Chapter 16 is identified in the volume by the heading: Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur: Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register.
- ६५९. (B) Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur** — The chapter heading places Chapter 16 in the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field.
- ६६०. (D) Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register** — The second half of the Chapter 16 heading names this group: Abhiram, Jay Ram, Raghunath, Santosh, Chandidatt, Pyarelal, Upendra, Narayandatt, and the Shalampur Register.
- ६६१. (C) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 16 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ६६२. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ६६३. (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ६६४. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ६६५. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ६६६. (D) Badgam** — Badgam is part of the Chapter 16 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.

- ६६७. (B) Chapter 16 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ६६८. (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ६६९. (C) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ६७०. (A) Because its Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ६७१. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ६७२. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ६७३. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ६७४. (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ६७५. (C) How does the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- ६७६. (A) Chapter 16 — Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur** — Chapter 16 is paired with the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur branch field.
- ६७७. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ६७८. (D) Every person in the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ६७९. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ६८०. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ६८१. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ६८२. (B) How does the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ६८३. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ६८४. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.

- ६८५. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ६८६. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ६८७. (A) The Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ६८८. (B) Chapter 16: Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ६८९. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ६९०. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Badgam Darhiara-Dharmapur Desh Salampur-Salampur-Salempur and Badgam Shalampur field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ६९१. (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ६९२. (A) Khauāl Simbarwad Gramaramabh: Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold** — Chapter 17 is identified in the volume by the heading: Khauāl Simbarwad Gramaramabh: Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold.
- ६९३. (B) Khauāl Simbarwad Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 17 in the Khauāl Simbarwad Gramaramabh field.
- ६९४. (C) Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold** — The second half of the Chapter 17 heading names this group: Jahanpur, Jamua-Baradbata, Chikni, Rahua-Balua, Mahamahopadhyay Prajapati, Vachaspati, Umapati, Ganapati, and the Nasira-Dighdi Threshold.
- ६९५. (C) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 17 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ६९६. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ६९७. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ६९८. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ६९९. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ७००. (A) Khauāl** — Khauāl is part of the Chapter 17 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ७०१. (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.** — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.
- ७०२. (A) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.

୭୦୩. (C) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch. — Learned titles are part of the Panji's social-intellectual archive.

୭୦୪. (A) Chapter 17 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations. — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.

୭୦୫. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.

୭୦୬. (B) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list. — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.

୭୦୭. (C) Because its Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V. — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.

୭୦୮. (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.

୭୦୯. (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name. — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.

୭୧୦. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration. — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.

୭୧୧. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches. — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.

୭୧୨. (A) How does the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations? — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.

୭୧୩. (D) Chapter 17 — Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh — Chapter 17 is paired with the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh branch field.

୭୧୪. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues. — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.

୭୧୫. (C) Every person in the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone. — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.

୭୧୬. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address. — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.

୭୧୭. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility. — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.

୭୧୮. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity. — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.

୭୧୯. (B) How does the Khauwal Simbarwad Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory? — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.

୭୨୦. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers. — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.

୭୨୧. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity. — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.

୭୨୨. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.

- ७२३. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ७२४. (B) The Khaual Simbarwad Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ७२५. (C) Chapter 17: Khaual Simbarwad Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ७२६. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ७२७. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Khaual Simbarwad Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ७२८. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ७२९. (D) Nasira Desho Dighdi: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation** — Chapter 18 is identified in the volume by the heading: Nasira Desho Dighdi: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation.
- ७३०. (B) Nasira Desho Dighdi** — The chapter heading places Chapter 18 in the Nasira Desho Dighdi field.
- ७३१. (B) Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 18 heading names this group: Bhulek, Keuntu, Bhavanand, Anand, Bhairav, Manmohan, Ramanikant, Pashupatinath, Dharmanand, and the Purnia Modern Continuation.
- ७३२. (D) It opens a branch continuation, learned-modern continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 18 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ७३३. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ७३४. (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ७३५. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ७३६. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ७३७. (A) Nasira** — Nasira is part of the Chapter 18 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ७३८. (D) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ७३९. (C) Reading modern degrees, professions, or recent settlements without breaking older mool and gotra logic.** — The Panji can absorb modern life while retaining older genealogical grammar.
- ७४०. (C) Chapter 18 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Nasira Desho Dighdi, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ७४१. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ७४२. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.

- ୭୪୩. (C) Because its Nasira Desho Dighdi field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ୭୪୪. (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ୭୪୫. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ୭୪୬. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Nasira Desho Dighdi field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ୭୪୭. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ୭୪୮. (C) How does the Nasira Desho Dighdi field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ୭୪୯. (C) Chapter 18 — Nasira Desho Dighdi** — Chapter 18 is paired with the Nasira Desho Dighdi branch field.
- ୭୫୦. (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ୭୫୧. (A) Every person in the Nasira Desho Dighdi field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ୭୫୨. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ୭୫୩. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ୭୫୪. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ୭୫୫. (B) How does the Nasira Desho Dighdi cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ୭୫୬. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ୭୫୭. (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ୭୫୮. (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ୭୫୯. (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ୭୬୦. (D) The Nasira Desho Dighdi heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ୭୬୧. (B) Chapter 18: Nasira Desho Dighdi; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ୭୬୨. (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ୭୬୩. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Nasira Desho Dighdi field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.

- ७६४. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ७६५. (A) Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar: Kanhaiya, Dwarikanath, Lakshman, Prayagdatt, Rohini, Vishnudatt, Jagatmani, and the Phoolsara- Baradbatta Continuation** — Chapter 19 is identified in the volume by the heading: Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar: Kanhaiya, Dwarikanath, Lakshman, Prayagdatt, Rohini, Vishnudatt, Jagatmani, and the Phoolsara- Baradbatta Continuation.
- ७६६. (B) Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar** — The chapter heading places Chapter 19 in the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field.
- ७६७. (C) Kanhaiya, Dwarikanath, Lakshman, Prayagdatt, Rohini, Vishnudatt, Jagatmani, and the Phoolsara- Baradbatta Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 19 heading names this group: Kanhaiya, Dwarikanath, Lakshman, Prayagdatt, Rohini, Vishnudatt, Jagatmani, and the Phoolsara- Baradbatta Continuation.
- ७६८. (D) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 19 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ७६९. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ७७०. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ७७१. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ७७२. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ७७३. (D) Rajanpura** — Rajanpura is part of the Chapter 19 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ७७४. (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ७७५. (B) Chapter 19 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ७७६. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ७७७. (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ७७८. (D) Because its Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ७७९. (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ७८०. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ७८१. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.

- ୭୮୨. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ୭୮୩. (C) How does the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ୭୮୪. (D) Chapter 19 — Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar** — Chapter 19 is paired with the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar branch field.
- ୭୮୫. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ୭୮୬. (D) Every person in the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ୭୮୭. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ୭୮୮. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ୭୮୯. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ୭୯୦. (C) How does the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ୭୯୧. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ୭୯୨. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ୭୯୩. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ୭୯୪. (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ୭୯୫. (D) The Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ୭୯୬. (D) Chapter 19: Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ୭୯୭. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ୭୯୮. (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Rajanpura Pu Darhiara Koilakh, Sarouni, and Dharmapur-Deshe Hemnagar field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ୭୯୯. (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.

- ८००. (C) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation** — Chapter 20 is identified in the volume by the heading: Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation.
- ८०१. (B) Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra** — The chapter heading places Chapter 20 in the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field.
- ८०२. (D) Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation** — The second half of the Chapter 20 heading names this group: Kamalpani, Devdhar, Dharanidhar, the Poet-Line, Baburam, Nandan, Meghnath, Gungu-Manti, Ramai- Darhiara Ratauli, and the Araria- Bairgachhi Continuation.
- ८०३. (D) It opens a branch continuation that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 20 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ८०४. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ८०५. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ८०६. (B) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ८०७. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ८०८. (A) Ratauli** — Ratauli is part of the Chapter 20 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ८०९. (C) It warns that the chapter carries forward a branch, settlement, or marriage network rather than beginning from nothing.** — Continuation language protects branch history.
- ८१०. (D) Chapter 20 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ८११. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ८१२. (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ८१३. (C) Because its Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ८१४. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ८१५. (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ८१६. (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ८१७. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.

- ८१८. (A) How does the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ८१९. (A) Chapter 20 — Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra** — Chapter 20 is paired with the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra branch field.
- ८२०. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ८२१. (C) Every person in the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ८२२. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ८२३. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ८२४. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ८२५. (B) How does the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ८२६. (D) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ८२७. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ८२८. (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ८२९. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ८३०. (D) The Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ८३१. (A) Chapter 20: Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ८३२. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ८३३. (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Ratauli Darhiara, Jahanpur, Naili, Shrinagar, Ramai- Rahatmina-Bhadra field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ८३४. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ८३५. (A) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila** — Chapter 21 is identified in the volume by the heading: Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila.

- ८३६. (C) Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara** — The chapter heading places Chapter 21 in the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field.
- ८३७. (D) Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila** — The second half of the Chapter 21 heading names this group: Mahamahopadhyay Batesh, Pashupati, Raghupati, Ratipati, Yagyapati, Pothia Sultanpur, Palasi, Belbadi Jhotan Jha, and Shripur-Deshe Kodhila.
- ८३८. (C) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 21 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ८३९. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ८४०. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ८४१. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ८४२. (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ८४३. (A) Rajora** — Rajora is part of the Chapter 21 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ८४४. (C) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.** — Learned titles are part of the Panji's social-intellectual archive.
- ८४५. (B) Chapter 21 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ८४६. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ८४७. (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ८४८. (A) Because its Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ८४९. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ८५०. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ८५१. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ८५२. (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ८५३. (A) How does the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ८५४. (A) Chapter 21 — Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara** — Chapter 21 is paired with the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara branch field.
- ८५५. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.

- ८५६. (B) Every person in the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ८५७. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ८५८. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ८५९. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ८६०. (A) How does the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ८६१. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ८६२. (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ८६३. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ८६४. (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ८६५. (B) The Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ८६६. (C) Chapter 21: Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ८६७. (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ८६८. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Rajora Mandar Nasira- Deshe Phulbadiya-Gondwara field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ८६९. (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ८७०. (C) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh: Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi** — Chapter 22 is identified in the volume by the heading: Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh: Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi.
- ८७१. (A) Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 22 in the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field.
- ८७२. (B) Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi** — The second half of the Chapter 22 heading names this group: Chakrapani, Prithvidhar, Purushottam, Harikar, Shrikar, Ruchikar, Ratnakar, Maan, Murari, Jaydev, Ratnapani, Kouskidatt, Mushtauli- Phulwadi-Chakradhar, and Satlakha- Dharmapur-Barahkona-Tirasi.

- ८७३. (B) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 22 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ८७४. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ८७५. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ८७६. (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ८७७. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- ८७८. (D) Satlakha-Satauli** — Satlakha-Satauli is part of the Chapter 22 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- ८७९. (A) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- ८८०. (D) Chapter 22 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ८८१. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ८८२. (A) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ८८३. (B) Because its Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ८८४. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ८८५. (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ८८६. (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ८८७. (C) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ८८८. (A) How does the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ८८९. (A) Chapter 22 — Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh** — Chapter 22 is paired with the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh branch field.
- ८९०. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ८९१. (C) Every person in the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ८९२. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.

- ८९३. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ८९४. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ८९५. (B) How does the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ८९६. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ८९७. (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ८९८. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ८९९. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ९००. (D) The Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ९०१. (A) Chapter 22: Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ९०२. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ९०३. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Satlakha-Satauli Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ९०४. (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ९०५. (C) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha** — Chapter 23 is identified in the volume by the heading: Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha.
- ९०६. (A) Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi** — The chapter heading places Chapter 23 in the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field.
- ९०७. (A) Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha** — The second half of the Chapter 23 heading names this group: Nardev, Arjun, Gopal, Harikar, Jagannath, Vishwambhar, Rajora-Mandar Sheshansh, Khawaspur, and Bakhri-Harshdatt Jha.
- ९०८. (C) It opens a genealogical branch decoding that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 23 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ९०९. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ९१०. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ९११. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.

- ११२. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume’s method requires combined evidence.
- ११३. (C) Jagatpur** — Jagatpur is part of the Chapter 23 heading and helps locate the chapter’s field of reference.
- ११४. (D) Chapter 23 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ११५. (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ११६. (B) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ११७. (D) Because its Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ११८. (C) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ११९. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १२०. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १२१. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १२२. (B) How does the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- १२३. (C) Chapter 23 — Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi** — Chapter 23 is paired with the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi branch field.
- १२४. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १२५. (C) Every person in the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १२६. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १२७. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १२८. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १२९. (A) How does the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १३०. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १३१. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.

- १३२. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १३३. (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १३४. (C) The Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १३५. (D) Chapter 23: Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १३६. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १३७. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Jagatpur Pu Mandar- Chuna-Chu Pur Pu Belbadi field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १३८. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १३९. (A) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh: Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra** — Chapter 24 is identified in the volume by the heading: Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh: Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra.
- १४०. (C) Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 24 in the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field.
- १४१. (A) Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra** — The second half of the Chapter 24 heading names this group: Vishwanath, Gopinath, Batesh, Pashupati, Rameshwar, Ratnakar, Gondi, Krishn, Yagyapati, Lakshman, Modinath, Radhanath, and Khajuri- Bhikhari Mishra.
- १४२. (D) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 24 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- १४३. (D) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- १४४. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- १४५. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- १४६. (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- १४७. (A) Sodarpur** — Sodarpur is part of the Chapter 24 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- १४८. (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- १४९. (C) Chapter 24 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.

- १५०. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- १५१. (B) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १५२. (D) Because its Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १५३. (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- १५४. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १५५. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १५६. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १५७. (A) How does the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- १५८. (C) Chapter 24 — Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh** — Chapter 24 is paired with the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh branch field.
- १५९. (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १६०. (C) Every person in the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १६१. (D) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १६२. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १६३. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १६४. (C) How does the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १६५. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १६६. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १६७. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १६८. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १६९. (D) The Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.

- १७०. (B) Chapter 24: Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १७१. (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १७२. (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Sodarpur Pu Mani Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १७३. (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १७४. (C) Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold** — Chapter 25 is identified in the volume by the heading: Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold.
- १७५. (D) Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 25 in the Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh field.
- १७६. (A) Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold** — The second half of the Chapter 25 heading names this group: Manbodh, Mangani Ram, Tilaknath, Chandranath, Nasira-Haveli Pokharia, Harimohan, Krishnamohan, Kanchinath Kiran, and the Sakuri-Belauch Threshold.
- १७७. (A) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 25 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- १७८. (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- १७९. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- १८०. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- १८१. (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- १८२. (A) Raiyam** — Raiyam is part of the Chapter 25 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- १८३. (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.** — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.
- १८४. (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- १८५. (A) Chapter 25 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Raiyam Ghoshiam Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- १८६. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- १८७. (C) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.

- १८८. (A) Because its Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १८९. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- १९०. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १९१. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १९२. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १९३. (D) How does the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- १९४. (D) Chapter 25 — Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh** — Chapter 25 is paired with the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh branch field.
- १९५. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १९६. (B) Every person in the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १९७. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १९८. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १९९. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १९९. (B) How does the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १९९. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १९९. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १९९. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १९९. (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १९९. (D) The Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १९९. (A) Chapter 25: Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १९९. (C) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.

- १००८. (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Raiyam Ghoshiyam Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १००९. (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १०१०. (C) Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh: Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold** — Chapter 26 is identified in the volume by the heading: Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh: Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold.
- १०११. (D) Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 26 in the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field.
- १०१२. (C) Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold** — The second half of the Chapter 26 heading names this group: Shivdas, Tivyakara, Keuntu, Purai, Gunakar, Ramkrishna, Devanand, Ratnapati-Jhingur, Gauridatt, Buddhinath, Rajkumar, Vasukinath, and the Bhanupunur-Panichobh Threshold.
- १०१३. (B) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 26 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- १०१४. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- १०१५. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- १०१६. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- १०१७. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume’s method requires combined evidence.
- १०१८. (C) Sakuri** — Sakuri is part of the Chapter 26 heading and helps locate the chapter’s field of reference.
- १०१९. (D) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.** — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.
- १०२०. (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- १०२१. (A) Chapter 26 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- १०२२. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- १०२३. (A) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १०२४. (A) Because its Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १०२५. (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.

- १०२६. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १०२७. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १०२८. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १०२९. (C) How does the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- १०३०. (C) Chapter 26 — Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh** — Chapter 26 is paired with the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh branch field.
- १०३१. (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १०३२. (D) Every person in the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १०३३. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १०३४. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १०३५. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १०३६. (B) How does the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १०३७. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १०३८. (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १०३९. (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १०४०. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १०४१. (D) The Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १०४२. (D) Chapter 26: Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १०४३. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १०४४. (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Sakuri Belauch Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १०४५. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.

१०४६. (B) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh: Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekhara Threshold — Chapter 27 is identified in the volume by the heading: Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh: Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekhara Threshold.

१०४७. (D) Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh — The chapter heading places Chapter 27 in the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field.

१०४८. (B) Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekhara Threshold — The second half of the Chapter 27 heading names this group: Ramdev, Thitho, Jiveshwar, Bhanukar, Chandrakar, Jivdhar, Shrinath, Hingu, Durgadatt, Narayandatt, Gangadhar, Anantram, Bhavdev, Ranjan, and the Ruchouli-Ekhara Threshold.

१०४९. (D) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic. — Chapter 27 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.

१०५०. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement. — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.

१०५१. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory. — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.

१०५२. (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy. — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.

१०५३. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references — The volume's method requires combined evidence.

१०५४. (B) Bhanupunur — Bhanupunur is part of the Chapter 27 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.

१०५५. (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly. — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.

१०५६. (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation. — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.

१०५७. (D) Chapter 27 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations. — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.

१०५८. (B) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.

१०५९. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list. — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.

१०६०. (B) Because its Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V. — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.

१०६१. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.

१०६२. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name. — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.

१०६३. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration. — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.

- १०६४. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १०६५. (B) How does the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- १०६६. (D) Chapter 27 — Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh** — Chapter 27 is paired with the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh branch field.
- १०६७. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १०६८. (D) Every person in the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १०६९. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १०७०. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १०७१. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १०७२. (A) How does the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १०७३. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १०७४. (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १०७५. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १०७६. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १०७७. (C) The Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १०७८. (C) Chapter 27: Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १०७९. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १०८०. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Bhanupunur Pu Panichobh Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १०८१. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १०८२. (A) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh: Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold** — Chapter 28 is identified in the volume by the heading: Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh: Jyotirvid Harishwar,

Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold.

१०८३. (B) Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh — The chapter heading places Chapter 28 in the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field.

१०८४. (D) Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold — The second half of the Chapter 28 heading names this group: Jyotirvid Harishwar, Gunishwar, Hridayeshwar, Baburaiya, Vyakaran Ramchandra, Shrotriya Gangesh, Rajendra, Dharbharan, Vishwambhar, Judge Rameshwar, and the Sulhani-Naraun Threshold.

१०८५. (D) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic. — Chapter 28 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.

१०८६. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement. — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.

१०८७. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory. — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.

१०८८. (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy. — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.

१०८९. (A) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references — The volume's method requires combined evidence.

१०९०. (C) Ruchouli — Ruchouli is part of the Chapter 28 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.

१०९१. (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly. — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.

१०९२. (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation. — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.

१०९३. (A) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch. — Learned titles are part of the Panji's social-intellectual archive.

१०९४. (D) Chapter 28 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations. — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.

१०९५. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.

१०९६. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list. — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.

१०९७. (A) Because its Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V. — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.

१०९८. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.

१०९९. (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name. — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.

११००. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration. — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.

- ११०१. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ११०२. (C) How does the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- ११०३. (A) Chapter 28 — Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh** — Chapter 28 is paired with the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh branch field.
- ११०४. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ११०५. (D) Every person in the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ११०६. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ११०७. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ११०८. (C) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ११०९. (A) How does the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १११०. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ११११. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १११२. (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १११३. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १११४. (C) The Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १११५. (A) Chapter 28: Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १११६. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १११७. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Ruchouli Ekharā Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १११८. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १११९. (C) Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh: Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha** — Chapter 29 is identified in the volume by the heading: Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh: Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha.

- ११२०. (A) Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 29 in the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field.
- ११२१. (B) Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha** — The second half of the Chapter 29 heading names this group: Mahidhar, Udayakar, Ratnakar, Dalu, Madhukar, Lakshman, Ramkrishna, Dharmeshwar, Tulakrishna, Khokha Devanath Jha, Jagmohan, Harimohan, and Ufarail Khokha.
- ११२२. (B) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 29 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ११२३. (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ११२४. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ११२५. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ११२६. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume’s method requires combined evidence.
- ११२७. (C) Sulhani** — Sulhani is part of the Chapter 29 heading and helps locate the chapter’s field of reference.
- ११२८. (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- ११२९. (B) Chapter 29 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ११३०. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ११३१. (D) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ११३२. (D) Because its Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ११३३. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ११३४. (D) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ११३५. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ११३६. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ११३७. (B) How does the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- ११३८. (D) Chapter 29 — Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh** — Chapter 29 is paired with the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh branch field.

- ११३९. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ११४०. (C) Every person in the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- ११४१. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ११४२. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ११४३. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ११४४. (D) How does the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ११४५. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ११४६. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ११४७. (B) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ११४८. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ११४९. (A) The Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ११५०. (A) Chapter 29: Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ११५१. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ११५२. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Sulhani Naraun Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ११५३. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ११५४. (C) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh: Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmipati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note** — Chapter 30 is identified in the volume by the heading: Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh: Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmipati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note.
- ११५५. (C) Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 30 in the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field.
- ११५६. (A) Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmipati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note** — The second half of the Chapter 30 heading names this group: Dakra-Dihiya, Vishweshwar, Gaurishwar, Mahamahopadhyay Harishwar, Saraswati Ram, Dharadhar, Gangadhar, Raghudev, Ruchidev, Lakshmipati, Rudrapati, and the Saraswati Family Migration Note.

- ११५७. (B) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 30 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- ११५८. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ११५९. (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ११६०. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ११६१. (D) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume’s method requires combined evidence.
- ११६२. (A) Tripurau** — Tripurau is part of the Chapter 30 heading and helps locate the chapter’s field of reference.
- ११६३. (C) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- ११६४. (B) They preserve role, reputation, social authority, and identification within the branch.** — Learned titles are part of the Panji’s social-intellectual archive.
- ११६५. (C) Chapter 30 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- ११६६. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- ११६७. (C) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- ११६८. (B) Because its Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- ११६९. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- ११७०. (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- ११७१. (A) They are genealogical coordinates in the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- ११७२. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- ११७३. (D) How does the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- ११७४. (C) Chapter 30 — Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh** — Chapter 30 is paired with the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh branch field.
- ११७५. (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- ११७६. (B) Every person in the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.

- ११७७. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- ११७८. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- ११७९. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- ११८०. (B) How does the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- ११८१. (D) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- ११८२. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- ११८३. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- ११८४. (A) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- ११८५. (B) The Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- ११८६. (B) Chapter 30: Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- ११८७. (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- ११८८. (B) It helps preserve the memory of how the Tripurau Pu Li Naraun Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- ११८९. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- ११९०. (B) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh: Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari** — Chapter 31 is identified in the volume by the heading: Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh: Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari.
- ११९१. (C) Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 31 in the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field.
- ११९२. (C) Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari** — The second half of the Chapter 31 heading names this group: Vasudev, Divakar, Buddhikar, Govind, Lakshminath, Vidyapati, Damodar, Ramnath, Agamacharya Devanath, Gopinath, Madhusudan, Janardan, Haridas, Shubhankar, Fakir, Ishanchandra Thakur, Lakshmidhar-Chitradhar, Dayashankar, Harishchandra, Bank Bihari, and Prembihari.
- ११९३. (A) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 31 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.

- ११९४. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- ११९५. (D) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- ११९६. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- ११९७. (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume’s method requires combined evidence.
- ११९८. (C) Nagwad** — Nagwad is part of the Chapter 31 heading and helps locate the chapter’s field of reference.
- ११९९. (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- १२००. (B) Chapter 31 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- १२०१. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- १२०२. (D) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १२०३. (B) Because its Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १२०४. (D) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- १२०५. (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १२०६. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १२०७. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १२०८. (B) How does the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- १२०९. (A) Chapter 31 — Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh** — Chapter 31 is paired with the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh branch field.
- १२१०. (D) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १२११. (A) Every person in the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १२१२. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १२१३. (A) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.

- १२१४. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १२१५. (D) How does the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १२१६. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १२१७. (C) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १२१८. (A) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १२१९. (C) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १२२०. (C) The Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १२२१. (C) Chapter 31: Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १२२२. (D) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १२२३. (A) It helps preserve the memory of how the Nagwad Ghosot Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १२२४. (A) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १२२५. (B) Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh: Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhūram, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari** — Chapter 32 is identified in the volume by the heading: Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh: Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhūram, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari.
- १२२६. (C) Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 32 in the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field.
- १२२७. (A) Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhūram, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari** — The second half of the Chapter 32 heading names this group: Nasira-Deshe Pada, Vishwanath, Nandan, Bhanjan, Bhairam, Kanhūram, Shambhunath, Kuli, Bhaynath, Pratapanath, Kalikant, Shivanand, Pokharia, and Nasira-Deshe Bhadari.
- १२२८. (C) It opens a formal village opening that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 32 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- १२२९. (B) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- १२३०. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- १२३१. (A) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- १२३२. (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.

- १२३३. (D) Asi** — Asi is part of the Chapter 32 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- १२३४. (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- १२३५. (D) Chapter 32 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- १२३६. (D) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- १२३७. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १२३८. (B) Because its Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १२३९. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- १२४०. (A) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १२४१. (D) They are genealogical coordinates in the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १२४२. (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १२४३. (B) How does the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- १२४४. (A) Chapter 32 — Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh** — Chapter 32 is paired with the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh branch field.
- १२४५. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १२४६. (D) Every person in the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १२४७. (A) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १२४८. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १२४९. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १२५०. (A) How does the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १२५१. (B) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १२५२. (B) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १२५३. (D) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.

१२५४. (D) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence. — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.

१२५५. (C) The Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field. — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.

१२५६. (B) Chapter 32: Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers. — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.

१२५७. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.

१२५८. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Asi Ekharā Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity. — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.

१२५९. (C) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty. — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.

१२६०. (D) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close — Chapter 33 is identified in the volume by the heading: Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close.

१२६१. (C) Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh — The chapter heading places Chapter 33 in the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field.

१२६२. (A) Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close — The second half of the Chapter 33 heading names this group: Gondwara-Phulbadiya, Haveli- Radheli, Lotan, Rudra, Rangai, Rameshwar, Shivdatt, Pitambar, Dharanath, Khushi, Domai, Bhola, Rajendra, and the Aamdanda Close.

१२६३. (D) It opens a formal village opening, closing register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic. — Chapter 33 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.

१२६४. (A) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement. — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.

१२६५. (C) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory. — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.

१२६६. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy. — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.

१२६७. (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references — The volume's method requires combined evidence.

१२६८. (A) Gangora — Gangora is part of the Chapter 33 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.

१२६९. (A) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation. — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.

१२७०. (C) Chapter 33 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations. — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.

१२७१. (C) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.

- १२७२. (C) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १२७३. (C) Because its Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १२७४. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- १२७५. (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १२७६. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १२७७. (A) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १२७८. (A) How does the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter’s internal links work.
- १२७९. (C) Chapter 33 — Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh** — Chapter 33 is paired with the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh branch field.
- १२८०. (B) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १२८१. (D) Every person in the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १२८२. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १२८३. (B) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १२८४. (B) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १२८५. (A) How does the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १२८६. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १२८७. (D) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १२८८. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १२८९. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १२९०. (B) The Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १२९१. (C) Chapter 33: Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.

- १२९२. (B) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १२९३. (D) It helps preserve the memory of how the Gangora Budhwal Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.
- १२९४. (B) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १२९५. (B) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh: Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold** — Chapter 34 is identified in the volume by the heading: Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh: Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold.
- १२९६. (B) Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 34 in the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field.
- १२९७. (A) Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold** — The second half of the Chapter 34 heading names this group: Nasira-Haveli Sauria, Ravidatt, Bhagirath, Jagannath, Janardan, Vishwanath, Ram, Ramchandra, Ratinath, Kamal, Narayan, Manorath, Rajaram, and the Devhar Threshold.
- १२९८. (D) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 34 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- १२९९. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- १३००. (B) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- १३०१. (C) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- १३०२. (C) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume’s method requires combined evidence.
- १३०३. (D) Badhiyam** — Badhiyam is part of the Chapter 34 heading and helps locate the chapter’s field of reference.
- १३०४. (C) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.** — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.
- १३०५. (D) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- १३०६. (C) Chapter 34 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- १३०७. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- १३०८. (B) One that ignores women’s marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १३०९. (A) Because its Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.

- १३१०. (A) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.
- १३११. (C) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name.** — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.
- १३१२. (C) They are genealogical coordinates in the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration.** — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.
- १३१३. (B) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches.** — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.
- १३१४. (C) How does the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations?** — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.
- १३१५. (A) Chapter 34 — Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh** — Chapter 34 is paired with the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh branch field.
- १३१६. (C) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues.** — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.
- १३१७. (A) Every person in the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone.** — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.
- १३१८. (B) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address.** — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.
- १३१९. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility.** — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.
- १३२०. (D) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity.** — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.
- १३२१. (A) How does the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory?** — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.
- १३२२. (A) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers.** — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.
- १३२३. (A) The register is living and cumulative, combining older learned status with modern social identity.** — Volume V emphasizes continuity between older grammar and modern additions.
- १३२४. (C) its chapter heading, threshold/continuation clues, place cluster, key persons, and cross-references** — Volume V is organized as a chapter-to-branch map.
- १३२५. (B) Check father-name, wife or mother line, village, title, and reference before merging it with another occurrence.** — Repeated names are common and require multiple identifiers.
- १३२६. (B) The Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh heading is an entry point into a relational field, not a substitute for decoding the field.** — Headings guide reading; they do not replace structural decoding.
- १३२७. (C) Chapter 34: Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh; key names and places should be read through kinship, marriage, title, and continuation markers.** — A useful table records the branch field and the reason it matters.
- १३२८. (A) branch field, threshold, repeated place-names, marriage destinations, titles, and cross-reference language** — Cross-chapter comparison must follow Panji evidence.
- १३२९. (C) It helps preserve the memory of how the Badhiyam Pawauli Gramaramabh field participates in lawful marriage, migration, learning, and branch continuity.** — The Panji is a disciplined social archive, not a decorative name list.

- १३३०. (D) State the visible formula, identify the possible relation, and mark the uncertainty rather than supplying a false certainty.** — Careful decoding preserves the source and distinguishes certainty from interpretation.
- १३३१. (B) Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh: Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold** — Chapter 35 is identified in the volume by the heading: Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh: Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold.
- १३३२. (A) Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh** — The chapter heading places Chapter 35 in the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field.
- १३३३. (A) Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold** — The second half of the Chapter 35 heading names this group: Jaykar, Sagar, Matikar, Lakshmikar, Gunakar, Kameshwar, Rajoo, Haldhar, Narsingh, Brahmeshwar, Umapati, Narayan, Haradatt, Krishnadev, Nehal, Sitaram, Virnarayan, Ramdular, Khadganarayan, and the Shandilya- Brahmpura Threshold.
- १३३४. (A) It opens a formal village opening, threshold to the next register that must be decoded through full relationship, place, and branch logic.** — Chapter 35 must be read through Panji method rather than through the heading alone.
- १३३५. (C) Reading the heading as a closed one-village list and ignoring cross-links, marriage lines, and branch movement.** — The volume warns against flattening networked entries into one closed list.
- १३३६. (A) Each name may be linked to father, mother, wife, daughter, village, mool, gotra, title, migration, and branch memory.** — Panji identity is relational, not isolated.
- १३३७. (D) Record the preceding and following branch markers before summarizing the genealogy.** — Threshold and continuation language often marks branch movement across chapter boundaries.
- १३३८. (B) the combined evidence of kinship markers, village names, mool/gotra clues, titles, marriage links, and references** — The volume's method requires combined evidence.
- १३३९. (D) Devhar** — Devhar is part of the Chapter 35 heading and helps locate the chapter's field of reference.
- १३४०. (B) The chapter leads toward a following register or branch field that must not be cut off abruptly.** — A threshold marks transition and requires attention to continuity.
- १३४१. (B) As a formal opening of a village-root or village-centered register that may still move through other places by relation.** — ग्रामारम्भ opens a block but does not freeze all relations into one village.
- १३४२. (C) Chapter 35 should be read as a networked Panji block involving Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh, names, titles, places, marriage links, and possible continuations.** — A proper summary preserves both the heading and the internal grammar.
- १३४३. (A) name, father or ancestor, mother/wife/daughter link, place, mool/gotra if present, title, and reference markers** — Panji connection requires the full formula, not a familiar name.
- १३४४. (D) One that ignores women's marriage-lines and treats the chapter as a male-only list.** — Female-line evidence is part of the marriage architecture.
- १३४५. (B) Because its Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field contributes a distinct branch, settlement, title, or marriage route to Volume V.** — Each chapter contributes to the cumulative Panji map.
- १३४६. (B) father-name, village-link, title, wife-line, mother-line, or cross-reference number** — Repeated names require multiple identifiers.

१३४७. (B) Preserve the gap, explain the surrounding structure if possible, and avoid inventing the missing name. — The source-note principle applies throughout the volume.

१३४८. (B) They are genealogical coordinates in the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field and may mark origin, residence, mool, marriage-house, or migration. — Volume V reads place as layered Panji geography.

१३४९. (D) As evidence of learned, social, administrative, or professional identity that may distinguish persons and branches. — Titles help identify role and branch reputation.

१३५०. (D) How does the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field connect persons, places, titles, marriages, and continuations? — A Videha-style reading asks how the chapter's internal links work.

१३५१. (A) Chapter 35 — Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh — Chapter 35 is paired with the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh branch field.

१३५२. (A) Separate the heading, principal persons, wife/daughter links, mool/gotra or place markers, title markers, and any continuation clues. — The volume requires structured expansion before prose summary.

१३५३. (D) Every person in the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh field can be identified by surname alone. — Surname alone is never enough in the Panji method.

१३५४. (C) As part of regulated genealogical identity and marriage authority, not as a loose address. — Mool, gotra, and desh are functional markers in the Panji system.

१३५५. (D) The line may connect two houses or villages and may affect future marriage eligibility. — Marriage lines are central to Panji social memory.

१३५६. (A) A variant spelling may be evidence of source transmission, local usage, or branch identity. — The volume standardizes cautiously while preserving source forms.

१३५७. (D) How does the Devhar Devhar Mul-Mu Gramaramabh cluster use names, places, titles, marriage-links, and continuations to preserve social memory? — The quiz is designed to test Panji interpretation, not catalogue trivia.

१३५८. (C) One that expands the compact formula into descent, alliance, place, status, and uncertainty layers. — A compressed Panji line often contains many layers of social information.

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