

विदेह VIDEHA

पञ्जी प्रबन्ध

The Panji System of Mithila

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

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

अध्याय १ : Quiz: Decoding the Panji of Mithila – Chapter 1 | Genome Mapping of Mithila

१. In which year was the Panji system formally institutionalized under royal decree, marking the beginning of its current structure?

- (A) 450 AD (Śaka 372)
- (B) 1019 AD (Śaka 941)
- (C) 1326 AD (Śaka 1248)
- (D) 1760 AD (Śaka 1682)

२. Who was appointed as the first chief Panjikara (genealogist) for the Maithil Brahmins?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva
- (B) Sudupadhyaya Gunakara Jha of Pandua Mula
- (C) Shankardatta (for Kayasthas)
- (D) Vijayadatta (for Kshatriyas)

३. How many Gotras (patrilineal clans) are enumerated in the Maithil Brahmin Panji system?

- (A) 7 Major gotras only
- (B) 20 gotras in total
- (C) 32 gotras
- (D) 167 gotras

४. According to the Sapinda exogamy rule derived from Manusmṛti, within how many generations on the father's side is marriage prohibited?

- (A) 5 generations
- (B) 6 generations (modified by Mahesh Thakur)
- (C) 7 generations (original rule)
- (D) 9 generations

५. What is the 'Utherha' (or Utehd) in the Panji system?

- (A) A register of social defects (Dooshan Panji)
- (B) A 32-ancestor kinship document used for marriage verification
- (C) The list of elite Śrotriya families
- (D) A palm-leaf preservation technique

६. The Dooshan Panji (defect register) is described in Chapter 1 as a form of 'counter-memory'. What kind of records does it primarily contain?

- (A) List of royal land grants and titles
- (B) Idealized genealogies of pure lineages
- (C) Marriages with uncertain lineage, inter-caste unions, and social 'dirt'
- (D) Astrological charts for marriage dates

७. How many primary 'Mulas' (sub-lineage units / ancestral villages) are recognized as the elite 'Ayanta Srestha' category?

- (A) 35 primary mulas in total (including Khanama branch)
- (B) 13 elite mulas (Ayanta Srestha)
- (C) 167 mulas in total
- (D) 8 mulas for Śrotriya

८. The Panji system's 'four formal rules' for marriage prohibition include all EXCEPT:

- (A) Sapinda (no shared ancestor within prohibited degrees)
- (B) Gotra (different patrilineal clan)
- (C) Pravara (different Rgvedic sage ancestry)
- (D) Saptapadi (seven steps ritual compatibility)

९. Under whose reign was the Śākhā Pañji (branch register) introduced, which later contributed to rigid social hierarchy?

- (A) Maharaja Harisimhadeva (1326 CE)
- (B) Maharaja Madhava Simha of Darbhanga (c. 1760 CE)
- (C) King Vallāla Sena
- (D) Maharaja Kāmeśvara Siṃha

१०. The chapter compares the Panji system to modern genetics using the term 'Genome Mapping'. What does the Panji's 'chromosome mapping' correspond to?

- (A) DNA sequencing of ancient remains
- (B) Gotra + Mula + Sapinda chains to track genealogical relatedness
- (C) Mitochondrial lineage only
- (D) Mapping of skin colour and phenotype

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (C) 1326 AD (Śaka 1248) — Chapter 1 states: 'Founder Institution: Maharaja Harisimhadeva, Kanata dynasty, Saka 1248 / 1326 C.E.' The formal codification took place under royal decree after the Harinath Upadhyaya incident.

२. (B) Sudupadhyaya Gunakara Jha of Pandua Mula — Gunakara Jha (Śāṇḍilya gotra, Pandua Mula) was entrusted by the king as the first Panjikara for Brahmins. The document says: 'First Panjikara: Sudupadhyaya Gunakara Jha (of Panqua Mula).'

३. (B) 20 gotras in total — The text explicitly lists twenty Gotras: 'The twenty Gotras enumerated are: Sandilya, Vatsa, Savarna, KaSayapa, Rasada, Bharadvaja ...' Seven are predominant, but total is 20.

४. (C) 7 generations (original rule) — The Chapter notes 'Matrutah PanchamiTyaktva, Pitrutah Saptami' — abandon 5 from mother's side, 7 from father's side. Later modified to 6 paternal in practice, but the original scriptural rule is 7 paternal.

५. (B) A 32-ancestor kinship document used for marriage verification — The Utherha maps 32 ancestors (battisa mulaka utharha) across paternal and maternal lines, computing the 16 Sasthi nodes to determine Sapinda prohibition. It is the working genealogical matrix.

६. (C) Marriages with uncertain lineage, inter-caste unions, and social 'dirt' — Section 6.2 explicitly states: 'the Panji records social 'dirt' — marriages with women of uncertain or mixed lineage, inter-caste unions, children of courtesans...' It preserves what normative genealogy would erase.

७. (B) 13 elite mulas (Ayanta Srestha) — The text says: '35 primary Mulas (34 + the Khanama branch of Fananda Mula), organised in three tiers: Ayanta Srestha (13 elite), Dvitiya Sreni (13 second-rank), and Madhyama Mula (8 middle).' So elite tier has 13 mulas.

८. (D) Saptapadi (seven steps ritual compatibility) — Chapter 1, section 3.2: 'The system encodes four formal rules: Rule 1 (Sapinda), Rule 2 (Gotra), Rule 3 (Pravara), Rule 4 (Vipiāmatā – not daughter of groom's stepmother's brother).' Saptapadi is a marriage rite, not a Panji prohibition rule.

९. (B) Maharaja Madhava Simha of Darbhanga (c. 1760 CE) — Section 5.3: 'Under Maharaja Madhava Simha of Darbhanga (circa 1760 C.E.), a new genealogical instrument was introduced: the Sakha Panji (branch register).' The text critiques it for introducing social stratification.

१०. **(B) Gotra + Mula + Sapinda chains to track genealogical relatedness** — Section 3.4 'Parallel with Population Genetics': the Panji maps genealogical 'chromosomes' (Gotra + Mula + Sapinda chains) to identify too-close biological matches, analogous to genetic mapping. This is explicitly stated as 'chromosome mapping'.

अध्याय २ : Quiz: Decoding the Panji of Mithila – Chapter 2 | Genealogical Theories & Pañji-Prabandha

१. According to Chapter 2, the Pañji-Prabandha covers which five overlapping domains of genealogical science?

- (A) Royal genealogy, heraldic records, clan registers, temple inscriptions, land grants
- (B) Documentary genealogy, genetic genealogy, socio-legal genealogy, ethnographic genealogy, computational genealogy
- (C) Oral tradition, written chronicles, palm-leaf preservation, colonial records, digital mapping
- (D) Gotra analysis, pravara recitation, sapinda computation, horoscopy, marriage brokerage

२. The tripartite information layer of the Pañji system includes identity, relationship, and attribute layers. Which Pañji element corresponds to the 'relationship layer' in genealogical theory?

- (A) Mūlagrāma (ancestral village) and current residence
- (B) Suta/Sutau (sons), Dau./Nau. (maternal grandsons), Dvau. (paternal grandsons)
- (C) Mahāmahopādhyāya title and scholarly distinctions
- (D) Gotra and pravara classifications

३. How many Mūlas (sub-clans) are recorded for the Śāṇḍilya Gotra according to the taxonomic map in the Bhūmikā?

- (A) 27 mūlas
- (B) 43 mūlas
- (C) 12 mūlas
- (D) 7 mūlas

४. What is the Dūṣaṇa-Pañjī, and what unique genealogical function does it serve?

- (A) It lists only Śrotriya families and their royal patrons
- (B) A record of lineage 'defects' – inter-caste marriages, widow remarriages, and deviant unions – functioning as a negative attribute genealogy
- (C) A register of pure gotras used for temple worship
- (D) A secret list of Pañjikāra families and their fees

५. Which directive from the Bhūmikā explains the genetic rationale behind sapinda prohibition? It states that after five maternal and seven paternal generations, all deleterious chromosomal concentrations are dissipated.

- (A) The 'panca-nideśa' rule of five marriage prohibitions
- (B) The 'Katha-mamula' (step-mother's brother prohibition)
- (C) The 'saptama o pancama pidhik bada samasta gunasuthatak nivarana' – after the seventh and fifth generation, deleterious genetic traits are eliminated
- (D) The 'Cāturmāsika Mansabdār' principle

६. The Pañjī notation system uses 'Prathama / Aparā' (adya / apara). What genealogical information does 'Aparā' encode?

- (A) The first wife's children only
- (B) Second or subsequent wife's children, documenting polygynous relationships
- (C) Children adopted from other gotras
- (D) Daughters who remain unmarried

७. According to Chapter 2's socio-legal genealogy section, what was the key legal function of the Pañjī that made it a 'jurisprudential instrument'?

- (A) To register land deeds and inheritance for the Darbhanga Raj
- (B) To provide authoritative determination of marriage eligibility through the Pañjikāra's siddhānta, legally binding at the Śuddhi ceremony
- (C) To arbitrate criminal disputes among Brahmin families
- (D) To certify Vedic sacrifices and temple endowments

८. The chapter highlights a unique feminist genealogical consciousness in the Pañjī. Which statement best reflects this?

- (A) Women's names are completely absent from all Pañjī registers
- (B) Women are recorded as 'sudha' (also daughters), their marriage destinations are documented, and their sons are tracked for sapinda computation – preserving bilateral kinship information
- (C) Only widows are recorded, and only in the Dūṣaṇa-Pañjī
- (D) Female genealogists (strī-ganaka) maintained separate registers in all regions

९. The Pañjī's internal chronology is validated by using Āryabhaṭa's known birth-year (476 CE). What average generation interval does the system calculate?

- (A) 25 years per generation
- (B) 30 years per generation
- (C) Approximately 40 years per generation
- (D) 50 years per generation

१०. In comparative genealogical analysis, which feature makes the Pañjī unique among major world traditions (Mormon, Chinese Zupu, Islamic Nasab, Icelandic Sagas)?

- (A) It is the only system that operates as a real-time marriage clearance mechanism (Siddhānta) rather than retrospective record
- (B) It uses exclusively matrilineal descent for inheritance
- (C) It is based entirely on DNA testing
- (D) It only records royal lineages and ignores commoners

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय २ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) **Documentary genealogy, genetic genealogy, socio-legal genealogy, ethnographic genealogy, computational genealogy** — The Introduction (1.1) explicitly lists: documentary, genetic, socio-legal, ethnographic, and computational genealogy as the five overlapping domains instantiated by the Pañjī-Prabandha.

२. (B) **Suta/Sutau (sons), Dau./Nau. (maternal grandsons), Dvau. (paternal grandsons)** — Section 2.1: Relationship layer = kinship relational edges like Suta/Sutau, Dau. (daughter's sons), Nau. (maternal grandsons), Dvau. (paternal grandsons).

३. (B) **43 mūlas** — The Gotra-Mūla table shows: Śāṇḍilya – 43 mūlas (largest, primary carrier of Pañjī tradition). Vatsa has 40, Kāśyapa has 27.

४. (B) **A record of lineage 'defects' – inter-caste marriages, widow remarriages, and deviant unions – functioning as a negative attribute genealogy** — Section 2.4 and later: Dūṣaṇa-Pañjī records cross-caste unions (including Muslims, Dalits), widow remarriages, and preserves documentary evidence of deviation; it is a 'negative attribute genealogy' or counter-archive.

५. (C) **The 'saptama o pancama pidhik bada samasta gunasuthatak nivarana' – after the seventh and fifth generation, deleterious genetic traits are eliminated** — Section 3.1 cites the exact phrase: 'saptama (samsoothita astama) o pancama pidhik bada samasta gunasuthatak nivarana hoita naik' – corresponding to the coefficient of relationship dropping below thresholds.

❧. (B) **Second or subsequent wife's children, documenting polygynous relationships** — Section 4.2: 'Prathama / Aparā (adya / apara): First wife's children / Second wife's children — encodes polygyny relationships.'

❧. (B) **To provide authoritative determination of marriage eligibility through the Pañjikāra's siddhānta, legally binding at the Śuddhi ceremony** — Section 6.1: 'The primary social function was juridical: to provide authoritative determination of marriage eligibility. The Pañjikāra's siddhānta at the Śuddhi ceremony was legally binding.'

❧. (B) **Women are recorded as 'sudha' (also daughters), their marriage destinations are documented, and their sons are tracked for sapinda computation – preserving bilateral kinship information** — Section 6.2: The text notes that women are not invisible: daughters recorded as sudha, marriage destinations documented, and maternal grandsons tracked, preserving bilateral kinship (unlike purely agnatic systems).

❧. (C) **Approximately 40 years per generation** — Section 7.2: using the formula with known dates and generational depth, the Pañjī calculation yields ~40 years per generation. The document explicitly says 'ek pīdhīkem 40 sam gunā kelā sam Āryabhaṭṭak janma lagabhaga 476 ī. ā ...'

❧. (A) **It is the only system that operates as a real-time marriage clearance mechanism (Siddhānta) rather than retrospective record** — Section 8.2: 'the Pañjī is the only genealogical system that operates as a real-time marriage clearance mechanism rather than a retrospective record.' The Pañjikāra's siddhānta is a legally necessary actor before marriage.

अध्याय ३ : Quiz: Decoding the Panji of Mithila – Chapter 3 | Genomic Mapping & Socio-Historical Trajectories

१. What event directly triggered the formal codification of the Panji Prabandh under Maharaja Harisimhadeva in 1326 AD (Shaka 1248)?

- (A) A large-scale migration of Brahmins to Nepal
- (B) The accidental incestuous marriage of Dharmashastra scholar Harinath Upadhyaya
- (C) The invasion of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and destruction of oral records
- (D) A royal decree to collect taxes based on genealogy

२. Who was appointed as the first Panjikar (state genealogist) for the Maithil Brahmins under the Karnat dynasty reforms?

- (A) Shankardatta (for Kayasthas)
- (B) Vijayadatta (for Kshatriyas)
- (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Mahindra-Pandua Mool
- (D) Maharaja Mahesh Thakur

३. According to the Sapinda rules outlined in Chapter 3, what is the modified generational distance for the paternal side that became acceptable for marriage eligibility?

- (A) 5 generations (modified by Maharaja Harisimhadeva)
- (B) 6 generations (absolute separation, with 7th generation permissible)
- (C) 7 generations strictly (original Manusmṛti rule without modification)
- (D) 4 generations on both sides

४. The Utehd (ancestral matrix) used by Panjikars maps how many ancestral lines for both the prospective bride and groom?

- (A) 16 specific ancestors (the Chhatis)
- (B) 32 ancestral lines representing 32 foundational ancestors
- (C) 7 paternal and 5 maternal individuals only
- (D) 64 ancestors (32 for each side)

५. How many primary Mools (root ancestral villages) are recognized in the Panji hierarchy, and which branch was added as the 35th elite lineage?

- (A) 34 primary Mools; the Khanam branch of Phanandah Mool became the 35th
- (B) 20 Mools corresponding to the 20 Gotras
- (C) 167 Mools, with no hierarchical addition
- (D) 12 Ayant Shrestha Mools only

६. The Dooshan Panji (Fault/Degradation Register) records a remarkable fact about the Navya-Nyāya philosopher Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya. What does the Panji entry state?

- (A) He never married and had no children
- (B) He was born five years after his father's death, and his wife Vallabha was a Charmakarini (leather-worker caste)
- (C) He was a Kshatriya who converted to Buddhism
- (D) His family was completely extinct in the 14th century

७. Which famous astronomer's uninterrupted lineage is traced in the Mandar Mool register, starting from Biji Trinayanbhatta (c. 400 AD)?

- (A) Vidyāpati Ṭhākura
- (B) Varāhamihira
- (C) Āryabhaṭa (Āryabhaṭṭa)
- (D) Brahmagupta

८. The elite Shrotriya class, according to the Shakha Panji stratification, is subdivided into how many Chaugola (quadrant) categories?

- (A) 8 Chaugolas (sub-ranks) with 32 Panjis
- (B) 15 Chaugolas for the Pachhbaripar
- (C) 5 Chaugolas based on pravara
- (D) 12 Chaugolas representing the 12 major gotras

९. Which two severe social malpractices arose from the hypergamous demand for high-status Shrotriya grooms, as described in Chapter 3?

- (A) Sati and dowry death
- (B) Polygamy (elderly men marrying many young girls) and mass widowhood
- (C) Prohibition of widow remarriage and female infanticide
- (D) Untouchability and temple entry ban

१०. The digital conservation of the Panji records (palm-leaf, Basahapatra manuscripts) began in which year, and how many manuscripts were eventually digitised by 2009?

- (A) 1990 AD; 5,000 manuscripts
- (B) 2000 AD; over 10,000 historic palm-leaf, Basahapatra, and paper manuscripts
- (C) 1985 AD; 2,000 palm-leaf books
- (D) 2005 AD; 500 manuscripts from Nepal only

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ३ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) The accidental incestuous marriage of Dharmashastra scholar Harinath Upadhyaya — Chapter 3 states that Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya, author of Smritisara, married his maternal cousin unknowingly due to lack of records. This scandal led King Harisimhadeva to institutionalize the Pañji system.

२. (C) Pandit Gunakar Jha of the Mahindra-Pandua Mool — The document records: 'the system was organized under institutional heads: Pandit Gunakar Jha (from Mahindra-Pandua Mool) was entrusted with the Brahmin registers; Shankardatta for Karna Kayasthas; Vijayadatta for Kshatriyas.'

३. (B) 6 generations (absolute separation, with 7th generation permissible) — Section 2 states: 'Under Maharaja Mahesh Thakur, the paternal restriction was modified to an absolute separation of 6 generations, making the 7th generation permissible.' The maternal side remains 5 generations.

४. (B) 32 ancestral lines representing 32 foundational ancestors — Chapter 3: 'the Panjekar reconstructs an Utehd – a comprehensive ancestral matrix charting 32 specific ancestral lines for both the prospective bride and groom. This matrix maps out the binary lineage tree backward ... 32 foundational ancestors.'

५. (A) 34 primary Mools; the Khanam branch of Phanandah Mool became the 35th — The text explicitly: 'the records outline the classification of the primary 35 Mools ... the Khanam branch of the Phanandah Mool eventually gained recognition as the 35th high-tier lineage.' The three tiers include Ayant Shrestha (13), Dvitiya (13), Madhyam (8) + Khanam branch = 35.

६. (B) **He was born five years after his father's death, and his wife Vallabha was a Charmakarini (leather-worker caste)** — Section 6.1: 'The registry contains an ancient scribal note stating that Gangesha was born five years after the passing of his father ... the ledger records that Gangesha's wife, Medha/Vallabha, was a Charmakarini (woman from the untouchable leather-tanning community).'
७. (C) **Āryabhaṭa (Āryabhaṭṭa)** — Section 5.1: 'The Mandar Mool register clearly tracks Aryabhata's lineage back across generations ... Manuscript Entry Reference (Page 18): ... e suto Aryabhata.' The genealogy begins with Trinayanbhatta (c. 400 AD).
८. (A) **8 Chaugolas (sub-ranks) with 32 Panjis** — Chapter 7.1: 'Shrotriya (Soti): The highest social tier ... divided into 8 Chaugola (sub-ranks) with 32 Panjis.' The Yogya/Panjibaddha have 15 tiers with 153 Panjis.
९. (B) **Polygamy (elderly men marrying many young girls) and mass widowhood** — Section 7.2: 'The Rise of Polygamy ... Child Marriages ... The Crisis of Widowhood – because old, higher-tier men frequently married young girls, a large demographic wave of child widows emerged.' Both polygamy and child marriage led to widow crises.
१०. (B) **2000 AD; over 10,000 historic palm-leaf, Basahapatra, and paper manuscripts** — Section 8 (Conclusion & Modern Transition): 'digital conservation efforts began in 2000 A.D. Over 10,000 historic palm-leaf, Basahapatra, and paper manuscripts – spanning over 1,500 years – have been digitally imaged ... and transliterated into Devanagari.'

अध्याय ४ : Chapter 4 Quiz: The Periodic Table

१. Who is widely credited with creating the first functional periodic table of elements?
(A) Antoine Lavoisier
(B) Dmitri Mendeleev
(C) John Newlands
(D) Henry Moseley
२. Elements located in the same group (vertical column) of the periodic table have the same number of:
(A) Electron shells
(B) Valence electrons
(C) Protons
(D) Neutrons
३. Which group of elements is known as the 'noble gases' and is highly unreactive?
(A) Group 1 (Alkali metals)
(B) Group 2 (Alkaline earth metals)
(C) Group 17 (Halogens)
(D) Group 18 (Noble gases)
४. What is the most reactive group of nonmetals, often found as diatomic molecules?
(A) Alkali metals
(B) Halogens
(C) Noble gases
(D) Transition metals
५. The modern periodic table arranges elements in order of increasing:
(A) Atomic mass
(B) Atomic number
(C) Density
(D) Reactivity with oxygen
६. Which element is a transition metal with the chemical symbol 'Fe'?
(A) Gold (Au)
(B) Iron (Fe)
(C) Silver (Ag)
(D) Copper (Cu)

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ४ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) Dmitri Mendeleev
२. (B) Valence electrons
३. (D) Group 18 (Noble gases)
४. (B) Halogens
५. (B) Atomic number
६. (B) Iron (Fe)

अध्याय ५ : Quiz: Socio-Genetic Architecture of Mithila (Chapter 5)

१. According to Chapter 5, which socio-religious crisis directly led to the institutionalization of the Panji Prabandha in 1326 AD?
- (A) A famine that destroyed oral records
 - (B) The accidental incestuous marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya
 - (C) A rebellion by Karna Kayasthas against Brahmin authority
 - (D) The destruction of palm-leaf manuscripts by the Tughlaq army
२. How does the Panji system classify the primary patrilineal clans among Maithil Brahmins?
- (A) By Moolgram and Bikau status
 - (B) Through 20 primary Gotras, each linked to specific Pravara sages
 - (C) Using the 16 Chhathi nodes exclusively
 - (D) By the Dusana Panji and hypergamy ranks
३. What is the functional purpose of the 'Utedh' (Uteh) chart in the Panji system?
- (A) To list property rights of zamindars
 - (B) To map 32 ancestral lines and compute 16 Chhathi nodes for marriage eligibility
 - (C) To record only royal genealogies of Darbhanga Raj
 - (D) To track migration to Nepal
४. Which of the following best describes the 'Sapinda' prohibition enforced by the Panji?
- (A) Marriage is allowed only within the same Moolgram
 - (B) Couples must not share a common ancestor within 5 maternal generations and 6/7 paternal generations
 - (C) Only Gotra exogamy matters; maternal lineage is ignored
 - (D) The bride must be from the groom's stepmother's village
५. What unique social function does the 'Dusana Panji' (Dooshan Panji / Black Book) serve?
- (A) It records only the highest Shrotriya titles
 - (B) It documents lineage 'defects' — inter-caste unions, unknown parentage, devadasi connections — and tracks generational purification
 - (C) It is a secret register for royal marriages only
 - (D) It replaces the Mool Panji for Kayastha families
६. According to Chapter 5, how did the introduction of the 'Shakha Panji' under Maharaja Madhav Singh alter Maithil society?
- (A) It abolished the Gotra system entirely
 - (B) It introduced rigid hierarchy (Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha) and fueled hypergamy, polygamy and child marriage
 - (C) It digitized all palm-leaf manuscripts
 - (D) It restricted Panjikars to Nepal only
७. Which historical intellectual figure is documented in the Dusana Panji as having been born five years after his father's death and married to a Charmakarini (leather-worker caste woman)?
- (A) Vidyapati Thakur
 - (B) Aryabhata
 - (C) Gangesha Upadhyaya (founder of Navya-Nyaya)
 - (D) Maharaja Harisimhadeva

८. What does the term 'Bikaua' refer to in the context of Mithila's social evolution?

- (A) Brahmin priests who refused dowry
- (B) High-ranking men who married multiple lower-status women for cash, often abandoning them
- (C) Women who maintained Panji records
- (D) A type of purification ritual after 6 generations

९. How does the Panji system calculate the 16 Chhathi (Sixth-Degree Ancestors) to prevent prohibited marriage?

- (A) Only paternal uncles are verified
- (B) The bride's 16 Chhathi are cross-referenced with the groom's paternal lineage — any overlap forbids the union
- (C) The system matches horoscopes of both families
- (D) Only the groom's great-grandfather is checked

१०. What was the original, pre-hierarchical character of the Panji system under King Harisimhadeva, as emphasized in Chapter 5?

- (A) It strictly separated Shrotriya from Dalits
- (B) It was a scientifically grounded, egalitarian genealogical register for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas, treating all families equally
- (C) It excluded Karna Kayasthas entirely
- (D) It was used only by the Karnata royal family

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ५ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) **The accidental incestuous marriage of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya** — The incident of Pandit Harinath Upadhyaya marrying his maternal cousin (within prohibited Sapinda degrees) exposed the failure of oral genealogical memory, prompting King Harisimhadeva to formalize written Panji records.

२. (B) **Through 20 primary Gotras, each linked to specific Pravara sages** — Chapter 5 details the 20 Gotras (clans) such as Shandilya, Vatsa, Kashyapa, each with associated Pravara (three or five ancient sages) and original Mulas.

३. (B) **To map 32 ancestral lines and compute 16 Chhathi nodes for marriage eligibility** — The Utedh maps 32 ancestors (paternal+maternal) and the 16 specific kinship nodes (Chhathi) to verify that no consanguineous relationship exists within prohibited generations.

४. (B) **Couples must not share a common ancestor within 5 maternal generations and 6/7 paternal generations** — Sapinda rules (from Manusmriti) prohibit marriage if shared ancestry exists within five generations on mother's side and six/seven generations on father's side, ensuring genetic distance.

५. (B) **It documents lineage 'defects' — inter-caste unions, unknown parentage, devadasi connections — and tracks generational purification** — The Dusana Panji systematically records caste transgressions, cross-caste marriages, and socially stigmatized unions, often with a six-generation purification mechanism — a counter-archive within the system.

६. (B) **It introduced rigid hierarchy (Shrotriya, Yogya, Panjibaddha) and fueled hypergamy, polygamy and child marriage** — The Shakha Panji (branch books) created a three-tiered social ranking, institutionalized hypergamy, and led to social malpractices including child marriage and high widow numbers.

७. (C) **Gangesha Upadhyaya (founder of Navya-Nyaya)** — The Dooshan Panji records that Gangesha Upadhyaya was born 'pitri parokshe panch varsh vyatite' and his wife Vallabha/Medha was a Charmakarini, highlighting suppressed genealogical facts.

८. (B) **High-ranking men who married multiple lower-status women for cash, often abandoning them** — The Bikaua class emerged from hypergamy: high-status (often Shrotriya) men married dozens of younger women from lower tiers, causing polygamy and a wave of child widows.

१. (B) **The bride's 16 Chhathi are cross-referenced with the groom's paternal lineage — any overlap forbids the union** — After computing 32 ancestors, if any of the bride's 16 Chhathi appears in the groom's paternal line within prohibited generations, the marriage is forbidden. Maternal overlap is permitted.
१०. (B) **It was a scientifically grounded, egalitarian genealogical register for Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas, treating all families equally** — The chapter notes that Harisimhadeva's Panji was purely scientific, with all registered families equal; hierarchy came later under Madhav Singh's Shakha system.

अध्याय ६ : Quiz: Chapter 6 – Panji: Anthropological, Legal & Socio-Historical Analysis

१. According to Chapter 6, what unique event triggered the institutionalization of the Panji Prabandha under King Harisimhadeva?

- (A) An invasion by the Delhi Sultanate that burned all family manuscripts
- (B) The trial of Harinatha Upadhyaya: his wife underwent a fire ordeal, revealing that their marriage was incestuous (within prohibited sapinda)
- (C) A decree from the British East India Company
- (D) The mass migration of Maithil Brahmins to Nepal

२. Which female scholar's intervention corrected the legal interpretation of the fire ordeal and helped establish the need for written genealogies?

- (A) Queen Visvasa Devi
- (B) Lakkhima Devi (Thakurain Lakhima), daughter of Rati Mishra
- (C) Chandrakala (poet)
- (D) Dhiramati, queen of Shivasimha

३. What are the three primary caste groups for which the Panji system was originally maintained?

- (A) Maithil Brahmins, Karna Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Gandhavariya Rajputs)
- (B) Shrotriya, Yogya, and Jaibar only
- (C) Maithil Brahmins, Bhumihars, and Muslims
- (D) Only Karna Kayasthas and Rajputs

४. How does the Panji define structural identity for a Maithil Brahmin? (Select the most complete set)

- (A) Only Gotra and Pravara
- (B) Gotra, Biji Purush (founding ancestor), Mool (ancestral village), Moolgram and Shakha (branch)
- (C) Only the current village of residence
- (D) Only the title Mahamahopadhyaya

५. What is the 'Kashta Matula' rule within the Panji's marriage prohibitions?

- (A) A man cannot marry the offspring of his stepmother's brother
- (B) Marriage is allowed only if gotra is identical
- (C) The bride must be from the father's sister's family
- (D) Only 3 generations are checked on maternal side

६. Which of the following best describes the 16 bloodline vectors (Kul) evaluated by the Panjika before issuing a Siddhanta?

- (A) Only ancestors from the groom's father's side
- (B) Sixteen specific maternal and paternal vectors including paternal grandfather's paternal grandfather, mother's maternal grandfather, etc.
- (C) Only maternal grandfather's lineage
- (D) Only the Biji Purush

७. What does the term 'Parmaangi' refer to in the later evolution of the Panji hierarchy?

- (A) A mandatory written permission from the Darbhanga Raja for Shrotriya marriages
- (B) A purification ritual after inter-caste marriage
- (C) The title of a female genealogist
- (D) A type of palm-leaf manuscript

८. What makes the 'Dushan Panji' (Dooshan Panji) a unique counter-archive within the Panji system?

- (A) It records only royal decrees
- (B) It preserves records of inter-caste marriages, widow remarriages, and illegitimate births — including the suppressed details of Gangesha Upadhyaya's lineage
- (C) It replaced the main Panji after 1800 CE
- (D) It is written exclusively in Kaithi script

९. According to Chapter 6, which medieval logician's genealogy was suppressed by 20th-century scholars, only to be revealed through the Dushan Panji?

- (A) Vidyapati Thakur
- (B) Gangesha Upadhyaya (founder of Navya-Nyāya)
- (C) Pakshadhara Mishra
- (D) Mandana Mishra

१०. Which statement accurately reflects the training and professional status of Panjikars during the Darbhanga Raj period?

- (A) Any village elder could become a Panjikar without examination
- (B) Candidates underwent a ten-year course and passed the rigorous Dhaut Pariksha (public examination) to receive royal certification
- (C) Panjikars were appointed only by the British government
- (D) Women were the primary Panjikars in Mithila

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ६ (उत्तर औ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) **The trial of Harinatha Upadhyaya: his wife underwent a fire ordeal, revealing that their marriage was incestuous (within prohibited sapinda)** — Harinatha Upadhyaya married a relation within the prohibited fifth degree; his wife's ordeal led to the realization that oral genealogy had failed. King Harisimhadeva then instituted the state-run Panji system.

२. (B) **Lakkhima Devi (Thakurain Lakhima), daughter of Rati Mishra** — Lakkhima Devi, a learned philosopher, recognized that the marriage was sapinda (consanguineous) and advised a retrial, proving the fault was genealogical not moral.

३. (A) **Maithil Brahmins, Karna Kayasthas, and Kshatriyas (Gandhavariya Rajputs)** — King Harisimhadeva appointed Panjikars for Maithil Brahmins (Gunakar Jha), Karna Kayasthas (Shankardatt), and Kshatriyas (Vijayadatt).

४. (B) **Gotra, Biji Purush (founding ancestor), Mool (ancestral village), Moolgram and Shakha (branch)** — Chapter 6 explains that a person's identity includes Gotra, Biji Purush, Mool (ancestral village), Moolgram (migration branch) and Shakha (specific lineage).

५. (A) **A man cannot marry the offspring of his stepmother's brother** — Kashta Matula (or Katha Mamak) prohibits a man from marrying the child of his stepmother's brother — one of the five absolute prohibitions of the system.

६. (B) **Sixteen specific maternal and paternal vectors including paternal grandfather's paternal grandfather, mother's maternal grandfather, etc.** — The Panjikar evaluates 16 specific vectors (e.g., paternal grandfather of father's paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather of mother's paternal grandmother) to ensure no sapinda violation.

७. (A) **A mandatory written permission from the Darbhanga Raja for Shrotriya marriages** — Raja Madhav Singh required Shrotriya families to obtain his personal written permission (Parmaangi) before any marriage, turning them into dependent landlords.

८. (B) **It preserves records of inter-caste marriages, widow remarriages, and illegitimate births — including the suppressed details of Gangesha Upadhyaya's lineage** — The Dushan Panji is the 'fault register' documenting transgressions

(inter-caste unions, unknown maternal lines, etc.), including the birth of Gangesha Upadhyaya five years after his father's death and his marriage to a Charmakarini.

१. **(B) Gangesha Upadhyaya (founder of Navya-Nyāya)** — The Dushan Panji records that Gangesha Upadhyaya was born posthumously and his wife was from the Charmakar (cobbler) caste — facts later concealed by scholars like Ramanath Jha.

१०. **(B) Candidates underwent a ten-year course and passed the rigorous Dhaut Pariksha (public examination) to receive royal certification** — Panjikars were highly trained: 10 years of study, then Dhaut Pariksha overseen by leading scholars, after which they received formal title and ceremonial white cloth.

अध्याय ७ : Quiz: Chapter 7 – Panji Prabandh | Study Guide to Maithil Genealogical Mapping

१. According to Chapter 7, what was the primary mission of the Panji Prabandh after its formal institutionalization in 1326 AD?

- (A) To collect taxes from Maithil Brahmins
- (B) To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of lineage) by regulating marriages and preventing prohibited consanguinity
- (C) To record land revenue for the Darbhanga Raj
- (D) To translate Vedic texts into Maithili

२. Who were the three first official Panjikars appointed by King Harisimhadeva, and for which communities?

- (A) Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), Vijayadatt (Kshatriyas)
- (B) Gunakar Jha (Kayasthas), Madhav Singh (Brahmins), Rameshwar (Kshatriyas)
- (C) Vidyapati (Brahmins), Chandeshvar (Kayasthas), Lakhima (Kshatriyas)
- (D) Haridas (Brahmins), Gunakar (Kayasthas), Vijay (Shudras)

३. What are the two primary Vedic divisions among Maithil Brahmins, with distinct marriage rituals?

- (A) Shaiva and Vaishnava
- (B) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda/Madhyandina) and Chhandog (Samaveda/Kauthuma)
- (C) Shukla Yajurveda and Krishna Yajurveda
- (D) Rigvedi and Samavedi only

४. How many recognized Mulas (root lineages) exist in the Panji system, and how many are considered 'Mukhya' (main) Mulas?

- (A) 100 Mulas total, 20 main
- (B) 167 recognized Mulas, with 34 to 35 primary Mulas
- (C) 50 Mulas, 10 main
- (D) 20 Mulas, all primary

५. What is the 'Sapinda Rule' that determines marriage eligibility under the Panji system?

- (A) The couple must share the same gotra
- (B) Marriage is prohibited if the couple shares a common ancestor within 7 paternal generations or 5 maternal generations
- (C) Only the mother's lineage is considered
- (D) The couple must be from the same Mula-gram

६. Explain the 'Chhapthi' (Six-Point Verification) investigation performed by a Panjekar before marriage. What does it involve?

- (A) Verifying only the groom's horoscope
- (B) Checking 32 ancestral points (Utedh) and ensuring none of the 16 'Chhapthi' of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage
- (C) Asking 5 witnesses about family reputation
- (D) A simple gotra declaration

७. What is the 'Siddhanta' or 'Siddhanta Patra' in the Panji system?

- (A) A penalty for violating gotra rules
- (B) A formal marriage eligibility certificate issued by the Panjekar, without which a marriage is considered Ashastriya (invalid)
- (C) A list of acceptable villages for marriage
- (D) The title given to a Panjekar after training

८. What type of record is the 'Dushun Panji' (Fault Register) and why is it significant?

- (A) It records only positive achievements of Brahmins
- (B) It documents anomalies like inter-caste marriages, marriages with Yavanas, or lineage 'faults', ensuring transparency about social dilution
- (C) It is a list of royal genealogies only
- (D) It contains financial accounts of Panjikars

९. According to the study guide, why is the Tirthuta (Maithili) script considered the 'lifeblood' of the Panji Prabandh?

- (A) Because all Panji books are written in Tirthuta script, and survival of the system depends on preserving this script
- (B) Because Devanagari cannot be used for genealogy
- (C) Because it is the official script of the Indian government
- (D) Because only women can write Tirthuta

१०. What are the three hierarchical tiers (social categories) into which Maithil Brahmins were later classified?

- (A) Rishi, Devarishi, Rajarishi
- (B) Shrotriya (highest), Yogya (middle), Panjibaddha (baseline registered families), plus Jayavar for unregistered
- (C) Bhumihar, Rajput, Kayastha
- (D) Vatsa, Shandilya, Kashyapa

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ७ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) To maintain 'Jati Shuddhi' (purity of lineage) by regulating marriages and preventing prohibited consanguinity — Chapter 7 states that the primary mission of the Panji system is maintaining lineage purity through marriage verification, ensuring couples are 'Asvajan' (unrelated within prohibited degrees).

२. (A) Gunakar Jha (Brahmins), Shankardatt (Karna Kayasthas), Vijayadatt (Kshatriyas) — As per the 'Harisimhadeva Reforms (1326 AD)', the King appointed Gunakar Jha for Brahmins, Shankardatt for Karna Kayasthas, and Vijayadatt for Kshatriyas.

३. (B) Vajasaneyi (Yajurveda/Madhyandina) and Chhandog (Samaveda/Kauthuma) — Chapter 7 distinguishes Vajasaneyi (Yajurvedic) and Chhandog (Samavedic) traditions; their upanayana and vivaha ceremonies differ (e.g., Chhandog marriages have two parts after sunset).

४. (B) 167 recognized Mulas, with 34 to 35 primary Mulas — The text states there are 167 recognized Mulas, from which 34–35 'Mukhya' (main) Mulas were identified as primary ancestral nodes.

५. (B) Marriage is prohibited if the couple shares a common ancestor within 7 paternal generations or 5 maternal generations — Sapinda prohibition: common ancestor within 7 generations on father's side (6 in practice) and 5 generations on mother's side is forbidden.

६. (B) Checking 32 ancestral points (Utedh) and ensuring none of the 16 'Chhapthi' of the bride appear in the groom's paternal lineage — The Panjkar verifies 32 points of ancestry (Utedh) and specifically the 16 Chhapthi (critical genealogical nodes); if any of bride's Chhapthi appears in groom's paternal side, marriage is invalid.

७. (B) A formal marriage eligibility certificate issued by the Panjkar, without which a marriage is considered Ashastriya (invalid) — Siddhanta is the official written certificate confirming the couple is Asvajan (not related within prohibited degrees). Without Siddhanta, marriage is not recognized.

८. (B) It documents anomalies like inter-caste marriages, marriages with Yavanas, or lineage 'faults', ensuring transparency about social dilution — Dushun Panji (Fault Register) records lineage deviations: inter-caste unions, marriages with unknown maternal lines, etc., used to track social dilution (ksaran) over generations.

१. (A) Because all Panji books are written in Tirthuta script, and survival of the system depends on preserving this script — Chapter 7 emphasizes that all traditional Panji manuscripts are in Tirthuta script; loss of script literacy threatens the system's future, thus preservation & Devanagari transliteration are vital.

१०. (B) Shrotriya (highest), Yogya (middle), Panjibaddha (baseline registered families), plus Jayavar for unregistered — The system stratifies into Shrotriya (8 grades), Yogya (13 grades), Panjibaddha/Vanshaja (baseline), and Jayavar (outside formal records).

अध्याय ८ : Quiz: Chapter 8 – Special Studies | Women in Panji & Political Economy of Status

१. What was the significance of the 'Utedh' rules in determining marriage eligibility, as explained in Chapter 8?
- (A) It was a simple declaration of gotra only
 - (B) It required mapping 32 Mools (ancestral roots) across paternal (6 gen.) and maternal (5 gen.) sides to compute the 16 Chhathi for prohibition
 - (C) It was a ritual chant performed during weddings
 - (D) It only listed the groom's property
२. How does the Panji system define the prohibition of 'Same Gotra' marriage?
- (A) Allowed if the couple belongs to the same village
 - (B) Members of the same Gotra are considered blood-related (Rakta Sambandha) and marriage is strictly forbidden
 - (C) Only Pravara matters; Gotra is irrelevant
 - (D) Same Gotra marriage is permitted after 3 generations
३. What does the 'Dooshan Panji' (Black Book) primarily record, according to Chapter 8's special studies?
- (A) Only high-caste Shrotriya marriages
 - (B) Lineage flaws, inter-caste marriages, unions with Muslims, children of unknown maternal origin, and even the unconventional birth of Gangesha Upadhyaya
 - (C) List of all Panjikars
 - (D) Property deeds of Darbhanga Raj
४. Which prominent philosopher's entry in the Dooshan Panji records that he was born five years after his father's death and married a Charmakarini (leather-worker caste woman)?
- (A) Vidyapati Thakur
 - (B) Aryabhata
 - (C) Gangesha Upadhyaya (founder of Navya-Nyaya)
 - (D) Pakshadhara Mishra
५. What was the 'Shrotriya' hierarchy's impact on marriage practices, as described in Chapter 8's analysis of political economy?
- (A) It ended polygamy completely
 - (B) It caused hypergamy, where lower-tier families married daughters to higher-tier men, leading to child marriage, polygamy, and a rise in widows
 - (C) It made marriages simpler
 - (D) It abolished the Panjika system
६. Explain the 'Kathmama' (or step-mother's brother) rule in the Panji's matrimonial prohibitions.
- (A) A man may marry his step-mother's daughter
 - (B) A bride must not be the offspring of the groom's stepmother's brother
 - (C) Allowed if the step-mother approves
 - (D) Only applies to Kshatriyas

७. What does the term 'Bikaua' refer to in the context of Maithil social history (Chapter 8)?

- (A) A type of genealogical manuscript
- (B) High-ranking men who married multiple lower-status women for money, often abandoning the wives in their natal homes
- (C) A purification ritual after 6 generations
- (D) The official title of a Panjikaar

८. What evidence does Chapter 8 provide about cash-based status upgradation in the Panji hierarchy?

- (A) It mentions Lakshmipati Mishra gave a donation (1.5 lakh Takas) to Maharaja Rameshwar Singh to acquire official Panji status (Kodariye Mool, Shandilya Gotra)
- (B) All status changes were free
- (C) No monetary transactions ever occurred
- (D) Only Nepal had paid upgrades

९. What unique archival exception exists regarding the recording of women's names in the Panji?

- (A) Only the Rasarh-Araria Panji contains women's personal names due to colonial property rights (land settlement in women's names)
- (B) Women's names are never recorded anywhere
- (C) Only Nepal Panjis record women
- (D) All Panjis record women's names fully

१०. Who was Thakurain Lakhima, and what role did she play according to Chapter 8's historical account?

- (A) A queen who banned the Panji
- (B) A female scholar/jurist who corrected the legal interpretation in the Harinath Upadhyaya fire ordeal case, and contributed to Panji's structural framework
- (C) The first female Panjikaar
- (D) A poet in Vidyapati's court

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ८ (उत्तर औ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) It required mapping 32 Mools (ancestral roots) across paternal (6 gen.) and maternal (5 gen.) sides to compute the 16 Chhathi for prohibition — The Utedh chart maps 32 ancestral Mools; six paternal and five maternal generations, then identifies 16 Chhathi. If any Chhathi overlaps in groom's paternal lineage, marriage is forbidden.

२. (B) Members of the same Gotra are considered blood-related (Rakta Sambandha) and marriage is strictly forbidden — Gotra indicates patrilineal descent from a common sage. Marriage within same gotra is prohibited to avoid consanguinity.

३. (B) Lineage flaws, inter-caste marriages, unions with Muslims, children of unknown maternal origin, and even the unconventional birth of Gangesha Upadhyaya — The Dooshan Panji documents 'impure' records: inter-caste marriages, Devadasi mothers, unknown lineage, and controversial births — including Gangesha's posthumous birth and Charmakarini wife.

४. (C) Gangesha Upadhyaya (founder of Navya-Nyaya) — The Dooshan Panji entry: 'Pitri Parokshe Panch Varsh Vyatite Gangeshotpattih' and his wife Vallabha/Medha was a Charmakarini — later suppressed by 20th-century scholars.

५. (B) It caused hypergamy, where lower-tier families married daughters to higher-tier men, leading to child marriage, polygamy, and a rise in widows — Rigid Shrotriya-Yogya-Panjibaddha hierarchy led to hypergamy (Anuloma), polygamy (Bikaua class), child marriage, and a dramatic increase in child widows.

६. (B) A bride must not be the offspring of the groom's stepmother's brother — The Kathmama prohibition: bride cannot be a descendant of the groom's stepmother's brother, one of the five primary marriage barriers.

७. (B) **High-ranking men who married multiple lower-status women for money, often abandoning the wives in their natal homes** — Bikaua class emerged from hypergamy: high-status (usually Shrotriya) men married dozens of women from lower tiers, extracted cash payments, rarely cohabited, creating widespread widowhood.
८. (A) **It mentions Lakshmipati Mishra gave a donation (1.5 lakh Takas) to Maharaja Rameshwar Singh to acquire official Panji status (Kodariye Mool, Shandilya Gotra)** — Chapter 8 explicitly notes that Lakshmipati Mishra (Navalakhadhipati) paid 1.5 lakh Takas to Maharaja Rameshwar Singh for formal Panji classification, proving monetization of social status.
९. (A) **Only the Rasarh-Araria Panji contains women’s personal names due to colonial property rights (land settlement in women’s names)** — The Rasarh-Araria sub-register is exceptional because women’s names appear (strī-gaṇaka nāma), driven by colonial land registries requiring female names for legal ownership.
१०. (B) **A female scholar/jurist who corrected the legal interpretation in the Harinath Upadhyaya fire ordeal case, and contributed to Panji’s structural framework** — Lakhima Thakurain (Lakkhima Devi), daughter of Mimamsaka Ravi Misra, was a brilliant Dharmaśāstra scholar who identified the sapinda violation and helped reform the genealogical system.

अध्याय ९ : Quiz: Chapter 9 – Prācīn Pañjī, Khaṇḍa 1 | Ancient Genealogy of Mithila

१. According to Chapter 9, which figure is identified as the genealogical primus (oldest anchor) of Khaṇḍa 1, with descendants branching across more than seventy villages?
- (A) Nānyadeva
 - (B) Halāyudha of Gaṅgolī
 - (C) Gunakara Jha
 - (D) Mahārāja Harisimhadeva
२. What does the notation '(05/04)' signify in the genealogical chains of Khaṇḍa 1?
- (A) The total property owned by the family
 - (B) Birth order rank among brothers and total siblings (5th of 4 siblings) – a unique data-encoding technique
 - (C) The year of marriage
 - (D) The folio number of a different manuscript
३. Which gotra receives a special panegyric verse in Khaṇḍa 1 linking it explicitly to Kshatriya (royal) ancestry and the Karnāṭa dynasty?
- (A) Śāṇḍilya
 - (B) Vatsa
 - (C) Kādya / Kāśyapa
 - (D) Bhāradvāja
४. How many Mahāmahopādhyāya (highest scholarly title) holders are documented in Khaṇḍa 1 (pages 1–65)?
- (A) Approximately 15
 - (B) Over 47 named individuals with the full title
 - (C) Only 2
 - (D) More than 200
५. Which exceptional village entry in Khaṇḍa 1 records a 'Caturvedādhyāyī' (four-Veda scholar) from a village with a non-Brahmin (Ḍom) association, indicating caste-boundary ambiguity?
- (A) Sarisab
 - (B) Gaṅgolī
 - (C) Māṇḍala
 - (D) Ḍom Ṭekārī
६. What is the 'Māṭṛkā-Cakra' (maternal cycle) system in Khaṇḍa 1?
- (A) A ritual performed at weddings
 - (B) A completion formula certifying that every living male is validly connected to his mūla-grāma through both paternal and maternal lines
 - (C) A list of prohibited gotras
 - (D) A type of palm-leaf binding
७. Which famous Maithili poet is directly placed within the Pañjī matrix in Khaṇḍa 1, confirming his Brahmin status and ancestral village?
- (A) Jyotirīśvara Ṭhākura
 - (B) Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya
 - (C) Vidyāpati
 - (D) Govindajī

८. What does the term 'Tegachchhiya' indicate in the Pañjī taxonomy of Khaṇḍa 1?

- (A) A lineage of royal priests
- (B) An attenuated or 'thinned out' lineage (male-line failure, adoption, or out-migration) – a formal genealogical status
- (C) A high scholarly title
- (D) A marriage prohibition rule

९. Which state-official title appears as a hereditary occupational marker in Khaṇḍa 1, concentrated in the Śāntivigrāhika Devāditya branch?

- (A) Mahāmahopādhyāya
- (B) Śāntivigrāhika (peace-treaty officer)
- (C) Purohita
- (D) Bikaua

१०. What is the approximate total number of distinct villages named in Khaṇḍa 1 (pages 1–65)?

- (A) 35 villages
- (B) 122+ distinct localities
- (C) Only 8 core villages
- (D) over 500 villages

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ९ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) **Halāyudha of Gaṅgolī** — Halāyudha of Gaṅgolī is the opening entry's founder-patriarch, dating to the late 12th century (court scholar of Vallāla Sena). His descendants form the ancient trunk of the Pañjī.

२. (B) **Birth order rank among brothers and total siblings (5th of 4 siblings)** – a unique data-encoding technique — (05/04) encodes sibling rank: 05 = birth order, 04 = total number of siblings. This allows reconstruction of family size at each generation.

३. (C) **Kāḍya / Kāśyapa** — The Kāḍya (Kāśyapa) gotra verse states: 'dānaśauryaṃ pratāpaiśca prasiddhā yatra pārthivāḥ — Oinīsā sarvataḥ śreṣṭhā'. This links the gotra to Nānyadeva's royal lineage.

४. (B) **Over 47 named individuals with the full title** — The analysis counts at least 47 holders of the title Mahāmahopādhyāya in Khaṇḍa 1, concentrated in the Khauaal–Sarisa–Khandabla triangle, reflecting intellectual elite formation.

५. (D) **Ḍom Ṭekārī** — Page 1.xx records 'Atha Ḍom Ṭekārī grāma tatra Caturvedādhyāyī Kāmadevo bīji' – a Brahmin scholar in a Ḍom-associated village, a rare anomalous entry.

६. (B) **A completion formula certifying that every living male is validly connected to his mūla-grāma through both paternal and maternal lines** — The mātṛkā-cakra completes a genealogical circuit through the dau-bīji network. Explicitly 'evaṃ X mātṛka-cakraṃ' – certifies social legitimacy of connected families.

७. (C) **Vidyāpati** — Page 1.4 preserves 'Vidyāpati — Puḍṛika — Machadī', a direct genealogical placement of the great poet Vidyāpati (c. 1352–1448 CE).

८. (B) **An attenuated or 'thinned out' lineage (male-line failure, adoption, or out-migration) – a formal genealogical status** — 'Tegachchhiya' marks lineages where the genealogical chain has become so attenuated that the Panjikar records the family as 'thinned out' rather than extinct.

९. (B) **Śāntivigrāhika (peace-treaty officer)** — Devāditya bears nine distinct state titles including Śāntivigrāhika, Mahāmattaka, Bhāṇḍāgārika, etc., reflecting medieval Karnāṭa court hierarchy.

१०. (B) **122+ distinct localities** — The analysis records at least 122 named villages, ranging from major mūla-grāma to secondary hamlets, covering the Tirhut heartland.

अध्याय १० : Quiz: Chapter 10 – Prācīn Pañjī (continued) | Villages, Royal Records & Marriage Colophons

१. Which village emerged as the single highest-frequency reference (292 occurrences) in pages 66–347, surpassing Māṇḍar from the earlier section?
- (A) Sodarapura
 - (B) Karmaharā (karamahā)
 - (C) Darihara
 - (D) Khauāla
२. What extraordinary diaspora entry in pages 66–347 records a Maithil Brahmin family settled in the Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) while linked to Darihara?
- (A) Rataulī-Darihara
 - (B) Bhauālavāsī (Bhauāla resident)
 - (C) Simaravāḍa
 - (D) Maliṅgiyā Kujaulī
३. Which unique scholarly honorific, meaning 'bearing the seal of the Sustaining Sarasvatī,' appears in this section as a singular highest academic designation?
- (A) Mahāmahopādhyāya
 - (B) Avalambā-Sarasvatī-dāṅkita
 - (C) Sarvajña Garība
 - (D) Jyotirvimaya
४. Which royal figure's sons are completely listed with sibling-rank notation in this section, placing the Mithilā royal family within the Brahmin dau-biji network?
- (A) Mahārāja Rāmeśvara Siṃha
 - (B) Mahārāja Mādhava Siṃha
 - (C) Mahārāja Samara Siṃha
 - (D) Mahārāja Kāmeśvara Siṃha
५. What is the significance of the marriage colophons dated 2003–2004 embedded in this ancient genealogical register?
- (A) They are forgeries
 - (B) They prove the Pañjī tradition remained alive and juridically active into the 21st century, with real-time records
 - (C) They record only deaths
 - (D) They are from a different community
६. Which new title compound meaning 'The All-Knowing Pauper' appears as a paradoxical epithet in pages 66–347?
- (A) Mahottara Pratāpuruṣottama
 - (B) Sarvajña Garība
 - (C) Cāturmāsika Mansabdār Hazārī
 - (D) Kavindra-dāṅkita
७. Which entry integrates a Mughal administrative title ('Mansabdār Hazārī') directly into the Pañjī genealogical chain, showing absorption of imperial service?
- (A) Vaidika Yudanātha
 - (B) Cāturmāsika-Mansabdār-Hazārī Rāmānanda Caudharī
 - (C) Pām Rāmānanda
 - (D) Rāya Candra Nārāyaṇa

८. What does the prefix 'Pām' (pā~) signify when attached to individuals in pages 66–347?

- (A) A low-caste designation
- (B) Highest Brahmin ranking (Pañca-śrotriya) – marker of families from whom Mahāmahopādhyāya title-holders emerge
- (C) A foreign migrant
- (D) A type of marriage

९. Which village appears as a new geographic corridor in this section, straddling the India–Nepal border and linking to Simaravāḍa (near Janakpur)?

- (A) Rataulī–Darihara
- (B) Karmaharā–Behaṭ
- (C) Rataulī–Darihara with Simaravāḍa
- (D) Sodarapura–Gaṅgolī

१०. What does the mātṛkā-cakra completion 'evaṃ X mātṛka-cakraṃ' certify in the genealogical record?

- (A) The end of a village record
- (B) The completion of a genealogical circuit, certifying social legitimacy of the connected family network
- (C) The start of a new section
- (D) A royal decree

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १० (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) **Karmaharā (karamahā)** — Karmaharā (modern Karmahe, Madhubani district) appears 292 times, becoming the dominant maternal-line anchor and scholarly center in this section.

२. (B) **Bhauālavāsī (Bhauāla resident)** — 'Bhauālavāsī' refers to a resident of Bhauāl (Kathmandu Valley). The entry links Bābu's sons to Bhauāla, Amarāvatī and Darihara, proving trans-border diaspora tracking.

३. (B) **Avalamba-Sarasvatī-dāṅkita** — Avalamba-Sarasvatī-dāṅkita (Seal of the Sustaining Sarasvatī) is a unique compound title found only in §79, indicating a scholar recognized as a support-pillar of learning.

४. (B) **Mahārāja Mādhava Siṃha** — Mahārāja Mādhava Siṃha's sons (Bābu Rāmapati Siṃha, Prajāpati Siṃha, etc.) are recorded with sibling-rank codes, integrating royalty into the Panjī network.

५. (B) **They prove the Panjī tradition remained alive and juridically active into the 21st century, with real-time records** — Dated colophons (e.g., 09.12.2003, 20.01.2004) show the Panjī was still consulted for marriage validation in the 2000s, demonstrating institutional continuity.

६. (B) **Sarvajña Garība** — Sarvajña Garība ('All-Knowing Pauper') encodes the paradox of omniscient knowledge combined with renunciation of wealth, used as a family identifier.

७. (B) **Cāturmasika-Mansabdār-Hazārī Rāmānanda Caudharī** — Rāmānanda is recorded as 'Cāturmasika-Mansabdār-Hazārī' (Four-Month Commander of a Thousand) – a Mughal mansabdar title integrated seamlessly.

८. (B) **Highest Brahmin ranking (Pañca-śrotriya) – marker of families from whom Mahāmahopādhyāya title-holders emerge** — Pām (short for Pañcāyatī or Pañca-śrotriya) indicates the highest Brahmin classification; these families frequently produce Mahāmahopādhyāya scholars.

९. (C) **Rataulī-Darihara with Simaravāḍa** — The Rataulī-Darihara sub-cluster connects through Simaravāḍa (near Janakpur, Nepal), documenting a genealogical corridor across the modern border.

१०. (B) **The completion of a genealogical circuit, certifying social legitimacy of the connected family network** — The mātṛkā-cakra formula marks the completion of a maternal cycle, certifying that every living male is validly connected to his mūla-grāma through both paternal and maternal lines.

अध्याय ११ : Quiz: Chapter 11 – Prācīn Pañjī, Khaṇḍa 2 | Royal Records, Modernity & The Panji Meets Colonial India

१. Which village emerged as the single highest-frequency node (853 appearances) in Khaṇḍa 2, overtaking Karmaharā and Māṇḍar?
- (A) Sodarapura (Sudarpur)
 - (B) Darihara
 - (C) Khauāla
 - (D) Narauna
२. What extraordinary inter-faith marriage is recorded parenthetically in this section, showing the Panji's pragmatic response to diaspora modernity?
- (A) A Buddhist wedding in Japan
 - (B) Bābu Khaḍagapati Siṃha's children performing an inter-faith marriage in Sweden ('Sviḍana deśe antadhārmika vivāha')
 - (C) A marriage in Nepal with a Muslim family
 - (D) A wedding in the United States
३. Which British imperial honour is recorded within the genealogical matrix for Mahārājādhirāja Kāmeśvara Siṃha?
- (A) C.I.E.
 - (B) K.C.I.E. (Knight Commander of the Indian Empire) + Litt.
 - (C) Order of the Star of India
 - (D) Kaiser-i-Hind
४. Which unique scholarly title compound meaning 'bearing the seal of the New/Fresh Sarasvatī' appears in this volume, distinct from the 'Avalamba-Sarasvatī' of earlier chapters?
- (A) Sarvadātā
 - (B) Abhinava-Sarasvatī-dāṅkita
 - (C) Ṭikākāraka
 - (D) Sudopādhyāya
५. What modern academic post is recorded for the first time in the Pañjī corpus, specifically in the Maithili Department of Calcutta University?
- (A) Vice-Chancellor
 - (B) Prādhyāpaka (Professor) in Calcutta University Maithili Deptt.
 - (C) Registrar
 - (D) Head Clerk
६. Which figure in this section is recorded as having six marriages (ṣaṣṭhama vivāha), reflecting extreme polygamy among elite families?
- (A) Mahārāja Kāmeśvara Siṃha
 - (B) Ṭha. Giradhārī Siṃha (Girdhārī Singh) and Ṭha. Maheśa
 - (C) Rāya Candra Nārāyaṇa
 - (D) Bābu Khaḍagapati Siṃha

७. What administrative title 'Income Tax Comm.' appears embedded in a genealogical chain, demonstrating the Pañjī's absorption of modern bureaucracy?
- (A) Police Superintendent
(B) Income Tax Commissioner (Ānkara Āyakara Āyukta)
(C) District Magistrate
(D) Excise Officer
८. Which extraordinary entry records a Deputy Inspector General of Police (D.I.G.) as a grandson within a traditional scholarly lineage?
- (A) Brajamohana (D.I.G. Police)
(B) Mahārāja Maheśvara Siṃha
(C) Rāya Rūdranārāyaṇa
(D) Jyotirvid Brahmadatta
९. What is the significance of the 'Kolkata (Pāli)' entry in this volume?
- (A) It records a family that migrated to Calcutta, using 'Pāli' as a sub-locality within the city – the Pañjī treating urban space as a mūla reference
(B) It is a Sanskrit pilgrimage site
(C) It refers to a village in Bangladesh
(D) It marks a royal decree
१०. Which aesthetic title meaning 'sweet/melodious poet' (Mādhurakavi) appears in this section, indicating poetic mastery as a genealogical credential?
- (A) Kavi Jīvakarṇa
(B) Mādhurakavi Māghava
(C) Kavi Vidyāpati
(D) Sahityācārya

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ११ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (A) **Sodarapura (Sudarpur)** — Sodarapura appears 853 times, becoming the primary administrative node for the eastern Tirhut Brahmin population in this section.
२. (B) **Bābu Khaḍagapati Siṃha's children performing an inter-faith marriage in Sweden ('Svīḍana deśe antadhārmika vivāha')** — The entry '(Bābu Khaḍagapati Siṃha sutā Svīḍana deśe antadhārmika vivāha)' records an inter-religious marriage in Sweden, bracketed but not expunged.
३. (B) **K.C.I.E. (Knight Commander of the Indian Empire) + Litt.** — The entry 'Kāmeśvara Siṃha (K.C.I.E. Litt.)' records a British knighthood and honorary doctorate within the traditional title cluster.
४. (B) **Abhinava-Sarasvatī-dāṅkita** — Abhinava-Sarasvatī-dāṅkita ('Fresh Sarasvatī seal') appears at p.301, a variant honorific indicating continued innovation in title-coinage.
५. (B) **Prādhyaṇika (Professor) in Calcutta University Maithili Deptt.** — Page 290 records 'Vaiyākaraṇa Prādhyaṇika (Calcutta University Maithili Deptt.)' – the first known Pañjī record of a university professor in Maithili.
६. (B) **Ṭha. Giradhārī Siṃha (Girdhārī Singh) and Ṭha. Maheśa** — Ṭha. Giradhārī Siṃha has six documented marriages; the text records 'ṣaṣṭhama vivāha' colophons for multiple individuals, showing serial marriage.
७. (B) **Income Tax Commissioner (Ānkara Āyakara Āyukta)** — Page 496 records 'Āśutoṣa Siṃha' as 'Income Tax Comm', treating a modern bureaucratic post as a genealogical credential.

८. (A) **Brjamohana (D.I.G. Police)** — Page 499 records Brajamohana as 'D.I.G. (Police)' – a Deputy Inspector General within the Pañjī genealogical chain.

९. (A) **It records a family that migrated to Calcutta, using 'Pāli' as a sub-locality within the city – the Pañjī treating urban space as a mūla reference** — 'Koliṭṭā Pāli' uses Calcutta as a dau-source, where 'Pāli' denotes a specific Maithili neighbourhood – the Pañjī adapting to urban diaspora.

१०. (B) **Mādhurakavi Māghava** — Page 407 records 'Mādhurakavi Māghava' (sweet poet Māghava), a title indicating mastery of the śṛṅgāra aesthetic register, treated as heritable.

अध्याय १२ : Quiz: Chapter 12 – Mithila's Living Genome | Uṭīp Sub-Commentary (Vol I, Section 2)

१. What is the primary function of the 'Uṭīp' (upaṭīpa) sub-genre within the Pañjī Prabandha?

- (A) A separate register for royal decrees
- (B) A supplementary annotation recording secondary, collateral, and migrant branches – an 'overflow' or index extension of the main Mūl Pañjī
- (C) A list of marriage prohibitions only
- (D) A genealogical chart for astrological calculations

२. According to Chapter 12, what does the Pañjī's genealogical notation 'suto / sutau / sutā' encode?

- (A) Village of origin
- (B) Number of sons: one son (suto), two sons (sutau), three or more sons (sutā) – using Sanskrit grammatical number
- (C) Mother's gotra
- (D) Scholarly title

३. What does the cross-reference number '(286//01)' signify in the Uṭīp entries?

- (A) Date of marriage
- (B) Page and sub-entry number in the main Pañjī register – a pre-digital relational database key
- (C) Number of ancestors
- (D) Tax assessment code

४. What does the notation 'apara' (aparā) indicate when repeated in a genealogical entry?

- (A) The family migrated to a new village
- (B) A second or subsequent wife's children – documenting polygamy systematically
- (C) Adoption
- (D) A child died young

५. Which ancient scholar's name appears in the Uṭīp as an anchor for generational depth, helping calibrate the Pañjī's internal chronology?

- (A) Vidyāpati
- (B) Halāyudha
- (C) Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya
- (D) Mahāmahopādhyāya Dr. Sir Gaṅgānātha Jhā

६. What modern professional credentials are seamlessly integrated into the Uṭīp genealogical chains alongside traditional titles like Mahāmahopādhyāya?

- (A) Only land records
- (B) I.A.S., I.P.S., M.B.B.S., D.G.P., Engineer, Professor, and even 'C.P.M. (M.P.)' – treating them as heritable identity markers
- (C) Factory worker licenses
- (D) Passport numbers

७. What is the 'dau / ddau' notation and its genealogical significance?

- (A) Father and mother
- (B) Dau = maternal side donor (mother's father), ddau = second maternal generation (mother's mother's father) – bilateral tracking of maternal lineages
- (C) A type of marriage ritual
- (D) Village name abbreviations

८. According to the chapter, how does the Pañji system track geographic dispersal and migration?

- (A) By ignoring village names
- (B) Through 'village circuits' (e.g., Sakkari-Sārisab-Pāhīṭol) and notations of 'vāsī' (resident) markers – every individual is anchored to a mūla-grāma
- (C) Only through surname changes
- (D) By recording only urban settlements

९. Which extraordinary title appears in the Uṭip combining 'Mahāmahopādhyāya' with 'Ex.V.C. Allahabad University', fusing medieval Sanskrit honorific with modern academic administration?

- (A) M.M. Jayadeva (Ex-Vice Chancellor Allahabad University)
- (B) Dr. Sir Gaṅgānātha Jhā
- (C) Sahityācārya Pra. Ḍā. Viśvambhara Miśra
- (D) Arthaśāstrī Lakṣmeśvara

१०. What does the 'Genome Mapping' metaphor, used as the title of this work, imply according to Chapter 12?

- (A) That the Pañji is purely mythological
- (B) That the Pañji is a complete, self-referencing record of biological and social inheritance – a pre-modern population genetics database
- (C) That it has no relation to science
- (D) That it only records royal lineages

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १२ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) A supplementary annotation recording secondary, collateral, and migrant branches – an 'overflow' or index extension of the main Mūl Pañji — The Uṭip is a sub-note or supplementary annotation that records secondary, collateral, and migrant branches, essential for completeness as families spread across villages.

२. (B) Number of sons: one son (suto), two sons (sutau), three or more sons (sutā) – using Sanskrit grammatical number — The terms encode singular (one son), dual (two sons), and plural (three or more sons), reflecting the system's grammatical precision.

३. (B) Page and sub-entry number in the main Pañji register – a pre-digital relational database key — These numbers are primary keys linking entries across volumes, allowing the Pañjikāra to verify lineages rapidly – a pre-modern relational database.

४. (B) A second or subsequent wife's children – documenting polygamy systematically — Aparā marks additional wives and their children. The Pañji records each wife's line separately, tracking parallel descent lines for marriage verification.

५. (B) Halāyudha — Halāyudha of Gaṅgolī (12th c.) is the genealogical primus; his documented date helps establish generation intervals within the register.

६. (B) I.A.S., I.P.S., M.B.B.S., D.G.P., Engineer, Professor, and even 'C.P.M. (M.P.)' – treating them as heritable identity markers — The Uṭip records IAS, IPS, MBBS, DGP, and even a communist MP as genealogical credentials, showing the system's adaptive capacity.

७. (B) Dau = maternal side donor (mother's father), ddau = second maternal generation (mother's mother's father) – bilateral tracking of maternal lineages — Dau encodes the mother's paternal lineage; ddau encodes the mother's maternal lineage. This bilateral tracking is essential for sapinda calculation.

८. (B) Through 'village circuits' (e.g., Sakkari-Sārisab-Pāhīṭol) and notations of 'vāsī' (resident) markers – every individual is anchored to a mūla-grāma — The Uṭip is organized into village circuits; each entry records both ancestral village and current residence, creating a spatial map of demographic movement.

१. (A) **M.M. Jayadeva (Ex-Vice Chancellor Allahabad University)** — Block 148 records 'ma.ma. jayadeva (EX.V.C. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY)' – a unique fusion of traditional scholarly title with modern university leadership.

१०. (B) **That the Pañjī is a complete, self-referencing record of biological and social inheritance – a pre-modern population genetics database** — The metaphor asserts that the Pañjī, like a genome, tracks heritable traits across generations, functions as a database, and serves as a tool for compatibility management.

अध्याय १३ : Quiz: Chapter 14 – Nāgarāma Panji (Khanda 3) | Mithila Genealogy

१. 1 What is the central geographic focus of Khaṇḍa 3 (Nāgarāma) in the Panji Prabandha?
- (A) The Bengal–Assam border region
 - (B) Madhubani–Darbhanga belt (villages like Sodarpur, Māṇḍar, Karmahā, etc.)
 - (C) Only the Nepal Tarai region
 - (D) South Indian Brahmin settlements
२. 2 How many numbered genealogical blocks are contained in the Nāgarāma section of Khanda 3 (pages 3.2–3.139)?
- (A) 97 blocks
 - (B) 358 blocks
 - (C) 466 blocks (from 1 to 466)
 - (D) 225 blocks (entries 226–358 plus earlier sections)
३. 3 In the Panji’s genealogical grammar, what does the marker “apara” (aparā) signify?
- (A) First wife’s lineage
 - (B) A second or subsequent wife’s children / another branch
 - (C) Adopted sons only
 - (D) Daughters who remained unmarried
४. 4 Which block in Chapter 14 records a lineage containing a professional scientist with the title “yaṃtrajña” (engineer/technician) as well as an “arthaudyamī” (entrepreneur)?
- (A) Block 5
 - (B) Block 33 (yaṃtrajña Dayānātha & arthaudyamī Ramānanda)
 - (C) Block 122
 - (D) Block 148
५. 5 According to the analysis of Block 122, which modern political designation appears in the Panji as a genealogical identifier?
- (A) Member of Legislative Assembly (M.L.A.)
 - (B) P.M. (M.P.) — Communist Party of India (Marxist) Member of Parliament
 - (C) President of India
 - (D) British Viceroy
६. 6 What unique scholarly title does Block 148 record for “ma.ma. jayadeva” (Jayadeva)?
- (A) “Jyotirvid” (astrologer)
 - (B) “Kavi Kokila” (poet)
 - (C) “Ex.V.C. Allahabad University” (former Vice-Chancellor) alongside Mahāmahopādhyāya
 - (D) “Sarvajña Garība” (all-knowing pauper)
७. 7 Which region’s Panji is noted as the only one that systematically records women’s personal names?
- (A) Saurath–Madhubani cluster
 - (B) Rasarh–Araria (Rasadh–Arariyā) Panji
 - (C) Nepal Tarai registers
 - (D) Khandabala royal records

८. 8 In the Panji's naming conventions, which suffix pattern is characteristic of scholarly or "lord" names (e.g., Śivanātha, Rājānātha)?

- (A) -datta (gift of)
- (B) -nātha (lord/protector)
- (C) -ānanda (bliss)
- (D) -kiśora (youth)

९. 9 Chapter 14 highlights the "Cāturmāsika Mansabdār Hazārī" title. What does this title represent?

- (A) A Mughal-era military command (four-month commander of 1000 troops)
- (B) A British tax collector
- (C) A Sanskrit grammarian title
- (D) A temple priest designation

१०. 10 Which village appears as the primary maternal-line anchor in the Nāgarāma Khanda, with the highest frequency of "dau" references?

- (A) Karmahā (Karamahā) – 292 occurrences
- (B) Sodarpur – 853 occurrences
- (C) Māṇḍar – 174 occurrences
- (D) Pāli – 120 occurrences

११. 11 What does the "pr." (pra.) abbreviation stand for in Panji entries (e.g., "Ramanath pr. Khatru")?

- (A) Principal – firstborn son
- (B) Prakrit / popular name (alias or everyday name)
- (C) Pratham – first wife's lineage
- (D) Pravara – sage lineage indicator

१२. 12 Block 122 in Chapter 14 records a remarkable sibling set: a Justice, an IAS officer, and a CPI(M) MP. What village cluster does this family belong to?

- (A) Mangaurī-Khajpura
- (B) Kanhaulī-Māṅgaraunī (Kanhaulī sa~ māṅgaraunī)
- (C) Sandahpur-Sishpur
- (D) Samauli-Baliyas

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १३ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) Madhubani–Darbhanga belt (villages like Sodarpur, Māṇḍar, Karmahā, etc.)

२. (D) 225 blocks (entries 226–358 plus earlier sections)

३. (B) A second or subsequent wife's children / another branch

४. (B) Block 33 (yaṃtrajña Dayānātha & arthaudyamī Ramānanda)

५. (B) P.M. (M.P.) — Communist Party of India (Marxist) Member of Parliament

६. (C) "Ex.V.C. Allahabad University" (former Vice-Chancellor) alongside Mahāmahopādhyāya

७. (B) Rasarh-Araria (Rasadh-Arariyā) Panji

८. (B) -nātha (lord/protector)

९. (A) A Mughal-era military command (four-month commander of 1000 troops)

१०. (A) Karmahā (Karamahā) – 292 occurrences

११. (B) Prakrit / popular name (alias or everyday name)

१२. (B) Kanhaulī–Māṃgaraunī (Kanhaulī sa~ māṃgaraunī) — `; feedbackItems.forEach(item => { resultHtml += `Question \${item.num}: \${item.statusHtml} ✓ Correct: \${item.correctAnswer} ✎ Your answer: \${item.userAnswer}

अध्याय १४ : Quiz: Chapter 15 – Pampilā-Varga Pañjikā (Entries 226–358)

१. 1 Which block in Chapter 15 records the lineage of “yaṃtrajña Dayānātha” (engineer) and later “arthaudyamī Ramānanda” (entrepreneur)?
- (A) Block 122 (Kanhaulī–Māṃgaraunī)
 - (B) Block 33 (Khāngud to Padahiyā)
 - (C) Block 253 (Balirajpur to Chopta)
 - (D) Block 294 (Nagvad to Samauli)
२. 2 What extraordinary modern political designation appears in Block 122 of this chapter?
- (A) “I.A.S. (Ex. G.P. Bihar)”
 - (B) “C.P.M. (M.P.)” – Communist Party of India (Marxist) Member of Parliament
 - (C) “Member of Legislative Assembly (Bihar)”
 - (D) “Adv. World Bank”
३. 3 The title “Sahityacharya Prof. Dr. Vishvambhar Mishra ‘Vagish’” appears in Block 254. What does the pen name “Vagish” signify?
- (A) “Lord of Wealth”
 - (B) “Lord of Speech” (master of eloquence)
 - (C) “Protector of the Vedas”
 - (D) “Wandering Ascetic”
४. 4 In Block 294, the Panji records a precise academic credential: “III M.A. 1934”. What does this colophon demonstrate?
- (A) That the Panji only records traditional Sanskrit learning
 - (B) That modern university degrees (even with division) were documented as genealogical data
 - (C) A mistake by the scribe
 - (D) The year the Panji was founded
५. 5 Which block contains the legal dynasty of “Vakil Brajmohan” and his sons, including “M.S. Narendramohan” and “Vakil Anshu / Aashu”?
- (A) Block 307 (Nagvad to Rashad)
 - (B) Block 345 (Mahishi to Kailakh)
 - (C) Block 316 (Analapura to Nah)
 - (D) Block 352 (Hariyam – Budhavāla)
६. 6 According to Chapter 15, what is the significance of the “apara” (aparā) notation in the Panji?
- (A) It marks the eldest son
 - (B) It indicates a second or subsequent wife’s children (polygamous branch)
 - (C) It means “adopted from another village”
 - (D) It is used for daughters who marry out
७. 7 Block 345–346 records an extraordinary entry: “Mahavir I.P.S. (D.I.G.)” and his sons “I.A.S. Arun, I.A.S. Amit”. Additionally, the Panji notes “Sutashch Prathama I.A.S. Putri”. What does this daughter notation indicate?
- (A) Daughters were never recorded
 - (B) A daughter’s professional achievement (first I.A.S. among daughters) is explicitly noted
 - (C) Only sons are mentioned; daughters ignored
 - (D) It marks a widow’s remarriage

८. 8 Block 347 contains the colonial judicial title “Jury in- Calcutta H.C.” for Patak Baun. What does this entry illustrate?
- British colonial titles were recorded alongside traditional genealogical data
 - Panji records never mention colonial service
 - The British banned the Panji system
 - Calcutta was outside the Panji’s geographic scope
९. 9 Which block from Chapter 15 records five sons with the identical “-pati” suffix (e.g., Brahmpati, Mahipati, Narpati, Medhāpati, Madhurāpati)?
- Block 352 (Hariyam – Budhavāla)
 - Block 238 (Samauli village)
 - Block 253 (Balirajpur)
 - Block 226 (Mangauni to Madarri)
१०. 10 The abbreviation “pr.” in Panji entries (e.g., “Ramanath pr. Khatru”) stands for “prakrit / popular name”. Which of the following is a correct example of this dual-name system from Chapter 15?
- “Buvuaji pr. Jayakrishna” (formal name Jayakrishna, popular name Buvuaji)
 - “Phekan pr. Chhota” (both informal)
 - “Mahārāja Mādhavasimha” (no alias)
 - “Ghaghan pr. Kamal” (reversed)
११. 11 Block 316 records Dr. Prof. Vedanath with a parenthetical description: “(maithilī bhāṣāka sahityakāra)”. What does this indicate?
- He was a political leader
 - He was a Maithili language literary figure (writer/poet)
 - He was a revenue officer
 - He was a British judge
१२. 12 In Block 228, the Panji records a remarkable case of nine sons from an “apara” wife. What does this demonstrate about the Pañjī system?
- The system ignored polygamy
 - Polygamous families were systematically documented, with separate branches for each wife’s children
 - Only the first wife’s children were recorded
 - Children of second wives were considered illegitimate

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १४ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

- (B) Block 33 (Khāngud to Padahiyā)
- (B) “C.P.M. (M.P.)” – Communist Party of India (Marxist) Member of Parliament
- (B) “Lord of Speech” (master of eloquence)
- (B) That modern university degrees (even with division) were documented as genealogical data
- (A) Block 307 (Nagvad to Rashad)
- (B) It indicates a second or subsequent wife’s children (polygamous branch)
- (B) A daughter’s professional achievement (first I.A.S. among daughters) is explicitly noted
- (A) British colonial titles were recorded alongside traditional genealogical data
- (A) Block 352 (Hariyam – Budhavāla)

१०. (A) “Buvuaji pr. Jayakrishna” (formal name Jayakrishna, popular name Buvuaji)

११. (B) He was a Maithili language literary figure (writer/poet)

१२. (B) Polygamous families were systematically documented, with separate branches for each wife’s children — `;

feedbackItems.forEach(item => { resultHtml += ` Question \${item.num}: \${item.statusHtml} ✓ Correct: \${item.correctAnswer}

✎ Your answer: \${item.userAnswer}

अध्याय १५ : Quiz: Chapter 16 – Pañjī Prabandha, Khaṇḍa 3 (Blocks 359–466)

१. 1 According to Chapter 16, what is the function of the Sanskrit invocation (e.g., “om rāmeśvarāya namaḥ”) at the beginning of each genealogical block?
- (A) A decorative element with no significance
 - (B) It invokes the deity associated with the gotra or kula-devatā of the lineage group
 - (C) It marks the beginning of a new palm-leaf manuscript
 - (D) It is a British colonial administrative code
२. 2 Which block contains the Baiganī-Baṃśī Rāja dynasty, including the title “Saṃgīta Śāstra Mārtaṇḍa” (Sun of the Science of Music)?
- (A) Blocks 388–395
 - (B) Blocks 370–376
 - (C) Blocks 402–406
 - (D) Blocks 420–428
३. 3 In Block 402 (Simraongarh), a Sanskrit panegyric verse praises which ruling lineage as “best of all, promoter of self-dharma”?
- (A) The Oihin (Karnāṭa) dynasty
 - (B) The Baiganī Rāja lineage
 - (C) The Darbhanga Raj family
 - (D) The Mangaurī scholarly clan
४. 4 Block 422 records individuals with modern civil service ranks such as I.P.S. (Ex. G.P. Bihar) and I.A.S. (Adv. World Bank). What does this demonstrate about the Pañjī system?
- (A) The Pañjī only records traditional Sanskrit titles
 - (B) It absorbed modern administrative and professional credentials as status markers
 - (C) It rejected all British or post-independence titles
 - (D) It only recorded military ranks, not civilian posts
५. 5 What does the “ddau” (ddau) abbreviation signify in the genealogical formula of Chapter 16?
- (A) Double daughter – step-daughter record
 - (B) Maternal grandfather’s side (the dau’s dau, second maternal generation)
 - (C) Father’s brother’s lineage
 - (D) Village of the paternal grandmother
६. 6 Which block features the Rājā Kālikānanda Siṃha branch and records a “Journalist Cetanānanda Siṃha” as a professional identity?
- (A) Block 391
 - (B) Block 396
 - (C) Block 402
 - (D) Block 420
७. 7 According to the analysis of Blocks 370–376 (Mangaurī scholarly cluster), how many sons of Sadu-Upādhyāya Rāmabhadra held the Mahāmahopādhyāya title?
- (A) One son
 - (B) Three sons
 - (C) Five sons (including Madhusūdana, Baidyanātha, Bāgīśa, Śatridaṇḍī-Sannyāsī)
 - (D) Eight sons

८. 8 What does the cross-reference notation “(B 41//8)” found in Block 359 indicate?

- (A) A British colonial land record
- (B) An internal link to another volume/entry in the Pañjī system, functioning as a relational database reference
- (C) The date of the marriage recorded
- (D) A code for the type of palm leaf used

९. 9 Block 422 records an entry with “I.P.S. (Railway I.G.) Śaṃkara Kumāra” and “I.A.S. (Adv. World Bank) Subhāṣacandra”. What does this show about the Pañjī’s evolution?

- (A) The Pañjī stopped recording new entries after 1900
- (B) Modern government service (I.P.S./I.A.S.) became new prestige markers, replacing traditional scholarly titles
- (C) The Pañjī only recorded agricultural professions
- (D) The system rejected all British-era titles

१०. 10 Which naming suffix pattern became common in the late 19th/early 20th century, reflecting Bengal Renaissance influence (e.g., Praphullacandra, Nirmūlacandra, Vijayacandra)?

- (A) -nātha
- (B) -datta
- (C) -candra (moon)
- (D) -kiśora

११. 11 Block 370 records Mahāmahopādhyāya Pitāmbara’s son as “M.M. Ṭikākāraka Ṣaḍyantri Gokulātha”. What does the title “Ṣaḍyantri” signify?

- (A) A master of all six Vedāṅgas
- (B) A royal minister of war
- (C) A performer of six Vedic sacrifices
- (D) A commentator on six Dharmashastras

१२. 12 According to Chapter 16, the Pañjī’s internal cross-references (e.g., “B 33/7”, “u.pra. 270/5”) serve what purpose?

- (A) To confuse outsiders
- (B) To function as hyperlinks linking different volumes and entries, creating a consistent genealogical database
- (C) To indicate the cost of updating the register
- (D) To mark the names of the Panjikars who wrote each entry

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १५ (उत्तर औ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) It invokes the deity associated with the gotra or kula-devatā of the lineage group

२. (A) Blocks 388–395

३. (A) The Oihin (Karnāṭa) dynasty

४. (B) It absorbed modern administrative and professional credentials as status markers

५. (B) Maternal grandfather’s side (the dau’s dau, second maternal generation)

६. (A) Block 391

७. (C) Five sons (including Madhusūdana, Baidyanātha, Bāgīśa, Śatridaṇḍī-Sannyāsī)

८. (B) An internal link to another volume/entry in the Pañjī system, functioning as a relational database reference

९. (B) Modern government service (I.P.S./I.A.S.) became new prestige markers, replacing traditional scholarly titles

१०. (C) -candra (moon)

११. (A) A master of all six Vedāṅgas

१२. (B) To function as hyperlinks linking different volumes and entries, creating a consistent genealogical database — `;
feedbackItems.forEach(item => { resultHtml += ` Question \${item.num}: \${item.statusHtml} ✓ Correct: \${item.correctAnswer}
✎ Your answer: \${item.userAnswer}

अध्याय १६ : Quiz: Chapter 17 - Panji Prabandha (Genealogical Mapping)

१. According to Chapter 17, what was the primary function of the Uteḍha (Uteḍh) within the Panji system?

- (A) Recording royal decrees and land grants
- (B) A 32-ancestor matrix used to determine marriage eligibility via sapinḍa prohibition
- (C) A chronicle of Maithili literary works
- (D) The list of all Panjikāra families and their fees

२. Which historical figure is identified as the formal institutional founder of the Pañjī-Prabandha in 1326 CE?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva (Harisimhadeva) of the Karnāṭa dynasty
- (C) Ballāl Sena
- (D) Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya

३. The Panji system originally maintained by Harasimhadeva treated all registered families as equal. When was the hierarchical stratification (Śrotriya, Yogya, Pañjībaddha) introduced?

- (A) During the 12th century under Ballāl Sena
- (B) After the digitisation project in 2000 CE
- (C) Under Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 CE) with the Śākhā Pañjī
- (D) By the British colonial administration in 1850

४. Which theoretical concept does the chapter use to describe the Pañjī's role in actively producing and reproducing social hierarchy, referring to Louis Dumont's work?

- (A) Segmentary lineage system
- (B) Homo Hierarchicus
- (C) Total social fact
- (D) Collective memory

५. What is the unique feature of the Rasarh-Araria Pañjī, as mentioned in the Dooshan Pañjī context?

- (A) It contains the names of women systematically recorded
- (B) It is the only register written in Persian script
- (C) It excludes all Śrotriya lineages
- (D) It contains only royal genealogies

६. According to the anthropological analysis in Chapter 17, the Panji's prohibition rules cover gotra, pravara, and sapinḍa. Which additional rule (the fourth) is also encoded?

- (A) The bride must not be the daughter of the groom's stepmother's brother (Vimatā rule)
- (B) Marriage is allowed only if the groom is older by at least ten years
- (C) The bride must belong to a different district
- (D) No marriage within the same village

७. The chapter compares the Pañjī system with global genealogical traditions. Which tradition is described as the closest global parallel in terms of scope and continuity?

- (A) European nobility peerage records (Burke's Peerage)
- (B) Jewish Yichus records
- (C) Chinese clan genealogies (Zupu)
- (D) Icelandic sagas

८. What major archival intervention was initiated around 2000 CE regarding the Panji manuscripts?

- (A) Destruction of old palm-leaf records to avoid caste disputes
- (B) Digitisation, imaging of palm-leaf manuscripts, and transliteration into Devanagari
- (C) Translation of all records into English only
- (D) Transfer of all original manuscripts to the British Library

९. The Dooshan Pañjī (Black Book) primarily records:

- (A) Only the purest Śrottriya lineages
- (B) Genealogical defects, inter-caste marriages, unknown maternal origins, and other social transgressions
- (C) The official certificates of marriage (Siddhānta Patra)
- (D) The names of all Panjikāra families

१०. Which philosophical school, founded by Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya, is mentioned as emerging from the same Mithila intellectual milieu as the Pañjī system?

- (A) Advaita Vedānta
- (B) Navya-Nyāya (New Logic)
- (C) Mīmāṃsā
- (D) Sāṃkhya

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १६ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) A 32-ancestor matrix used to determine marriage eligibility via sapinda prohibition — Uteḍha is described as 'the operational tool of the Pañjī system: a genealogical matrix of 32 ancestors...constructed to determine marriage eligibility...the system's primary algorithm for sapinda prohibition.'

२. (B) Maharaja Harasimhadeva (Harisimhadeva) of the Karnāṭa dynasty — The chapter states: 'Harasimhadeva (1294–post-1324 CE), a ruler of the Karnat dynasty of Mithila, was the official founder of the Pañjī-Prabandha...current form of the system was formally inaugurated in 1248 Śaka / 1326 CE.'

३. (C) Under Maharaja Madhav Singh (c. 1760 CE) with the Śākhā Pañjī — Chapter 17 notes that the Śākhā Pañjī was commissioned by Maharaja Madhav Singh around 1760 CE, and this hierarchical ranking was a later social corruption of the original scientific record.

४. (B) Homo Hierarchicus — The chapter says: 'Louis Dumont's analysis of the Homo Hierarchicus...finds its most elaborate textual operationalisation in the Pañjī system.'

५. (A) It contains the names of women systematically recorded — The document states: 'only in the Rasarh-Araria Pañjī are women's names recorded' — a striking anomaly in the otherwise patrilineal register.

६. (A) The bride must not be the daughter of the groom's stepmother's brother (Vimatā rule) — The four rules listed include Rule 4 (Vimatā): 'the bride must not be the daughter of the groom's stepmother's brother.'

७. (C) Chinese clan genealogies (Zupu) — 'Chinese clan genealogies (zupu) are the closest global parallel to the Pañjī in terms of scope and continuity.' However, the Pañjī is unique due to its professional corps and real-time marriage certification.

८. (B) Digitisation, imaging of palm-leaf manuscripts, and transliteration into Devanagari — The chapter describes the digitisation project begun in 2000 CE: digital imaging, Tirhuta script encoding, Devanagari transliteration, and systematic organisation by Gajendra Thakur and team.

९. (B) Genealogical defects, inter-caste marriages, unknown maternal origins, and other social transgressions — The Dooshan Pañjī is the 'Register of Defects' that records inter-caste unions, unknown lineage, devadāsī mothers, and any departure from endogamous norms.

१०. **(B) Navya-Nyāya (New Logic)** — Chapter 17 explicitly links Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya's *Tattvacintāmaṇi* and the Navya-Nyāya tradition with the Pañjī's sophisticated relational logic, stating both reflect Mithila's intellectual culture.

अध्याय १७ : Quiz: Chapter 18 - The Dooshan Pañjī (The Black Book of Mithila)

१. The Dooshan Pañjī is one of the seven canonical Pañjī types. What is its primary function?

- (A) Recording only royal marriages and grants
- (B) Documenting genealogical 'defects', inter-caste unions, unknown maternal origins, and social transgressions
- (C) Issuing Siddhānta Patra (marriage certificates)
- (D) Listing the 20 gotras and their pravara

२. According to the chapter, which unique regional Pañjī records women's names systematically, contrasting with the general practice?

- (A) Mūla Pañjī of Darbhanga
- (B) Gotra Pañjī of Saurath
- (C) Rasarh-Araria Pañjī
- (D) Utedh Pañjī of Nepal

३. What does the term 'kṣaraṇa' refer to in the context of the Dooshan Pañjī?

- (A) The sacred thread ceremony
- (B) The gradual erosion or leakage of lineage purity, recorded as a 'defect'
- (C) The royal decree founding the Pañjī system
- (D) A type of marriage alliance between Śrotriya families

४. The Dooshan Pañjī records that Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya, the founder of Navya-Nyāya philosophy, was born five years after his father's death and that his wife was from which community?

- (A) Rajak (washerman)
- (B) Devadāsī (temple dancer)
- (C) Charmakārīṇī (tanner/leather-worker caste)
- (D) Yavana (Muslim)

५. What is the mechanism of 'purification' (Purnatah Shuddha) for a lineage that had an inter-caste union, as illustrated by the Devadhar example in the Dooshan Pañjī?

- (A) Immediate excommunication without return
- (B) After six generations of endogamous marriages, the lineage was considered completely pure
- (C) Only after a royal pardon from the Darbhanga Raj
- (D) By changing the gotra and moving to a new village

६. Which prominent 20th-century scholar is accused in the report of deliberately suppressing the Dooshan Pañjī evidence about Gaṅgeśa's family, leading to an 'honour killing' of the philosopher's legacy?

- (A) Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya
- (B) Prof. Ramanath Jha
- (C) Udayanath Jha 'Ashok'
- (D) Gajendra Thakur

७. Besides Charmakārīṇī (tanner) unions, which other inter-caste or transgressive categories are explicitly documented in the 97 tables of the Dooshan Pañjī?

- (A) Only marriages with Kshatriyas
- (B) Devadāsī, Rajak (washerman), Yavana (Muslim), Tailika (oil-presser), and Ajñāta (unknown lineage) unions
- (C) Exclusively marriages within the same gotra
- (D) Only widows remarrying among Śrotriya

८. The Dooshan Pañjī's Table 1–97 reveals a sophisticated social logic. According to the report, why were these transgressions recorded rather than erased?

- (A) To permanently condemn the lineage
- (B) To enable forward-looking genealogical risk management and to avoid bad consequences for future alliances
- (C) To submit the records to the Mughal court
- (D) To prove that only Śrotiya families were pure

९. Which medieval royal dynasty's genealogy is explicitly connected to the Dooshan Pañjī through a verse praising 'Oihin' and tracing rulers from Simraongarh (Karnāṭa dynasty)?

- (A) Gupta dynasty
- (B) Karnāṭa dynasty of Mithila (Simraongarh)
- (C) Pala dynasty
- (D) Koch dynasty of Assam

१०. The Dooshan Pañjī records a 'Yavana Daulatijahām' entry (Tables 11–12). What does this document?

- (A) A marriage of a Brahmin woman with a Persian noble
- (B) A union involving a Muslim woman (Yavana) named Daulatijahan, whose descendants are tracked in the Brahmin genealogy
- (C) The conversion of a Brahmin family to Islam
- (D) A land grant to a Sufi saint

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १७ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (B) Documenting genealogical 'defects', inter-caste unions, unknown maternal origins, and social transgressions — The Dooshan Pañjī (Defect Register) records 'every transgression, anomaly, or departure from endogamous norm: inter-caste marriages, devadāsī mothers, births after a father's death, unions with Muslims, etc.'

२. (C) Rasarh-Araria Pañjī — The text notes: 'only the Rasarh-Araria Pañjī contains the names of women (strī-gaṇaka nāma) within the genealogical record. This is a remarkable sociological observation: across the vast system, women are ordinarily recorded only functionally.'

३. (B) The gradual erosion or leakage of lineage purity, recorded as a 'defect' — Dooshan means 'that which contaminates'. The Dooshan Pañjī is 'the record of the erosion (kṣaraṇa) that has occurred in a lineage' — a gradual wearing away of genealogical integrity.

४. (C) Charmakāriṇī (tanner/leather-worker caste) — Entry 188/2 records: 'Charmakāriṇī... Gaṅgeśa, author of Tattvachintāmaṇi. His wife (Vallabhā) was Charmakāriṇī.' Also 'pitṛ-parokṣe pañca-varṣa vyatīte Gaṅgeśotpattiḥ' (born 5 years after father's death).

५. (B) After six generations of endogamous marriages, the lineage was considered completely pure — Example 1 traces Gunawati Himsha (another caste) → after six generations, Devadhar is declared 'Purnatah Shuddha — completely purified.' The system tracks six generations for full reintegration.

६. (B) Prof. Ramanath Jha — The document states: 'Prof. Ramanath Jha... provided information to Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya that was deliberately incomplete. He kept the Dooshan Pañjī a secret... honour killing of Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya.'

७. (B) Devadāsī, Rajak (washerman), Yavana (Muslim), Tailika (oil-presser), and Ajñāta (unknown lineage) unions — The chapter lists extensive tables: Devadāsī entries, Rājaka (washerman), Tailika, Dhīvara, Yavana Daulatijahām, and Ajñāta (unknown mother) records.

८. (B) To enable forward-looking genealogical risk management and to avoid bad consequences for future alliances — The purpose is that related lineages 'might avoid the dupariṇāma (bad consequence) of unknowingly marrying back into a

lineage whose taint has not yet completed purification' — genealogical epidemiology.

१. (B) **Karnāṭa dynasty of Mithila (Simraongarh)** — Block 402 includes a Sanskrit verse: 'dāna śaurya pratāpaiśca prasiddhā yatra pārvavāḥ | oihana sā sarvuta śroṣṭhā' linking to the Karnāṭa rulers of Simraongarh (medieval Mithila).

१०. (B) **A union involving a Muslim woman (Yavana) named Daulatijahan, whose descendants are tracked in the Brahmin genealogy** — Table 11–12: 'Yavana Daulatijahāṃ ... Dagara kī mātā (Dagara's mother) is Yavana Daulatijahāṃ — a Muslim woman. Her lineage is carefully tracked through multiple Brahmin mūlas.

अध्याय १८ : Quiz: Decoding the Dooshan Panji – The Black Book of Mithila (Chapter 19)

१. 1. According to Chapter 19, the Pañji-Prabandha system comprises seven distinct types. Which register is specifically known as the “Black Book” that records genealogical defects, inter-caste unions, and lineage blemishes?
- (A) A) Mūla Pañjī
 - (B) B) Dūṣaṇa Pañjī
 - (C) C) Śākhā Pañjī
 - (D) D) Gotra Pañjī
२. 2. The formal institutionalisation of the Pañji-Prabandha system took place in 1326 CE under which ruler, after a crisis caused by an unknowing prohibited marriage?
- (A) A) Maharaja Mādhava Siṃha
 - (B) B) Rājā Nānyadeva
 - (C) C) Maharaja Harasiṃhadeva of the Karnāṭa dynasty
 - (D) D) Vallāla Sena
३. 3. What is the central function of the Uteḍha document within the Panji system?
- (A) A) To record land grants and property rights
 - (B) B) To map 32 ancestors (16 paternal + 16 maternal) for marriage sapiṇḍa verification
 - (C) C) To list gotra hierarchies for Shrotriya ranks
 - (D) D) To document the daily rituals of Panjikāras
४. 4. In the Panji’s exogamy rules, how many specific kinship positions (called Ṣaṣṭhī or Chhatth) are cross-checked to prohibit marriage when an overlap occurs on the paternal side?
- (A) A) 32 positions
 - (B) B) 8 positions
 - (C) C) 24 positions
 - (D) D) 16 positions (16 Naṭṭha / Chhatth)
५. 5. According to Dharmashastra rules encoded in the Panji, marriage is prohibited if the bride and groom share a common ancestor within how many generations on the maternal side and paternal side (standard formula)?
- (A) A) 5 generations (maternal) and 7 generations (paternal)
 - (B) B) 7 generations (maternal) and 5 generations (paternal)
 - (C) C) 3 generations on both sides
 - (D) D) 10 generations for both
६. 6. How many gotras (patrilineal clans) and how many mūlas (root lineages) are documented in the Maithil Brahmin Panji system?
- (A) A) 12 gotras, 98 mūlas
 - (B) B) 36 gotras, 50 mūlas
 - (C) C) 20 gotras, 167 mūlas
 - (D) D) 7 gotras, 35 mūlas

9. 7. Which prominent philosopher's lineage is recorded in the *Dūṣaṇa Pañjī* with the note that he was born “pitṛ-parokṣe pañca-varṣa vyatīte” (five years after his father's death), and that his wife Vallabha (or Medhā) belonged to the Charmakāriṇī (cobbler/tanner) community?

- (A) A) Āryabhaṭṭa
- (B) B) Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya (founder of Navya-Nyāya)
- (C) C) Vidyāpati Ṭhākura
- (D) D) Pakṣadhara Mīśra

9. 8. According to the chapter, which 20th-century scholar deliberately suppressed the Dooshan Panji evidence concerning Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya, feeding false information to Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya, leading to the “honour killing” of the philosopher's legacy?

- (A) A) Prof. Ramanath Jha
- (B) B) Dr. Sir Gaṅgānātha Jhā
- (C) C) Udayanath Jha ‘Ashok’
- (D) D) Mahāmahopādhyāya Raghunātha

9. 9. In addition to Charmakāriṇī (tanner) unions, the Dooshan Pañjī systematically documents marriages with several other communities. Which of the following groups appears in its 97 tables as recorded “defects”?

- (A) A) Rājaka (washerman), Devadāsī, Tailika (oil-presser)
- (B) B) Yavana/Muslim women (e.g., Daulatijahām)
- (C) C) Dhīvara (fisherman), Gopa/Ahir (cowherd)
- (D) D) All of the above

9. 10. What is the sociological logic behind the *Dūṣaṇa Pañjī*'s delayed disclosure of genealogical “defects”?

- (A) A) To permanently ostracize the affected lineage
- (B) B) To erase any memory of inter-caste unions
- (C) C) To track the lineage until after several generations (often six) the descendants become “purnatah shuddha” (completely pure) and the stigma is kālātīta
- (D) D) To publicly shame the families forever

9. 11. Which medieval text by Jyotirīśvara Ṭhākura is mentioned as a historical source referencing the Karnāṭa dynasty and the early genealogical context of Mithila?

- (A) A) Varṇa-Ratnākara
- (B) B) Tattvacintāmaṇi
- (C) C) Kīrtilatā
- (D) D) Smṛtisāra

9. 12. The Panji system remained egalitarian until the 18th century, when Maharaja Mādhava Siṃha introduced hierarchical branch registers. This later restructuring created which new hereditary sub-caste among Maithil Brahmins in British India?

- (A) A) Kāyastha
- (B) B) Śrotriya (as a distinct sub-caste)
- (C) C) Pañjikāra
- (D) D) Bikauā

9. 13. The author and editor Gajendra Thakur digitized the Panji manuscripts starting in 2000 CE, transliterating from which traditional script into Devanagari?

- (A) A) Brāhmī
- (B) B) Śāradā
- (C) C) Mithilākṣara (Tirhutā)
- (D) D) Grantha

१४. 14. According to the comparative genealogy section, which global tradition comes closest to the Panji system in terms of patrilineal depth and community coverage but lacks the Pañji's real-time marriage certification and counter-archive?

- (A) A) Medieval European heraldic records
- (B) B) Chinese Zupu (clan genealogies)
- (C) C) Jewish Yichus records
- (D) D) Māori Whakapapa

१५. 15. The Dooshan Panji includes a detailed entry showing that by the sixth generation, a lineage descending from an inter-caste union could be declared “Purnatah Shuddha” (completely pure). Which example from the tables illustrates this six-generation purification model?

- (A) A) Gaṅgeśa's son Vardhamāna
- (B) B) The Khandavala royal lineage
- (C) C) Devadhar, son of Ram (descendant of Gunawati Himsha)
- (D) D) The Darbhanga Maharaja family

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१. (B) B) Dūṣaṇa Pañji

२. (C) C) Maharaja Harasiṃhadeva of the Karnāṭa dynasty

३. (B) B) To map 32 ancestors (16 paternal + 16 maternal) for marriage sapiṇḍa verification

४. (D) D) 16 positions (16 Naṭṭha / Chhatth)

५. (A) A) 5 generations (maternal) and 7 generations (paternal)

६. (C) C) 20 gotras, 167 mūlas

७. (B) B) Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya (founder of Navya-Nyāya)

८. (A) A) Prof. Ramanath Jha

९. (D) D) All of the above

१०. (C) C) To track the lineage until after several generations (often six) the descendants become “purnatah shuddha” (completely pure) and the stigma is kālātīta

११. (A) A) Varṇa-Ratnākara

१२. (B) B) Śrottriya (as a distinct sub-caste)

१३. (C) C) Mithilākṣara (Tirhutā)

१४. (B) B) Chinese Zupu (clan genealogies)

१५. (C) C) Devadhar, son of Ram (descendant of Gunawati Himsha)

अध्याय १९ : Quiz: Chapter 20 – The Dooshan Pañjī (Black Book of Mithila)

१. What is the Dooshan Pañjī within the broader Mithila genealogical system?

- (A) The primary root register (Mūla Pañjī) that records original settlements
- (B) The branch register (Śākhā Pañjī) introduced by Maharaja Madhav Singh
- (C) The 'Defect Register' or 'Black Book' that records inter-caste unions, devadāsī connections, and genealogical deviations
- (D) The certificate register (Siddhānta Patra) issued after marriage verification

२. Who formally institutionalized the Pañjī-Prabandha system, and around which year was the current form established?

- (A) Maharaja Madhav Singh, around 1760 CE
- (B) King Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty, around 1326 CE (1248 Śaka)
- (C) Maharaja Rameshwar Singh, early 20th century
- (D) Gajendra Thakur, during the 2000 CE digitization project

३. According to Chapter 20, which crucial piece of information about the philosopher Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya (founder of Navya-Nyāya) was recorded in the Dooshan Pañjī but suppressed by 20th-century scholars?

- (A) That he wrote the Tattvacintāmaṇi in Sanskrit
- (B) That he studied under Pakshadhar Mishra in Mithila
- (C) That his wife was a Charmakāriṇī (tanner-caste woman) and he was born five years after his father's death
- (D) That his family migrated to Bengal and became famous as poets

४. What does the Dooshan Pañjī's mechanism of 'Purnatah Shuddha' (complete purity) indicate?

- (A) That a lineage was permanently excluded from Brahmin society
- (B) That a lineage could be reintegrated and considered completely pure after six generations of endogamous marriages
- (C) That all women's names were erased from the record forever
- (D) That the Pañjīkāra had to perform a special ritual for each marriage

५. Which regional Pañjī is noted as the only one that systematically records women's personal names?

- (A) The Śākhā Pañjī of Saurath
- (B) The Gotra Pañjī of Darbhanga
- (C) The Rasadh-Araria Pañjī
- (D) The Mūla Pañjī of Māṇḍar

६. According to the anthropological analysis in Chapter 20, the Dooshan Pañjī serves as which type of 'total social fact'?

- (A) A simple family tree for property disputes
- (B) A stigma register that also provides a pathway for social reintegration
- (C) A purely literary text without legal force
- (D) A manual for astrological predictions

७. Which scholar is criticized in Chapter 20 for deliberately withholding evidence from the Dooshan Pañjī, leading Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya to wrongly claim Gaṅgeśa's family became extinct?

- (A) Dr. Sir Ganganatha Jha
- (B) Prof. Ramanath Jha
- (C) Anshuman Pandey
- (D) V.P. Bhatta

८. What social practice is explicitly recorded in the Dooshan Pañjī through tables 11–12 and 66?

- (A) Marriages with women from the Yavana (Muslim) community, including Daulatijahām and Chāmpo Yavana
- (B) Only marriages within the same gotra
- (C) Exchange of palm-leaf manuscripts between Panjikāras
- (D) Commercial transactions of zamindari estates

९. How many tables of genealogical deviations ('dooshan') does the Dooshan Pañjī contain according to the chapter?

- (A) 97 tables
- (B) 32 tables (based on 32 ancestors)
- (C) 185 tables (one per Pañjikāra)
- (D) 153 tables (for Yogya class)

१०. What does Gajendra Thakur's editorial framework call the deliberate suppression of Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya's family background by later scholars?

- (A) An act of genealogical negligence
- (B) The 'honour killing' of Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya
- (C) A manuscript preservation error
- (D) A routine editing of the Panji records

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१. (C) The 'Defect Register' or 'Black Book' that records inter-caste unions, devadāsī connections, and genealogical deviations — Dooshan Pañjī (dūṣaṇa = defect/taint) is the fifth canonical register; it documents departures from endogamy, such as cross-caste marriages, widow remarriages, and unknown maternal lineages.

२. (B) King Harasimhadeva of the Karnat dynasty, around 1326 CE (1248 Śaka) — King Harasimhadeva (Karnat dynasty) appointed the first Pañjikāras; the present system's start is dated 1248 Śaka (1326 CE) after his flight to Nepal.

३. (C) That his wife was a Charmakāriṇī (tanner-caste woman) and he was born five years after his father's death — Dooshan Pañjī entries explicitly note: 'Vallabhā Charmakāriṇī' (wife from tanner community) and 'pitṛ parokṣe pañca varṣa vyatīte Gaṅgeśotpatti' (born 5 years after father's death).

४. (B) That a lineage could be reintegrated and considered completely pure after six generations of endogamous marriages — The purification protocol tracked tainted lineages (e.g., from inter-caste union) and after 6 generations of strategic marriages, descendants were declared 'Purnatah Shuddha'.

५. (C) The Rasadh-Araria Pañjī — The document states: 'only in the Rasadh-Araria Pañjī are women's names recorded' — a unique archival exception due to colonial land rights.

६. (B) A stigma register that also provides a pathway for social reintegration — In Maussian terms, the Pañjī is a Total Social Institution; the Dooshan Pañjī both records 'spoiled identity' and allows generational restoration (purification).

७. (B) Prof. Ramanath Jha — Prof. Ramanath Jha, a 20th-century Maithil scholar, knew the Dooshan Pañjī records but concealed them, feeding false information to Bhattacharya (1958).

८. (A) Marriages with women from the Yavana (Muslim) community, including Daulatijahām and Chāmpo Yavana — The Black Book documents unions with Muslim women (Yavana) such as Daulatijahām and Champo, showing Indo-Islamic social contact at the village level.

९. (A) 97 tables — The chapter states 'The heart of the document consists of 97 genealogical tables, each recording a specific 'tainted' marriage event or lineage anomaly.'

१०. (B) The ‘honour killing’ of Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya — Thakur explicitly uses the term ‘honour killing’ to describe the erasure of Gaṅgeśa’s social origins (Dalit wife, posthumous birth) from mainstream academic narratives.